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PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES

OF

Elizabeth of York,

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PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES OF

Elizabeth of York:

WARDROBE ACCOUNTS OF

Edward the Fourth.

WITH A MEMOIR OF ELIZABETH OF YORK, AND NOTES.

By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq.

LONDON:
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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

PERCY CLINTON SYDNEY SMYTHE,

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD AND BARON PENSHURST,

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS

OF THE MOST HONORABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH,

AND OF THE ORDER OF THE GUELPHS OF HANOVER,

AS A MARK OF RESPECT FOR

HIS HISTORICAL ACQUIREMENTS, AND OF

GRATITUDE FOR HIS FRIENDSHIP,

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE.

THE value of "Privy Purse Expenses" of our Sovereigns, in illustration of History, having been so frequently pointed out, it is unnecessary to urge the utility of this volume.

It has been edited upon the same plan as the "Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the Eighth," which were published about three years ago, since which time numerous records of a similar description have been brought to light, the greater part of which are scattered in various repositories, and others are in the hands of private individuals. Whenever the Government may think that the muniments of the Country should be rendered available for the elucidation of History, manuscripts of this nature ought to be among the first which are collected and indexed, even if they be not published by its authority. It is proper to notice that copious extracts from the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the Seventh, between

December, 1491, and March, 1505, have been recently printed in the "Excerpta Historica," which are interesting additions to those of his Queen; and that similar accounts of the Princess, afterwards Queen, Mary, are in preparation by Mr. Madden, of the British Museum, than whom a more able Editor could not be desired.

In this volume, Memoirs of Elizabeth of York, and of her sisters, will for the first time be found, all of whom have been unaccountably neglected by historical writers. These Memoirs present new facts, and it is presumed correct many important errors, in the History of the Reigns of Richard the Third and Henry the Seventh.

For assistance in the compilation of the Notes, the Editor is much indebted to his friends the Reverend James Dallaway, and John Gage, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., to whom, and to Charles George Young, Esq., York Herald, for the exercise of his wonted kindness, he offers his warmest thanks.

20th November, 1830.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE Accounts which are contained in this volume afford considerable information about the latter part of the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh; and besides illustrating the manners of the period, they throw light upon some points of History, as well as upon the characters of Elizabeth of York and her consort King Henry the Seventh, and abound in notices of other eminent individuals.

WARDROBE ACCOUNTS OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH.

The WARDROBE ACCOUNTS OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH from the 18th April to the 29th September, 1480, though preceding, in point of time, the Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York, are placed at the end of the volume, because they are inferior in interest; and as might be expected, they are chiefly valuable for the descriptions which they contain of the costume of the monarch and his court, for which purpose they were consulted by the laborious Strutt. The original manuscript is now in the Harleian Collection in the British Mu-

seum, and is numbered 4780, but *extracts* from it only have been thought necessary for publication, because the Inventories are repeated, and many statements of a mere official nature are introduced, which it is not desirable to print at length. All the articles therein mentioned, together with the names of persons, have been carefully copied; and little as such a record might appear to promise of historical facts, it establishes one of very great importance.

The Accounts commence with a statement of the money received and expended for the King's wardrobe. Each article is minutely described, and the impressions created by the perusal are those of admiration at the splendid appearance which persons of rank must have presented, and of surprise at the accuracy with which the delivery or purchase of every trifle is recorded. Explanations of the various things mentioned will be found in the notes; and though they were compiled with great labour, there are a few entries which could not be illustrated, because words occur which it is presumed have not been discovered in any other manuscript, and it is seldom that a solitary example of the use of a word enables an editor to satisfy himself of its precise import.

Among the more interesting passages is the list of some of Edward the Fourth's books, with a description of their magnificent bindings. The price of wages to workmen seems to have varied from

four-pence to six-pence a day, and the pay of the Clerk of the Wardrobe was only a shilling. Information will be found about the equipment of the suite, and of the horses of the King; and the idea which the illuminated MSS. of the fifteenth century afford of the gorgeous appearance of a tournament, or other assembly of nobles on festive occasions, is corroborated by these descriptions. It was always the practice for the sovereign to present liveries to the officers of his household, and his favourites, and the notices of such presents are deserving of attention, from their shewing the great change which three centuries have produced in the feelings and usages of society. To Lord Howard, afterwards the first Duke of Norfolk, and "the Jocky of Norfolk" of Shakespeare, his royal master gave nine yards of black velvet; and to the heir-apparent of the Earl of Kent, for his marriage, a gown of blue velvet. Gowns were also given to the Marquess of Dorset and to Earl Rivers; and coverings for brigandines were given to Lord Audley, to Sir Thomas Montgomery and to Sir Thomas Borough, two Knights of the Garter.

Most of the persons thus favoured were relations either of the King or of Elizabeth Wydeville his Queen, and the others held situations in the household. The Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Fifth, and his brother the Duke of York, are mentioned as having received, the former, five yards of white cloth of gold tissue, and the latter, by the

hands of his chamberlain, several yards of purple velvet, black and green satin, and sarcenet for gowns, as well as a mantle of the Order of the Garter.

The slightest glance over these Accounts must establish their value in elucidating the manners, dresses, and furniture of our ancestors, and more particularly in relation to the court and to persons of rank, towards the close of the fifteenth century. For the composition of historical pictures, and for the stage, such a record is of the greatest utility; and even if it were confined to points which, with the superciliousness of ignorance, it may be said are only worthy of the attention of a frivolous antiquary, its value in illustration of history would nevertheless be considerable.

It is as requisite for an Historian to be intimately acquainted with the customs of the age of which he writes, as for a traveller to reside some time in a country before he attempts to describe the inhabitants, lest he may consider peculiarities in dress or conduct, which arise from personal caprice, as part of the national character. This is fully exemplified in the instance of a learned historian of the present day, who, in treating of the character of Richard the Third, ascribes to him a love of splendid clothes and a taste for pomp, which in fact belonged to the age and not to the individual. Of the mandate to the Keeper of the Wardrobe to send various dresses to the King at York, that writer says, "Richard

specifies these with an exactness and descriptive detail, as if they were as minutely registered in his manly memory as in that of the Queen's mistress of the robes. The abundance and variety of what he sends for, imply a solicitude for his personal exhibition, which we should rather look for from the fop that annoyed Hotspur than from the stern and warlike Richard; but it was the foible of his heart, and like all the secret idols of our self-love, it kept its station within its interior temple, however bustling and contrasted might be the living scenery that surrounded it[1]." Again: "the King's splendour necessarily outshone the duke of Buckingham's, and from Richard's peculiar taste was ostentatiously displayed. The ducal fop was transcended by the royal coxcomb," &c. "Richard enjoyed his own pomp with too much self-complacency to think of the duke's feelings on this subject, unless to be secretly gratified with his own superiority." "His fastidious use and display of his regal state revealed too large a personal vanity to create attachment. Every one has too much of this weakness to endure it from another, and as the pomp of Richard was too expensive for the less affluent of the gentry, and too self prominent not to make the wealthier feel a great comparative diminution in his presence, it increased instead of abating his personal unpopularity[2]."

[1] Sharon Turner's "History of England," vol. iii., p. 479.
[2] Ibid., vol. iv., p. 76.

These inferences with respect to the character of Richard the Third are, it is submitted, drawn from a mistaken estimate of evidence, rather than from erroneous data; and they prove the necessity of an historian not merely using research, but of being able to attach a proper value to his materials. The grounds upon which the opinion of Richard's vanity is built are the account of the articles delivered out of the Wardrobe for his coronation, the descriptions of Chroniclers of his pompous appearance on public occasions, and the clothes for which he sent from York. Viewed without reference to similar documents in previous and subsequent reigns, the conclusion is natural, that the sovereign to whom they relate was a "vain coxcomb," especially if the opinion be just that that list was prepared by the monarch himself. But when records of this nature are compared with others, and it becomes evident that the splendid dresses worn by Richard formed the general costume of persons of rank of the age, and when the minuteness of detail which is ascribed to his own taste is proved to be the usual form in which Wardrobe-keepers and their officers entered the articles entrusted to their custody, the error of supposing that the splendour or the accurate description of the robes are in any degree indicative of Richard the Third's character is manifest. A reference to these Wardrobe Accounts, or to any other list of apparel or jewels, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth

century, will prove that there is not a single circumstance connected with Richard which justifies the opinion that he was more fond of splendour and parade than his predecessors, much less that he was either a "fop" or a "coxcomb."

It is only by comparing one record with another, and devoting much labour to the inquiry, that accurate conclusions on the characters of individuals of the middle ages can be formed. Man is wise, virtuous, and humane, or silly, vain, and wicked, in comparison with his contemporaries. He must be estimated, not by the standard of morality erected several centuries after his death, but by the standard of the age and country in which he lived. There is not, for example, a greater want of mental delicacy in the female savage whose person is exposed, than in the European woman whose form is nearly concealed; but educate that savage and transport her to Europe, and if she refuse to imitate the females by whom she is surrounded, she may then, but not until then, be charged with indelicacy. If Richard was the first monarch who was splendidly attired, or if his subjects did not imitate him as far as their purses or the laws permitted, there would be some justice in accusing him of vanity; but a love of splendour in apparel was so peculiar a characteristic of the middle ages throughout Europe, that it was restrained in England by various sumptuary statutes.

It is sufficiently evident that Wardrobe Accounts

are of much greater value in illustration of History than is generally supposed; and an important fact which is established by those here printed will now be stated.

Margaret of York, the sister of King Edward the Fourth, married Charles Duke of Burgundy on the 9th July, 1468. This princess is memorable for the annoyance which she caused to Henry the Seventh by countenancing Perkin Warbeck, who personated her nephew, the Duke of York, and more especially for the support which she afforded to the impostor. Historians assert that the duchess tutored him in the part he was to perform, by giving him accurate information of her brother's court, "describing unto him the personages, lineaments, and features of the king and queen, his pretended parents, and of his brother and sisters, and divers others that were nearest him in his childhood; together with all passages, some secret, some common, that were fit for a child's memory, until the death of King Edward. Then she added the particulars from the time of the king's death until he and his brother were committed to the Tower, as well during the time he was abroad, as while he was in sanctuary[1]," &c.

Upon this passage Horace Walpole remarks, "Indeed! Margaret must in truth have been a Juno, a divine power, if she could give all these instructions to purpose. This passage is so very import-

[1] Bacon's "History of Henry the Seventh."

ant, the whole story depends so much upon it, that if I can shew the utter impossibility of its being true, Perkin will remain the true Duke of York for any thing we can prove to the contrary; and for Henry, Sir Thomas More, Lord Bacon, and their copyists, it will be impossible to give any longer credit to their narrations. I have said that Duke Richard was born in 1474. Unfortunately his aunt Margaret was married out of England in 1467, *seven years before he was born, and never returned thither.*" Walpole then triumphantly asks, "Was not she singularly capable of describing to Perkin her nephew whom she had never seen? How well informed was she of the times of his childhood, and of all passages relating to his brother and sisters! Oh! but she had English refugees about her. She must have had many, and those of most intimate connection with the court, if she and they together could compose a tolerable story for Perkin, that was to take in the most minute passages of so many years[1]." He then observes, that "twenty-seven years at least had elapsed since Margaret had been in the court of England," and concludes his argument in words which shew that he deemed it unanswerable: "If Margaret was Juno, he who shall answer these questions satisfactorily, 'erit mihi magnus Apollo.'"

Next to Walpole and Laing, the strongest advo-

[1] "Historic Doubts," pp. 82-84.

cate of the identity of Warbeck with the Duke of of York, is the historian of the Tower of London, who has discussed the question[1] with great zeal, but without throwing light upon the subject. An argument of so conclusive a nature as that the Duchess of Burgundy could not possibly have tutored Warbeck, because she had not been in England for twenty-seven years, during which time the children of Edward the Fourth were born, and that so serious an error weakens the other statements of the writers who have committed it, is strongly pressed by the disciples of Horace Walpole. Mr. Bayley observes, "How the duchess could have selected this young man for his likeness to her nephew, the Duke of York; how she could have described to him the persons of his brother, his sisters, and others nearest him in his childhood; how she could have given him minute details of the affairs of England, and how she could have instructed him in what passed while he was in the sanctuary at Westminster, and more especially of the transactions in the Tower, would be difficult to imagine: for this princess, who is represented as bitter against Henry, was married out of England in 1467, before either of Edward the Fourth's children was born, and as she never returned, she could never have seen the Duke of York, his brother, or either of the princesses, nor could she have had such knowledge of the extraor-

[1] "History of the Tower of London," by John Bayley, Esq., 4to., pp. 347-352, and second edition, 1830, p. 349.

dinary chain of events that had since occurred in England, as would have made her a capable instructress of a Flemish youth in the wily and difficult course he would have to tread[1]."

It is much easier to draw conclusions from presumed premises than to examine into the truth of the premises themselves; and had half the ingenuity which some writers have displayed in supporting a favourite hypothesis, been bestowed on an investigation of the evidence on which they build it, the history of England would not be so disfigured by errors and absurdities.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the argument which has been quoted, for disbelieving that the Duchess of Burgundy tutored Warbeck, were it not certain *that the Duchess paid her brother's court a visit in July or August*, 1480,—*less than three years before Edward's decease.*

On the 24th July, sheets, fustians, blankets, arras, travasses, &c., were sent to Greenwich and Coldharbour, "against the coming thither of my Lady Duchess of Bourgoigne[2]," and green sarcenet was issued from the Wardrobe to make a traverse for the Duchess' chapel at Coldharbour[3], to which place hooks and other materials for hanging tapestry were also forwarded, in expectation of her arrival, and of the arrival of the ambassadors of Burgundy[4]. To the Master of the King's Barge a gown of black

[1] Bayley's "Tower of London," p. 350.
[2] p. 141-2, and p. 132. [3] p. 144. [4] p. 145.

camlet was delivered on the same day, "against the Duchess' coming." The said master and twenty-four bargemen received sixteen yards of blue and murrey cloth, being the colours of the livery of the house of York, and forty-eight small roses embroidered, to make jackets, which were to be garnished with small roses; four other persons receiving on the same occasion eight large embroidered roses, "against the coming to London of the Duchess of Burgundy[1]." On the 26th, green velvet, garnished with aglets of silver gilt, bordered with spangles, for horse harnesses, together with crimson velvet for covering head-stalls and reins for ten hobies and palfreys, which articles the King presented to the Duchess, were issued by the Wardrobe-keeper[2].

The Duchess of Burgundy remained in London, being lodged at Coldharbour, until the end of September; and on the 18th of that month, Sir Edward Wydeville the King's brother-in-law, Sir James Radclyffe, knights of the body, Darcy, Tay, William Berkeley and Roger Vaughan, esquires of the body, obtained an order for the delivery of purple velvet and purple satin, for their jackets against the Duchess' return, they being appointed to attend her[3]; for which purpose jackets of woollen cloth, of the colours murrey and blue, were given to one hundred other persons, many of whom were gentlemen and servants of the household[4]. Previous to

[1] p. 166. [2] p. 153, and p. 125. [3] p. 165. [4] pp. 163-4-5.

her departure, a magnificent pillion, "against her going into Flanders again," was provided[1]. The Duchess appears to have been treated with the most marked respect and attention during her stay in this country, which lasted, as near as the dates admit of the inference, upwards of six weeks. In her suite was the Argentier of France, to whom, on the 16th August, and "to divers estates and gentles being attending and awaiting" upon the person of the Duchess, were given several yards of cloth of silver, scarlet, violet cloth, and black velvet[2].

The only Chronicle yet printed in which the Duchess of Burgundy's visit to England is noticed, is in one lately edited, entitled "the Chronicle of London," where the circumstance is thus alluded to: "Anno 20 Edw. IV. Also this yere the Duches of Burgoyne came into England to see the Kyng her brother, which shewed to her great pleasure; and so she departid ageyne[3]."

Though the object of the Duchess of Burgundy's coming is there said to be "to see the King," it was probably intimately connected with the negociation then entered into with that duchy; but the positive evidence that she passed many weeks in England within so short a period of the death of Edward the Fourth, when all his children were living, and when the Prince of Wales was ten years old, and his eldest sister the Princess Elizabeth fourteen, is

[1] p. 163. [2] p. 160.
[3] p. 147, 4to., London, printed in 1827.

highly valuable, because it completely negatives the assertion that the Duchess could not have given Warbeck the knowledge he possessed of the royal family. By destroying that hypothesis, the statements of Lord Bacon and other writers, that Perkin derived his information from her, is restored to its original value, and the probability that he was an impostor is of course increased. It is true that the presence of the Duchess at her brother's court in August, 1480, would not have enabled her to acquaint Warbeck with what passed while the Duke of York was in the sanctuary at Westminster, or with the transactions in the Tower; but his information on these points was of so general a nature, that he might easily have obtained it from Margaret's agents.

PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES OF ELIZABETH OF YORK.

THE remarks by which the PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES OF ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH, will be illustrated, chiefly consist of biographical notices of the children of King Edward the Fourth, because these Accounts relate to, and throw much light upon, their history; and because all previous notices of them are extremely imperfect.

King Edward the Fourth married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wydeville, and widow of John Lord Grey of Groby, at Grafton, in Northamptonshire, on the 1st May, 1464, and by her had issue, three sons, Edward, Richard, George, and seven daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Cecily, Margaret, Anne, Katherine, and Bridget.

I. EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, was born on the 14th November, 1470, and his unhappy history as King Edward the Fifth is too well known to require any farther notice of him. All which occurs about this prince in the Wardrobe Accounts of 1480 is an entry of the delivery of some yards of cloth of gold tissue. The articles issued from the Wardrobe for him to wear at the coronation of his uncle Richard the Third, are commented upon in Walpole's "Historic Doubts."

II. Richard of Shrewsbury. The date of the birth of this prince has not been exactly ascertained, but it may be assigned to the year 1472[1]. As early as the 28th May, 1474, he was created Duke of York, and on the 7th February, 1476-7, he was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Warren. On Thursday, 15th January, 1477-8, he espoused Ann, the daughter and heiress of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, she being then about six and he about four years of age. A description of the ceremony on the occasion is printed in Sandford's "Genealogical History of the Kings of England," from a MS. in the College of Arms. The duke was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland for two years, on the 5th May, 1479, and in the instrument nominating his deputy, he is styled, "Ricardus secundus filius Illustrissimi Principis Edw: quarti, &c., Dux Ebor: et Norff: Comes Warren: Surr: et Nottingham: Comes Marescallus, et Marescallus Angliæ, ac Dominus de Segrave, de Mowbray, et de Gower." The Wardrobe Accounts for 1480 contain the following entries relating to the young prince. A horse harness and saddle of crimson velvet, and cloth of gold[2], together with cloth of gold, velvet and satin for his gowns, were delivered to his chamberlain Sir Thomas Grey[3]; and a mantle of the Order of the Garter was issued for his use on the 17th August, which perhaps fixes the date of his installation to about that time[4]. He is

[1] Hall's "Chronicle," ed. 1809, p. 345.
[2] p. 155. [3] pp. 156 and 160. [4] p. 161.

supposed to have been murdered with his brother in the Tower, though some writers have contended that he escaped, and was the individual so well known in history as Perkin Warbeck.

III. GEORGE OF SHREWSBURY, the third son, was born at Shrewsbury, and was created Duke of Bedford in his infancy, but he died soon afterwards, and was buried at Windsor.

The daughters were,

I. ELIZABETH OF YORK, afterwards Queen of Henry the Seventh, a memoir of whom will be found in a subsequent page.

II. MARY OF YORK, the second child of Edward the Fourth[1], was born at Windsor, in August, 1466, and Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of her sponsors[2]. On the 9th of October, 1468, 400*l.* a year were granted to her mother the Queen for the expenses of the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, but nothing more is known of her than the statement of Sandford, that she was present at the marriage of her brother the Duke of York, in January, 1477; that it was intended she should become the wife of the King of Denmark[3];

[1] Sandford, in his "Genealogical History," who has implicitly followed Speed, states that the daughters of Edward the Fourth were born in the following order: 1. Elizabeth, 2. Cecily, 3. Ann, 4. Bridget, 5. Mary, 6. Margaret, 7. Katherine; whereas it is certain that they followed each other thus: 1. Elizabeth, 2. Mary, 3. Cecily, 4. Margaret, 5. Anne, 6. Katherine, 7. Bridget. Richard the Third, in 1484, thus mentions them—Elizabeth, Cecily, Anne, Katherine, and Bridget. Mary and Margaret were then dead.

[2] "Annals of William of Worcester," p. 510.

[3] Rot. Claus., 8 Edw. IV., m. 13.

that her father by his will, dated in 1475, bequeathed her 10,000 marks to her marriage; and that she died at Greenwich, on Thursday before Whitsunday, i. e., the 23rd of May, 1482[1]. On the Monday following, her corpse was brought to Greenwich, "and there had her dirige began by James Goldwell, Lord Bishop of Norwich, who also sung mass the next morning, there being present several lords and ladies; and in the afternoon the body was conveyed into a mourning chariot, drawn by two horses, also trapped with black, and adorned with lozenges of her arms. Thus from Greenwich they set forward to Kingston, where the corpse rested that night; and from thence, the next morning, towards Windsor, where being met by the parish in procession, at the foot of the bridge next Eaton, they proceeded to the chapel at Windsor, where the body was buried with the usual offices thereunto belonging[2]."

III. Cecily of York. The exact time of the birth of this princess is not known, and the first notice of her is in July, 1474, when a negociation commenced for her marriage with James, the eldest son of James King of Scotland[3], the treaty for which was concluded in the October following[4], and part of her dowry was paid. By a subsequent treaty, it was arranged that in the event of Edward's

[1] Sandford's "Genealogical History."

[2] Sandford's "Genealogical History," from MS. marked I. 2, in the College of Arms.

[3] "Fœdera," xi., 814.

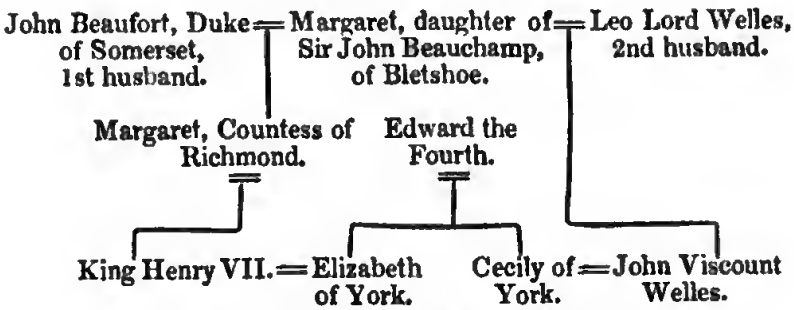
[4] Ibid. p. 831.

not wishing the marriage to be consummated, the money should be repaid, and, on the 12th of October, 1482[1], he claimed the sums advanced; but on the 11th of the preceding June, a negociation was entered into with Alexander Duke of Albany, styling himself King of Scotland, in which, among other articles, pledging Edward to support his interests, it was agreed in the event of Alexander's establishing himself on the throne of Scotland, that if within a year "he could make himself clear from other women, according to the laws of Christian church, Edward would give him his daughter Cecily in marriage; but if he could not do so, then that he would not marry his son and heir, if he had one, excepting by the ordinance of the King of England to some lady of his blood[2]." Cecily was present with her sisters Elizabeth and Mary, at the marriage of their brother the young Duke of York, which was performed with much state on the 15th of January, 1478[3].

The death of Edward the Fourth, and the deposition of his son, changed the fortunes of his daughters. Instead of becoming Queen of Scotland, Cecily Plantagenet married John Viscount Welles, an especial favourite and uncle of the half-blood of Henry the Seventh[4], through whose influence

[1] "Fœdera," xii., 166.
[2] Ibid. xii., 157. See Hall's "Chronicle," ed. 1809, pp. 330-1.
[3] Sandford's "Genealogical History," ed. 1707, p. 416.
[4] Henry the Seventh and John Viscount Welles were thus related by blood and connected by marriage:—

he obtained her hand. It has not been discovered when their marriage took place, but it must have been before December 1487, as at the festival of Christmas in that year, when the Heralds "cried" the guests at court, they addressed her in these words, "Largesse, de noble Princesse la sœur de la Reyne notre soveraigne dame, et Countesse de Wellys," and Lord Welles is stated to have given "for him and my lady his wife" twenty shillings[1]. In the 7th Hen. VII., 1491-2, an act of parliament was passed which recited that the Viscount promised on marrying Lady Cecily to settle certain lands on her and the heirs of their bodies, out of the estates to which he was restored in the 1st Hen. VII.; but as he was then about to accompany the King in his voyage royal, it was enacted, to avoid expense, that they should hold the lands in question to them and the heirs of his body[2]. In the 19th Hen. VII., 1502, after the viscount's decease, another settlement was made securing those lands to her for her life[3]. At the christening of her nephew Prince Arthur, at Winchester, on the 24th of September, 1486, Lady


John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, 1st husband.
Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletshoe.
Leo Lord Welles, 2nd husband.
Margaret, Countess of Richmond.
Edward the Fourth.
King Henry VII.
Elizabeth of York.
Cecily of York.
John Viscount Welles.

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," vol. iv., p. 235.
[2] Rot. Parl. vi., 450.
[3] Ibid. p. 543.

Welles carried him to the font, he being wrapped in a mantle of crimson cloth of gold, furred with ermine, with a train, which was borne by the Marchioness of Dorset[1]. When her sister was crowned, she was in immediate attendance on her person, and supported her train during the whole ceremony[2].

Viscount Welles died on the 9th February, 1498-9, and had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who both died young, and their mother married to her second husband, a gentleman of the name of Kyme, of Lincolnshire. At the marriage of Katherine of Arragon to Arthur Prince of Wales, Lady Welles bore the princess' train[3].

It is not a little remarkable that the precise date of the birth, of the marriage, of the baptismal name of the second husband, and even of the death of the Princess Cecily, the sister-in-law of one King and the aunt of another, should never have been ascertained. An entry on the 13th May, 1502, of her having lent her sister the Queen 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on some occasion, is the only notice which is to be found of her in the Privy Purse Expenses of that year. In those of Henry the Seventh, from 1492 to 1505, her name does not occur; and this account of her, imperfect as it is, must be closed with the remark, that she is said to have died at Quarera, in the Isle of Wight[4].

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., 205. [2] Ibid. pp. 220, 223, 230.
[3] Hall's "Chronicle," ed. 1809, p. 494.
[4] Sandford's "Genealogical History."

IV. MARGARET OF YORK, Edward's fourth daughter, was born on the 19th of April, 1472, and dying on the 11th of December following, was buried in Westminster Abbey. This epitaph was placed on her tomb:

> Nobilitas et forma, decorq: tenella juventus
> In simul hic ista mortis sunt condita cista
> Ut genus et nomen, sexum, tempus quoq: mortis
> Noscas, cuncta tibi manifestat margo sepulchri.

V. ANNE OF YORK. The Princess Anne must have been born subsequent to June, 1475, as she is not mentioned in her father's will. On the 18th of July, 1479, it was agreed that Philip, the eldest son of Maximilian Duke of Austria, should not, for three years, form a contract of marriage with any other woman than Anne the daughter of the King of England[1]; and on the 5th of August following, the treaty for that alliance was concluded[2]. The marriage, however, did not take place, and nothing more is known about her until after her sister Elizabeth became Queen of England. At the christening of her nephew Prince Arthur, in November, 1486, she carried the chrisom, which was pinned on her right breast, and hung over her left arm[3]. At the feast of the Order of the Garter, in 1488, she was in attendance on the Queen[4], and was present at the celebration of the feast of Whitsuntide by the court, at Shene, in that year[5]. Her Majesty's second

[1] "Fœdera," xii., 110. [2] Ibid. 130.
[3] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., p. 205.
[4] Ibid. p. 241. [5] Ibid. p. 245.

child, Margaret, was baptized at Westminster on the 30th November, 1489, when the Princess Anne again bore the chrisom, "with a marvellous rich cross lace[1]."

Early in the year 1495, she became the wife of Thomas Lord Howard, eldest son of Thomas Earl of Surrey, as on the 14th of February in that year Henry the Seventh paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for his offering at her marriage[2]. On the Rolls of Parliament of the 11th Hen. VII., October 1495, the agreement "between the Queen, with the assent of the King and Thomas Earl of Surrey, for a marriage to be had and solemnized between Thomas Lord Howard, son and heir apparent of the said earl, and Anne sister to the said Queen, which marriage is now had and solemnized," is recited, and validity was given to some of its provisions by the authority of Parliament[3]. The Princess Anne is frequently mentioned in the Queen's Privy Purse Expenses for 1502; whence it appears that she was mainly, if not entirely, supported at her Majesty's expense. Her husband, Lord Howard, was allowed 120*l.* per annum for "her diet[4]:" materials for her clothes were, on one occasion, purchased[5], and besides ten marks a year[6], her sister gave her 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually for her own purse[7].

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., p. 253.
[2] Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII., printed in the "Excerpta Historica," p. 101.
[3] Rot. Parl., vi., 480-1, 511.
[4] p. 99. [5] p. 9. [6] p. 79. [7] p. 94.

Two sons were the result of her marriage, one of whom died immediately after his birth, and the other, named Thomas, dying on the 3rd of August, 1508, was buried at Lambeth. The date of Anne Lady Howard's decease is unknown, but it must have been before 1515, as her husband married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, and had by her the renowned Earl of Surrey, whose eldest son was born in 1536.

VI. KATHERINE OF YORK. Though the Princess Katherine was born before August, 1479, it could not have been long previous to that time, because there is an entry in the Wardrobe Accounts between April and September, 1480, of nails being purchased to cover the font at her christening at Eltham[1]; and in November in that year, Joan, the wife of Robert Colson, her nurse, obtained a grant from the King of five pounds per annum[2]. While in her infancy, her marriage was determined upon with John the son and heir-apparent of Ferdinand King of Castile and Leon, the contract for which was signed on the 28th August, 1479[3]; and on the 2nd March, 1482, ambassadors were appointed to complete the treaty[4]. This alliance did not, however, take place; and in November, 1487, it was agreed that she should become the wife of James, second son of the King of Scotland, by which treaty it was also determined, that one of her

[1] See p. 122. [2] Rot. Claus., 20 Edw. IV., m. 15.
[3] "Fœdera," xii., 110. [4] Ibid. p. 148.

sisters should marry the elder brother of her intended husband, whilst his father espoused her mother[1]. The death of the Scottish monarch, in 1488, defeated these plans, and before October, 1495, when she was not more than seventeen, she married the Lord William Courtenay, eldest son of Edward Earl of Devon[2], this being the second time that the heir of that illustrious house married a sister of the heiress to the throne of England. The settlement made by the Earl of Devon, of his estates on his son and daughter-in-law, and the heirs male of the body of his son, was confirmed by parliament[3]. Their issue were two sons, Henry, and, as appears from the Privy Purse Expenses of the Queen, Edward, and a daughter Margaret.

Katherine Lady Courtenay was present at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in November, 1501[4], and at the betrothment of her niece the Princess Margaret to the King of Scotland, at Richmond, on the 10th of January, 1502[5].

Not only was Katherine partly maintained by her sister the Queen, but her Majesty also paid the expenses of her children, the notices of whom are of some interest. Her pension from the Queen's Privy Purse was 50*l.* per annum[6]: satin was on one occasion purchased for the covering of her saddle[7]; and from entries of money being paid her for the Queen's purse, in July, 1502, at Woodstock, and in

[1] "Fœdera," xii., p. 329. [2] Rot. Parl., vi., 481. [3] Ibid.
[4] Leland's "Collectanea," v., p. 363. [5] Ibid., iv., p. 259.
[6] See p. 99. [7] See p. 17.

January, 1503, at Richmond, it may be inferred that she was frequently her companion. Her brother-in-law, Henry the Seventh, sent her a present of 10*l.*, in September the same year.

The children of Lord William and Lady Katherine Courtenay were placed under the care of Margaret Lady Cotton, and resided chiefly at a place belonging to Sir John Hosy, near Havering-at-Bower, in Essex, until the beginning of December, 1502, when they were removed to London[1]. They were attended by two female servants and a groom, and for the expenses of the whole establishment Lady Cotton was allowed no more than 13*s.* 4*d.* a week, a striking proof of the immense difference between the value of money at the commencement of the sixteenth and in the nineteenth century. All their clothes and other necessaries were paid for by the Queen, and several entries occur of the purchase of coats, gowns, petticoats, hoses, shoes, medicines, bonnets, &c., for their use[2].

Lord Edward Courtenay, her second son, died on the 12th or 13th of July, 1502[3], and a servant was despatched to the Queen, to know her pleasure as to where he should be buried[4]; at which time his mother appears to have been with her Majesty, on her journey to Woodstock. The expense of his funeral, which amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, was also defrayed by the Queen, and a present of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was made to his nurse and rocker on the occasion[5].

[1] See pp. 77, 79. [2] See the INDEX, p. 189.
[3] See pp. 32, 63. [4] See p. 32. [5] See p. 103.

Lord William Courtenay having been attainted in 1504, he did not succeed to the Earldom of Devon on his father's decease in 1509; but on the 10th May, 1511, Henry the Eighth created him Earl of Devon, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. The earl did not survive his creation many weeks, as he died at Greenwich on the 9th of June following, and was interred with the honours due to his rank, in St. Paul's cathedral, on the 12th of that month.

The Countess of Devon, his widow, though not more than three-and-thirty at his decease, never married again, having on the 13th of July, 1511, just a month after her loss, made a vow of chastity before the Bishop of London, of which the following is a copy:

"In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I, Katherine Courtneye, Countess of Devonshire, widow, and not wedded, ne unto any man assured, promise and make a vow to God, and to our Lady, and to all the Company of Heaven, in the presence of you, worshipful Father in God, Richard Bishop of London, for to be chaste of my body, and truly and devoutly shall keep me chaste, for this time forward, as long as my life lasteth, after the rule of St. Paul. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti[1]."

She survived the earl sixteen years, dying at her

[1] Lansdowne MS., 978, f. 144. From the Register of Fitz-James Bishop of London, f. xxx.

manor of Tiverton, at three in the afternoon of the 15th of November, 1527. Hall says that the Countess was a "long time tossed in either fortune, sometime in wealth, after in adversity, till the benignity of her nephew, King Henry the Eighth, brought her into a sure estate, according to her degree and progeny[1]."

A minute account of her funeral is preserved in the College of Arms, and is partly printed by Sandford, whence it appears that she was interred with great pomp, on the 2nd of December, 1527, in Tiverton church, where her son, the Marquess of Exeter, erected a chapel and tomb, near the high altar, to her memory, but which no longer exist. The countess's seal, which is engraved in Sandford's "Genealogical History," is deserving of notice for its legend. Within an escutcheon, having on the dexter side a dolphin, on the sinister a lion rampant gardant, and surmounted by a demi rose en soleil, the badge of the House of York, are her arms impaled with her husband's: per pale, *Baron*, Or, three torteaux Gules for Courtenay, quartering Or a lion rampant Azure for Rivers; *Femme*, quarterly, 1st France and England; 2nd and 3rd, Burgh, and the 4th, Mortimer, surrounded by this inscription, KATHERINA COMITISSA DEVON: FILIA: SOROR: ET AMIT: REGUM. In the indenture to which that seal is attached, dated 24th October, 6 Hen. VIII.,

[1] Hall's "Chronicle," ed. 1809, p. 345.

1514, she uses the same style, " We, Katherine Countess of Devonshire, Daughter, Sister, and Aunt of Kings."

Her daughter Margaret died young, being choked with a fish bone. Henry Earl of Devonshire, her only surviving son, was raised to the Marquisate of Exeter, on the 18th June, 1525, and in consequence of his royal descent through his mother, received an augmentation to his arms, by placing in the first quarter the royal arms within a bordure quarterly of the same. He was attainted and beheaded in 1538, and left, by Gertrude, daughter of William Lord Mountjoy, an only child,—

Sir Edward Courtenay, who was restored in blood on the accession of Queen Mary, having on the 3rd of September, 1553, been created Earl of Devon, to hold to him and his heirs male for ever, a limitation which was, it is presumed, intended to restore the Earldom of Devon to the male descendants of Hugh Courtenay, who was allowed that dignity by Edward the Third in 1335. The Earl of Devon died at Padua, on the 4th of October, 1556, unmarried, when all the issue of the children of Edward the Fourth, excepting of his eldest daughter Elizabeth, became extinct, and the male representation of the house of Courtenay devolved on the Powderham branch.

VII. Bridget of York, the seventh daughter and youngest child of Edward the Fourth, was born at Eltham, in Kent, on the 10th of November, 1480, and the next day was baptized by the Bishop of

Chichester. In the Wardrobe Accounts of the reign of Richard the Third, between the 9th of April, 1483, and the 2nd of February, 1484, the following entry occurs relating to her: "To the Lady Brygitt, one of the daughters of K. Edward IIIIth., being sick in the said Wardrobe for to have for her use at that time two long pillows of fustian, stuffed with down, and two pillow beres of Holland cloth unto them[1]," whence Walpole concludes that this child was not then in sanctuary with the Queen[2]; but these articles may have been delivered before her Majesty sought shelter there. From her earliest years, she seems to have been devoted by her mother to a nunnery, and when very young she took the veil at Dartford. On the 6th July, 1502, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were paid by her sister the Queen to the Abbess of Dartford, towards the charges of Lady Bridget there[3]; and in September following, a person was paid for going from Windsor to Dartford to Lady Bridget, with a message from her Majesty[4]. The Queen contributed to her support out of her Privy Purse, the amount allowed her being 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum[5].

The Princess Bridget continued at Dartford, spending her days in the seclusion and tranquillity of a convent until her death, which occurred about the year 1517, when she was thirty-seven years of age.

[1] Printed in the "Antiquarian Repertory," ed. 1807, vol. i., p. 51.
[2] "Historic Doubts," p. 67.
[3] See page 29.
[4] See p. 50.
[5] See p. 99.

MEMOIR OF ELIZABETH OF YORK,

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH,

AND CONSORT OF KING HENRY THE SEVENTH.

"Inerat illi ab unguiculis Dei timor et servitum admirabile; in parentes vero mira observantia; erga fratres et sorores amor ferme incredibilis; in pauperes Christique ministros, reverenda ac singularis affectio."—BERNARD ANDREAS, Poet Laureate to Henry VII.

OF ELIZABETH OF YORK, the daughter, sister, niece, wife, mother, and progenitrix of Kings of England, the legitimate heiress to the throne, and the happy instrument of terminating the wars which deluged this country with blood, and who, to such historical pretensions to be commemorated, united those claims which beauty, virtue, and goodness confer, no Memoir, deserving of the name, has been hitherto written.

This illustrious woman was the eldest child of King Edward the Fourth by his Queen Elizabeth Wydeville, and was born at Westminster on the 11th of February, 1464-5[1]. Her baptism was cele-

[1] Sandford says she was born on the 11th of February, 1466, but as

brated with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey, her grandmother, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Bedford, and Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, being her sponsors. In the 7th Edw. IV., 1467, the manor of Great Lynford, in Buckinghamshire, was granted to her for life[2], and on the 9th of October, in the ensuing year, the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer were commanded to pay the Queen 400*l.* annually, in consideration of the expenses which she incurred about the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, which sum was to be paid until they were otherwise provided for[3]. On the 6th of November, 1469, the King, with the advice of the Lords of his Council, determined that his daughter Elizabeth, who was then in her fifth year, should marry George Neville, the eldest son of John Earl of Northumberland[4], afterwards Marquess of Montagu, and on the 5th of January following, that young nobleman was consequently created Duke of Bedford[5]; but this intention was soon afterwards abandoned on account of the defection of the Marquess, and in 1477, the Duke of Bedford was degraded from all his honours[6].

In June, 1475, Edward the Fourth invaded France

thirty seven persons were relieved at her Maunday in 1507, and as she is said on her monument to have completed her *thirty eighth* year at her decease, the date in the text must be correct.

[2] Rot. Patent., 7 Edw. IV., p. 2, m. 10.
[3] Rot. Claus., 8 Edw. IV., m. 13.
[4] Rot. Cart., 9 Edw. IV., n. 3.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Rot. Parl., 17 Edw. IV., n. 16.

with a large army, and previous to embarking he made his will[1], which is dated at Sandwich on the 20th of that month, wherein he noticed his sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and thus alluded to his daughters.

" Item we wil that owre doughtre Elizabeth have xM marc̃ towards her mariage and that owre doughtre Marie have also to her mariage xM marc soo that thay may be gouverned and rieuled in thair mariages by owre derrest wiff the Quene and by owre said son the Prince if God fortune him to comme to age of discrecion. And if he decease afore such age as God defende then by such as God disposeth to bee owre heire and by such Lords and other as then shal bee of thair Counsaill and if either of owre said doughters doo marie thaims self without such advys and assent soo as they bee therby disparaged as God forbede that then shee soo marieng her self have noo paiement of her said xM marc̃ but that it be emploied by owre executours towards the hasty paiement of owr debtes &c."

" Item where we trust in God owre said wiff bee now with childe if God fortune it to bee a doughtre then we wil that shee have also xM marc towards her mariage."

" Item to the mariage of our doughtre Cecille for whom we have appointed and concluded with the King of Scotts to be maried to his son and heere," &c.

The expedition into France speedily terminated

[1] The will of Edward the Fourth escaped the editor of "Royal Wills." The testament referred to in the text was copied from the Rolls Chapel, and forms part of the inedited collections for Rymer's "Fœdera," in the additional MS. 4615, in the British Museum.

in a peace, one condition of which was that the Dauphin should marry the Princess Elizabeth, but if she died before she became of a proper age, then that he should marry her sister Mary, the agreement for which alliance was signed in August, 1475[1]. Three years afterwards, on the 26th of August, 1478, her dowry was settled, and it was determined that the expenses of her journey to France on her marriage should be defrayed by the French monarch[2]. On the 12th of May, 1480, when she was in her sixteenth year, Lord Howard and Dr. Langton were appointed ambassadors, to settle the ceremony of her journey to France, and some other points, as well as to obtain a continuation of the truce then subsisting with that country, during the lives of the two monarchs[3]; but Lord Howard discovered that Louis had no intention of fulfilling his engagement, and Edward did not live to punish his treachery in the way he contemplated. It is hinted by Bernard Andreas[4], that subsequent to this disappointment, her father offered Elizabeth's hand to the young Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, but that the Earl suspected it was merely a bait to induce him to place himself in the King's power.

On the death of Edward the Fourth, which took

[1] "Fœdera," xii., p. 20. [2] Ibid., p. 90.
[3] Ibid., xii., p. 113.
[4] Cottonian MS., Domitian, A. xviii.

place on the 9th of April, 1483, at Westminster, the crown devolved upon his eldest son, Edward Prince of Wales, who was then at Ludlow; but the suspicious conduct of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, in gaining possession of his person, and his treatment of the Queen's relations during the young monarch's journey to London, alarmed his mother to such a degree that she immediately threw herself into sanctuary at Westminster, being accompanied by her second son, the Duke of York, by her five daughters, Elizabeth, Cecily, Anne, Katherine, and Bridget, and by her brother, Lionel Wydeville, Bishop of Salisbury[1]. At that time, the Princess Elizabeth was little more than eighteen, and her youngest sister Bridget not quite three years old. Edward the Fifth arrived in the metropolis on the 4th of May, about which day his mother took refuge from the machinations of her brother-in-law. On the 16th of June, Richard, who on the 27th of May was declared Protector of the Realm, succeeded, through the eloquence of Cardinal Bourchier, in inducing the Queen to resign the Duke of York into his hands. That the Duke perished in the Tower with his brother, Edward the Fifth, though doubted by some writers, seems nevertheless to be as conclusively proved as, in the absence of positive evidence, any fact can be established; and for a few months,

[1] See a letter printed in the "Excerpta Historica," p. 16.

during which Edward the Fourth's widow and daughters continued in sanctuary, the Usurper enjoyed the throne, undisturbed by conspirators or rivals.

Early in October, however, whilst at Lincoln, Richard was astonished to learn that his friend and supporter, the Duke of Buckingham, whom he styled with some justice, "the most untrue creature living," had renounced his allegiance, and was taking measures to dethrone him. The Duke's motives, though variously stated, appear to have been, in the first instance, the hope of attaining the crown, his claim being founded upon his descent from Thomas Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward the Third[1]; for, however absurd in the eyes of others may be the pretence, there is nothing too vague for ambition to lay hold on, when accompanied by what is deemed sufficient power and influence to

[1] Sharon Turner, after noticing this descent, says, on the authority of an apocryphal speech imputed to Buckingham by Grafton, "Yet the lineal right on which his heated fancy preferred to rest, was, that his mother was the heiress of the house of Somerset, which, by Gaunt's third wife, asserted itself to be next in succession to the crown."—vol. iii., p. 507. This could not possibly have been the case, because the duke's mother was only the daughter and *co*heiress of Edmund Duke of Somerset, *second* son of John Marquess of Dorset (the eldest son of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford); and John Duke of Somerset, the *first* son, left issue Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the Seventh. The idea that he forgot the superior pretensions of the Countess until she reminded him of them in a conversation near Worcester, is too weak to need refutation. —Grafton's Chronicle, p. 117. Hall's Chronicle, p. 388.

enforce its desires. But finding that his party would not support so preposterous an object, the Duke espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, who it was resolved should marry Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, and the lawful heiress to the throne. If such a transition, as from being himself the claimant he became the aider of another pretender to the crown, actually occurred, Buckingham's real motives were undoubtedly a desire to revenge some affront or injustice which he received from Richard, and his overthrow does not merit the slightest sympathy.

The proposed union being communicated to the Countess of Richmond, by Sir Reginald Bray, she heartily approved of the design, and sent her physician, Dr. Lewis, to Westminster, to discuss the subject with the late Queen. Her assent was easily obtained; and she promised that if Henry would solemnly engage to marry her daughter, she and her friends would support the attempt in his favour. At that moment the Earl of Richmond and his uncle, Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke, were in Brittany, whither they fled after the battle of Tewksbury, and Christopher Ursewick, chaplain to the Countess of Richmond, together with Mr. Conway, were sent to that province with intelligence of the plot. The rebellion began to assume a formidable character, but Richard was neither ignorant of, nor indifferent to the proceedings, and made vigor-

ous preparations to suppress them. On the 12th of October, he wrote to the Chancellor from Lincoln, informing him of Buckingham's treachery; and desiring that the great seal might be sent him, in case he was too infirm to come himself, adding, in his own hand, that he hoped it would not be long before he was in the neighbourhood of the Duke to subdue his malice[1]. On the 24th of September, Buckingham sent to Richmond, appointing the 18th of October for the general rising, and urging him to land on that day at Plymouth[2]. So much of the plan as depended on the confederates in England was promptly executed, but it was met by equal promptitude on the part of the King. A heavy fall of rain, by swelling the Severn, prevented Buckingham from crossing that river and joining his other forces; and his followers, being perhaps intimidated by Richard's proclamation, which was issued from Leicester on the 23d of October, became disheartened, and deserted. The Duke sought safety in flight, but, being betrayed by one of his servants, he was apprehended, conveyed to Salisbury, and beheaded on the 2nd of November, 1483. Richmond sailed from Brittany on the 12th of October with 5000 Breton soldiers, and arrived off the coast, but doubting whether the troops which were ready to receive him were friends or enemies, he did not

[1] Ellis's "Original Letters." [2] Rot. Parl., vi., p. 245.

land. Richard having marched into the western counties, his appearance struck terror into the Earl's supporters; and their leaders fled to Brittany, whither Richmond retired, on hearing of the execution of Buckingham. On Christmas-day following, the Earl of Richmond, accompanied by the Marquess of Dorset, went to the cathedral of Vannes, where they solemnly pledged themselves to each other, and Richmond swore to marry Elizabeth of York immediately after he ascended the throne.

Richard returned to London before the 1st of December, and in the Parliament which met at Westminster on the 23rd of January, 1484, his right to the crown was admitted, the marriage of Edward the Fourth was pronounced void, and his children were bastardized. The Earl of Richmond, the Earl of Pembroke, the Duke of Buckingham, the Queen's son, the Marquess of Dorset, and her brothers, Sir Richard Wydeville, and Lionel Bishop of Salisbury, with Morton Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Exeter, and several other persons were attainted of high treason. The Countess of Richmond was declared to have merited a similar punishment, for "sending writings, tokens, and messages to the Earl her son, stirring him to invade the realm;" but in consideration of the services which her husband, Lord Stanley, had rendered the King, he forbore to attaint the Countess, but the act declared her lands to be forfeited, degraded her from all titles of

dignity, and settled her property on her husband for life, with remainder to the crown[1].

It would appear that Queen Elizabeth and her children remained for several months in sanctuary; and the sudden disappearance, if not murder, of her sons, as well as the attainder and flight of her brothers and friends, were calculated to increase the fears which made her seek its protection. On the 1st of March, 1484, ten months after they entered it, Richard solemnly bound himself by a written engagement, on the word of a King, that if the daughters of the Queen, whom he styles "late calling herself Queen of England," would quit their place of refuge, and submit to his direction, their lives and honour should be secured to them; that they should not be imprisoned, but be supported in a manner suitable to his kinswomen, and that he would marry them to gentlemen of birth, giving to each an estate in lands of the yearly value of two hundred marks; and that he would strictly charge their husbands to treat them as his relations, upon pain of his displeasure. He moreover promised to allow their mother 700 marks, £266. 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and to discountenance any reports circulated to their prejudice. The document itself is of so much interest that it is proper a literal copy of it should be inserted:

[1] Rot. Parl., vi., p. 244 *et seq.*, and p. 250-1.

"M^d^. that I Richard by the Grace of God King of England and of Fraunce, and Lord of Irland, in the presens of you my Lords spirituell and temporell, and you Mair and Aldermen of my Cite of London, promitte and swere *verbo regio* upon these holy Evangelies of God by me personelly touched, that if the doughters of dame Elizabeth Gray late calling her selff Quene of England, that is to wit Elizabeth, Cecill, Anne, Kateryn, and Briggitte, woll come unto me out of the Sanctwarie of Westminster and be guyded, ruled, and demeaned after me, than I shall see that they shalbe in suertie of their lyffs, and also not suffre any manner hurt by any maner persone or persones to them or any of theim or their bodies and persones, to be done by way of ravissement or defouling contrarie their willes, nor them or any of theim emprisone within the Toure of London or other prisonne; but that I shall put theim iu honest places of good name and fame, and theim honestly and curtesly shall see to be founden and entreated, and to have all things requisite and necessary for their exibicion and findings as my kynneswomen; and that I shall do marie suche of them as now ben mariable to Gentilmen born, and everiche of them geve in mariage lands and tenements to the yerely valewe of cc. marcs for term of their lyves; and in likewise to the other doughters when they come to lawfull age of mariage if they lyff. And suche gentilmen as shall happ to marie with them I shall straitly charge, from tyme to tyme, lovyngly to love and entreate them as their wiffs and my kynneswomen, as they woll advoid and eschue my displeasur.

"And over this that I shall yerely fromhensfurth content and pay, or cause to be contented and paied, for th'exhibicion and finding of the said dame Elizabeth Gray during her naturall liff at iiij. termes of the yere, that is to wit at

pasche, midsomer, michilmasse, and christenmesse, to John Nesfelde, one of the squiers for my body, for his finding, to attende upon her, the summe of DCC. marcs of lawfull money of England, by even porcions; and moreover I promitte to them, that if any surmyse or evyll report be made to me of them, or any of them, by any persone or persones, that than I shall not geve therunto faith ne credence, nor therfore put them to any maner ponysshement, before that they or any of them so accused may be at their lawfull defence and answer. In witnesse whereof to this writing of my Othe and Promise aforsaid, in your said presences made, I have set my sign manuell the first day of Marche the first yere of my Reigne[1]."

If this document be genuine, and that it is so cannot reasonably be doubted, ample evidence is afforded of the interest which the country felt about the children of Edward the Fourth; and it may be inferred that they quitted the sanctuary in March, 1484. Mr. Sharon Turner's remark, that "there was indeed an unworthy jealousy of power in not calling them Princesses in his oath, and in the idea of marrying them as private gentlewomen merely[2]," is not well founded, because the marriage of their mother had just before been declared invalid, and they were bastardized by the Act of Settlement; hence, if Richard had styled them "Princesses," or treated them in any other way than as private gentlewomen, he would have contradicted the act

[1] Ellis's "Original Letters." Second Series. Vol. i., p. 149.
[2] "History of England," ed. 1825, vol. iv. p. 14.

of Parliament, and have impeached his own title to the crown.

The death of the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Richard the Third, on the 9th of the following April, plunged the Usurper into profound grief; and if he were accessary to the murder of his nephews about the same time in the preceding year, the blow must have fallen with additional force from the suggestions of his conscience that it might have been directed as an act of retributive justice. No change was produced by this circumstance in the situation of the children of the late monarch; but as it became necessary to name a successor to the crown, Richard selected his nephew the Earl of Lincoln, son of his sister Elizabeth Duchess of Suffolk. From the time when the instrument by which their safety was guaranteed was issued, little is known of them; and though they are presumed to have lived in the Court, the only notice of the mother or daughters is the remark of the Chronicler of Croyland, that at the celebration of Christmas by the Court, in 1484, Elizabeth of York was "dressed in clothes of the same form and colour as those of Queen Anne, Richard's consort, from which circumstance many people supposed that he intended to free himself from his wife either by a divorce or by her death, and to marry his niece Elizabeth." This fact could not warrant such an hypothesis, and the only rational conclusion to be

drawn from the coincidence is, that Richard strictly fulfilled his engagement that his nieces should be supported as became his kinswomen.

The question, whether Richard intended to marry Elizabeth in the event of the death of his wife, is important to his character; and the truth of the assertion, that before Queen Anne's decease he was not only accepted, but eagerly courted, by Elizabeth, is no less material to her fame.

Richard's detractors have insisted, that after he discovered the intentions of the friends of Elizabeth, and of the Earl of Richmond, to blend their respective pretensions to the crown by their marriage, he was impressed with the policy of strengthening his own title by making her his Queen; that this became apparent in the similarity of her costume to the dress of her Majesty, as early as Christmas, 1484; that to promote his wishes he actually poisoned his wife; and that after her death, which took place on the 11th of March, 1485, his design was abandoned in consequence of the representations of his advisers, that a union between an uncle and niece was so unnatural, that if it occurred, the disgust of his subjects would, in all likelihood, drive him from the throne.

It will tend to simplify the discussion of these points, if the horror with which such a marriage is said to have been viewed be first examined.

Following the example of almost every writer

who has treated of English history, in the fatal error of estimating conduct by the standard of morality and customs of the present day instead of by that of the period alluded to, the violent assailants of Richard have found a source of obloquy in the very possibility of so incestuous a union. The legality or illegality of a marriage of relations must depend upon the rules of the church to which the parties belong. It was undoubtedly forbidden by the canon law; but the same law forbade a marriage between persons within the fourth degrees of kindred. The Pope was, however, considered to possess a dispensing power, and though, as a matter of feeling, there is a material difference between the union of first or second cousins, and the marriage of a niece to her uncle, each alliance was illegal without the exercise of that power. The Pontiff not only might, but often did, authorize the marriage of uncles and nieces; and where would have been the crime, if Richard, as a son of the church of Rome, had sought to fortify his throne and prevent a civil war by availing himself of an indulgence which then, as now, is held in all Catholic countries to be strictly legal? It is true that in England relatives so closely connected seldom married, and, excepting under urgent circumstances, it might not have been wise to deviate so much from the general custom; but all which is contended is, that an act which was

not unusual in other countries, which was not forbidden by the common law, and which could be rendered lawful in the eyes of the church, might have been contemplated by Richard the Third without rendering him the incestuous monster he has been represented.

It is next desirable to inquire whether Richard actually did wish to marry the Princess Elizabeth. With the exception of a letter cited by Buck, from her to the Duke of Norfolk, there is no evidence that he ever entertained such an intention. The Chronicler of Croyland, Buck, More, Grafton, and those who have followed them, certainly assert that such were his views. Their statements, however, not only require to be supported by proofs, but are open to violent suspicion, on the ground that it could not have been Richard's policy to form an alliance with either of Edward the Fourth's daughters.

In the absence of conclusive evidence upon a point of history, the obvious interests of the individual concerned must be allowed great weight; and if a statement which stands on very dubious authority cannot be believed without assigning to him to whom it relates conduct directly at variance with that which the public records shew he pursued; and if credence in that statement can only be given by imputing to the person an inconsistency so great, and a change of opinion so flagrant,

that his political existence must have been endangered, there is just cause for rejecting every thing short of *positive proof*.

The murder of the young princes by Richard's commands may be believed, because it was imperatively his interest to remove them, and because there is little doubt that they actually did disappear and were never afterwards heard of. That it was not his interest to marry the Princess Elizabeth, and, consequently, that the strongest testimony is necessary to prove that he intended to do so, is apparent from the following circumstances.

It was the act of the first parliament which he summoned, to bastardize the children of his brother, because their legitimacy would have been an insurmountable bar to his right to the throne by "inheritance," which was the title he pretended to possess[1]. In the only document which has been discovered relative to them, dated in March, 1484, they are treated as illegitimate; and on the death of the Prince of Wales in April, the Earl of Lincoln was declared heir to the Crown. It is certain that they were still considered in the same light so late as August in that year, when, with the view of strengthening the alliance with Scotland, Richard

[1] Act of Settlement. Rot. Parl. vi., 241. The children of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, were declared incapable of inheriting by reason of their father's attainder, and the crown was settled on Richard and the heirs of his body.

promised his niece Anne, the daughter of the Duchess of Suffolk, to the Prince of Scotland, she being his nearest female relation whose blood was not bastardized or attainted. These acts occurred many months after he became aware of the design of marrying the Earl of Richmond to Elizabeth of York; and there seems no greater reason why he should have thought it politic to marry Elizabeth after August, 1484, than previous to that time. Independent of his relationship to her, there were other obstacles to their union. His title to the crown would not have been strengthened by marrying a woman whom the law had declared a bastard; and to have repealed that declaration would be to call into existence her right to the crown and to proclaim himself an usurper. A measure so inconsistent with his safety, so contradictory to the whole tenor of his policy, seems incredible; and can it for a moment be believed that he endeavoured to effect it by the murder of a wife who was fast hastening to the tomb with disease, and by a marriage which even the authority of the Pope could not, it is said, reconcile to the feelings and manners of his subjects?

There is no difficulty in supposing that Richard would commit any crime which his interests might dictate; but it is not so easy to imagine that he would imbrue his hands in the blood of his wife to gain an object, which, so far from promoting his

interests, must have materially injured them. The worst enemies of the Usurper have contented themselves with representing him as an atrocious villain, but not one of them has described him as a fool. According to the authorities by whom this scheme is attributed to Richard, he entertained the design of raising Elizabeth to the throne about Christmas, 1484, at which time his Queen was taken ill, and when, by the advice of her physicians, he abstained from her bed. It was soon discovered that she was not likely to survive beyond the ensuing February, and she actually died about the 11th of March. Upon the coincidence between the supposed wish of Richard to marry Elizabeth in December, 1484, and Anne's decease in March, 1485, has her husband been accused of murdering her, a charge which is deserving of attention for no other reason than as it affords a remarkable example of the manner in which ignorance and prejudice sometimes render what is called history more contemptible than a romance.

It appears, therefore, that, if Richard ever seriously contemplated marrying Elizabeth, he was guilty of no greater crimes than extreme folly, and the indelicacy of thinking of a second wife before the death of his first, "a violation of the feelings which," as Mr. Sharon Turner gravely remarks, in reference to Richard, "society rightly chooses to exact and to make sacred," but which has been

violated by more sovereigns and more husbands than Richard the Third. The evidence of his having entertained such an intention will be now examined.

Though asserted by the Chronicler of Croyland, by Grafton, Fabian, Hall, Sir Thomas More, and their copyists, there is only one statement on the subject which has the character of proof. But that statement is by no means sufficiently conclusive to establish a point of history against probability, because it contradicts a material part of the story as related by the writers alluded to; and because the article in question was only seen by an historian whose violent prejudices do not sufficiently account for the mendacity for which his work is remarkable.

Buck, in his Life of Richard the Third, says, "When the midst and last of February was past, the Lady Elizabeth, being more impatient and jealous of the success than every one knew or conceived, writes a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, intimating first, that he was the man in whom she most affied, in respect of that love her father had ever bore him, &c. Then she congratulates his many courtesies, in continuance of which, she desires him to be a mediator for her to the King, in behalf of the marriage propounded between them, who, as she wrote, was her only joy and maker in this world, and that she was his in heart and thought; with all insinuating, that the better part of February

was past, and that she feared the queen would never die.

"All these be her own words, written with her own hand, and this is the sum of her letter, which remains in the autograph, or original draft, under her own hand, in the magnificent cabinet of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey[1]."

If this letter really existed[2], and if Buck has cited it fairly, it would be in vain to contend against such testimony, and Elizabeth's fame would be irredeemably affected, not on the ground of her relationship to Richard, but from his being the author of the misfortunes and disgrace of her family, if not the murderer of her brothers; and because she had pledged herself but a few months before to marry the Earl of Richmond. The character of Buck as a faithless writer is well known; and even if his notorious inaccuracies and prejudices do not justify the suspicion that the letter itself was never written, it is not too much to suggest that the interpretation which he has given to it is at variance with truth. As Buck has inserted copies of several documents of much less interest, it may be asked, why did he not give this most important letter at length? Nor

[1] Ed. 1646, p. 128.

[2] It is proper to observe, that Dr. Lingard, whose sagacity is not exceeded by that of any other historian of England, seems to believe that Richard really intended to marry Elizabeth, and does not express any doubt of the accuracy of Buck's report of her letter to the Duke of Norfolk.—"History of England," ed. 1823, vol. v., p. 355 and p. 359.

is it less remarkable, that even if he were the first person who brought it to light, no other individual should have had sufficient curiosity to copy it. Buck's work appeared in the days of Dugdale, of Anthony Wood, and of several other eminent antiquaries, who have left imperishable monuments of their zeal in collecting historical materials, yet not a single transcript, much less the original of this extraordinary communication, is known to be extant. No other writer than Buck ever saw it, so that its existence rests upon his authority alone, and every one must form his own judgment as to the degree of confidence to which he is entitled[1]. The Chroniclers, who impute to Richard the design of marrying his niece, agree in stating that she resolutely opposed his wishes. Grafton's words are, "But because all men, and the maiden herself most of all, detested and abhorred this unlawful and

[1] If the letter cited by Buck really existed, its purport may perhaps be reconciled with other facts by supposing that he mistook its date, or assigned to it a wrong one; and that, in fact, the person for whom she expressed so eager a desire to marry was Henry instead of Richard. Many parts of the abstract would agree with this hypothesis, for the allusion to February, and Queen Anne, Buck calls an "insinuation," and a passage of doubtful import becomes doubly doubtful when construed by so suspicious a reporter. The only thing which renders this idea unlikely is, that the letter is said to have been addressed to the Duke of Norfolk, who perished at Bosworth Field; but may not its address, too, have been an "inference" arising from its being in the possession of the duke's descendant? It would, however, be useless to press the point farther, since there is no limit to conjecture; but any probable explanation of so dubious a version of that document is entitled to attention. Sharon Turner, in his zeal to exculpate Richard, suggests that, if this letter be genuine, he was the "seduced," rather than the "seducer." "History of England," vol. iv., p. 24.

in manner unnatural copulation, he determined to prolong and defer the matter till he were in more quietness;" and this is the only explanation he gives, why, when Queen Anne died in March, 1485, Richard did not execute his design. The Croyland Chronicler, however, offers this additional reason, that twelve doctors in theology gave it as their opinion that the Pope could not legalize it by any dispensation. If this be true, it is not very evident from what source the Pontiff derives the power of authorizing such an alliance at the present day, even if instances cannot be adduced of the practice at the period in question.

For the reasons which have been stated, it may be presumed that Richard never contemplated a marriage with Elizabeth; that the letter noticed by Buck is grossly misquoted, even if any letter to that purport was ever written by her; and that the whole tale was invented with the view of blackening Richard's character, to gratify the monarch in whose reign all the contemporary writers who relate it flourished, an opinion which is supported by the fact, that not one of them even insinuates that Elizabeth consented to the alliance, but agree in stating her utter repugnance to the project.

The materials for a history of the reign of Richard the Third are so very meagre and imperfect, that every thing which is contemporary with it merits attention. For this reason it would be improper not to notice a kind of metrical narrative of Elizabeth

of York's connection with the revolution in favour of Henry the Seventh, entitled "The Most Pleasant Song of Lady Bessy," written by Humphrey Brereton, who represents himself to have been an Esquire in the retinue of Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby; to have been privy to the manner in which that nobleman was detached from Richard's interests; to have carried the letters to Lord Stanley's son, brother, and other relatives in Cheshire, urging them to espouse Richmond's cause; and to have been the bearer of a communication from Elizabeth and Stanley to Henry in Brittany. Of this "Song," two copies, differing materially from each other, are extant. One of them is a corrupt if not interpolated transcript, in the hand-writing of the reign of Charles the Second, in the possession of William Bateman, Esq., and has been lately printed with a judicious preface and notes by Mr. Heywood. The other transcript, which is in the Harleian MS. 367, has suffered less from the ignorance of the copyist, though it is by no means certain that it is in the same state as the author wrote it. That much historical information is often contained in productions of this nature is well known, for of many events there are no other than metrical descriptions. It is difficult to determine to what extent the statements in this "Song" are to be received as truth; but that they are not wholly imaginary is unquestionable. That Humphrey Brereton was in the service of Lord Stanley; that

he was entrusted with letters from his master to the parties he mentions in Cheshire; that he was sent to Richmond; and that the "Song" was written by him soon after the accession of Henry the Seventh, may perhaps be conceded. Many of the facts which he relates are points of history that have never been doubted, hence the outlines of his picture may be relied on; but the nice question is, to what extent did he draw upon his imagination in the grouping, colouring, and filling up? That he has introduced a great deal of fiction in the minor details, especially in reference to himself; that in imitation of the only historians of his times, the Chroniclers, he has put speeches into the mouths of persons which never were spoken; and that he has not hesitated to add to the interest of his story, by introducing circumstances which could not have occurred,—such, for example, as the Princess Elizabeth taking him in her arms, and thrice kissing him,—cannot for a moment be denied. Still these blemishes do not divest his composition of claims to be considered of some historical authority in relation to events in which he was himself concerned; nor does the circumstance of his speaking of Lord Stanley as Earl of Derby lessen his credibility, for though that nobleman did not possess the latter title when the events described took place, it was usual for early writers to allude to individuals by the designations borne by them at the time they wrote. The most probable facts related by Brereton,

but which rest on his authority alone, are that Elizabeth was especially recommended to the care of Lord Stanley by Edward the Fourth on his deathbed; that she lodged in his house in London after she quitted the sanctuary; that she was privy to the rising in favour of Richmond; that she could write and read both French and Spanish; that Brereton was sent into Cheshire to Stanley's son, Lord Strange, to his brother, and to other relations, entreating them to support Richmond's cause; and that he was the bearer of letters to Henry in Brittany, together with a letter and a ring from Elizabeth to him. On his return, he says, that he found her in London; that she shortly afterwards accompanied Stanley to Leicester; and that she was in the neighbourhood of Bosworth when that battle was fought. Whether, as Brereton relates, Lord Stanley was induced to abandon Richard in consequence of Elizabeth's pathetic remonstrances, and of the picture which she held up to his view of the Usurper's character, charging him with the murder of Henry the Sixth, and of the two young princes, with poisoning his Queen that he might make her "his leman," and all the other crimes with which his enemies have loaded his memory, cannot be determined, but perhaps this part of his tale is that which is least worthy of credit. In these particulars, however, the statements of Grafton are closely followed; and if the slightest reliance can be placed on Brereton's authority, it must be concluded that

Henry was indebted to Elizabeth alone for the support of the Stanleys, and consequently for his crown, that Richard sought to obtain, if not her hand, at least her person, that her fidelity to her engagement with Henry remained unshaken, and that she treated the Usurper's advances with scorn and abhorrence.

Grafton states that Richmond received intimation of Richard's design to marry Elizabeth, and to give her sister Cecily to "a man found in a cloud and of an unknown lineage and family," and that, despairing, therefore, of becoming the husband of either of Edward the Fourth's daughters, Henry sought to strengthen his cause by treating for a marriage with the sister of Sir Walter Herbert, a person of an ancient family and great influence in Wales, whose other sister was the wife of Henry Earl of Northumberland, but that his messenger to Herbert found it impossible to proceed. The inconsistency of one part of this story is so great that it is unworthy of credence; for if Richard intended to elevate Elizabeth to the throne, it is highly improbable that he would allow her next sister to contract an obscure alliance.

The concluding events of Richard's reign do not require to be recapitulated in this work. From the commencement of the year 1483, until the accession of Henry the Seventh, all which is known of Elizabeth is, that it is said she and her cousin the

Earl of Warwick were sent to the castle of Sheriff Hutton, in Yorkshire, as soon as Richard heard of Richmond's invasion [1], but this does not agree with Brereton's statement that she accompanied Lord Stanley to Leicester and saw the corpse of Richard.

Immediately after Henry arrived in London, Elizabeth was brought to the metropolis with great state, and entrusted to her mother, the Queen dowager. The nation eagerly expected the fulfilment of the King's engagement to marry her, and thus unite the representation of the houses of York and Lancaster; but, from a cause which has never been explained, their nuptials did not take place for five months after his accession.

Upon Henry's title to the crown some remarks will not be considered misplaced, because a new fact on the subject has been recently brought to light. In discussing it the circumstance will not again be adverted to that he had no hereditary right whatever, because his mother, through whom he descended from the house of Lancaster, was alive, for in urging his pretensions he evidently alluded to those which he derived from her, and it may have been considered that she re-

[1] An interesting little volume, entitled "An Account of Sheriff Hutton Castle," has been recently published at York; and its having been said that Elizabeth was sent to that place by Richard the Third, has induced the author to insert an account of her with a portrait; but nothing occurs in confirmation of that statement.

signed her claims in his favour, which arrangement the legislature would probably have sanctioned, had Parliament recognized his right by inheritance.

His only pretensions by descent, consisted in being the representative of the House of Lancaster, as sole heir of John of Gaunt, and, after the death of Henry the Sixth, the next heir of that monarch. The superior claims of the House of York, from representing Lionel Duke of Clarence, the *second* son of Edward the Third, do not require to be pointed out. They were too obvious to deceive Henry or his advisers; and though it was contended that the children of Edward the Fourth were illegitimate, that the issue of the Duke of Clarence were incapable of inheriting in consequence of the attainder of their father, and that Richard the Third left no issue, still the sisters of those princes, or their children, as well as many descendants of Isabel, the aunt of Edward the Fourth, were then in existence; and unless they too were bastardized, or rendered incapable by an act of the legislature, they possessed a superior claim to any descendant of John of Gaunt. But Henry's pretension to be the lineal heir of that personage was impeached; and Richard, in a proclamation dated on the 23rd of June, 1484, observed that "his mother was daughter unto John Duke of Somerset, son unto John Earl of Somerset, son unto Dame Katherine Swynford, and of their in double avoutry

gotten[1]," by which was meant that the Earl of Somerset was begotten by John of Gaunt on Katherine Swynford, during the lifetime of his wife and of her husband; and though the Beauforts were legitimated by the King, and by Parliament, in February, 1397, it has hitherto been considered that the instrument for the purpose contained a special exception against its conferring any right to the royal dignity. This, however, was not the fact, but it is extremely doubtful if Henry himself was aware that his maternal pedigree was free from the defect so confidently ascribed to it. The Patent of Legitimation, as it was originally granted, as it was entered on the Patent Rolls, and as it received the sanction of Parliament, rendered the issue of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford capable of taking every species of dignity, honour, or office, and removed all objections on the ground of impure birth. A few years afterwards, and before the year 1407, when Henry the Fourth exemplified and confirmed the said grant to John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, the words "*excepta dignitate regali*" were added to the enrolment on the Patent Rolls, as an interlineation, though they were not inserted in the copy on the Rolls of Parliament, and they were also introduced into the exemplification to the Earl of Somerset. But this alteration

[1] Ellis' "Original Letters," Second Series, vol. i., p. 164. An article on the subject of the legitimacy of the Earl of Beaufort, and on the connexion of John of Gaunt with Katherine Swynford, will be found in the "Excerpta Historica," p. 152.

has no legal effect, because the operative grant is that which was sanctioned by Parliament, so that the mother of Henry the Seventh was by law the lineal heir of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Sensible that his title to the Crown, by descent, was too defective to be urged, but being, at the same time, extremely reluctant to acknowledge that he was in any way indebted for the throne to his intended union with the heiress of York, Henry resolved to obtain a recognition of his right by the legislature previous to his marriage. A Parliament met at Westminster on the 7th of September, 1485, and one of its first measures was to settle the crown. When the commons presented their speaker to Henry, he addressed them in a short speech, in which he noticed his accession "as well by just hereditary title as by the sure judgment of God, which was manifested by giving him the victory in the field over his enemy[1]." On the accession of Henry the Fourth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third, the three monarchs in whose favour the lineal order of descent was broken, the Act of Settlement stated their claims to the throne by inheritance; but Parliament appears to have grounded Henry the Seventh's right on his being King *de facto*, before it met, and to have considered that all which was necessary for it to do was to state that fact, and to settle the royal dignity upon him and the heirs of his body. The Act of Settlement is

[1] Rot. Parl. vi. 268.

consequently very concise, and notwithstanding the hint thrown out by Henry, in his address to the speaker of the commons, that his claim to the crown was both by conquest and descent, no allusion to either of these pretensions occurs in it:

"To the pleasure of Almighty God, the wealth, prosperity, and surety of this realm of England, to the singular comfort of all the King's subjects of the same, and in avoiding of all ambiguities and questions, Be it ordained, stablished, and enacted, by authority of this present Parliament, that the inheritance of the crowns of the realms of England and of France[1], with all the pre-eminence and dignity royal to the same pertaining, and all other seignuries to the King belonging beyond the sea, with the appurtenances thereto in any wise due or pertaining, be, rest, remain, and abide in the most royal person of our new Sovereign Lord, King Harry the Seventh, and in the heirs of his body lawfully coming, perpetually, with the grace of God, so to endure, and in none other[2]."

[1] One of the charges brought against Henry the Seventh, when Earl of Richmond, by Richard the Third, was, that he had agreed with the King and council of France "to release in perpetuity all the right, title, and claim that the Kings of England have had and might have to the crown and realm of France, together with the Duchies of Normandy, Anjou, and Maine, Gascony and Guienne, the Castles and Towns of Calais, Guisnes, Hammes, with the Marches appertaining to the same, and to dissever and exclude the arms of France out of the arms of England for ever." Paston Letters, vol. ii., p. 319; the Appendix to Singer's edition of Sir Thomas More's "History of Richard the Third;" and Ellis' "Original Letters," Second Series, vol. i., p. 164.

[2] Rot. Parl. vi. 270.

Henry's own conviction was, however, that he obtained the crown by conquest alone; and this opinion, to which he slightly alluded in his first address to Parliament [1], but found it too repugnant to the feelings of the country to repeat, is apparent from his will, though no historian has hitherto noticed it. The passage alluded to is the following:

"We will that our executors cause to be made an image of a King, representing our own person, the same to be of timber, covered and wrought with plate of fine gold, in manner of an armed man, and upon the same armour a coat armour of our Arms of England and France enamelled, with a sword and spurs accordingly, and the said image to kneel upon a table of silver and gilt, and holding betwixt his hands *the crown which it pleased God to give us with the victory of our enemy at our first field.*" The said image he bequeathed to God and Our Lady, and ordered it to be placed in the midst of St. Edward's shrine, at Westminster.

It would, indeed, have been difficult for Henry to find any other title to the throne than that of conquest. His descent afforded him no just pretensions; and had he admitted that he derived a right from his marriage, he would have tacitly confessed that he was, in the first instance, and until Parliament met and recognized him as sovereign,

[1] See page lxi., ante.

an usurper. Not satisfied with the admission of his alleged right by Parliament, Henry resolved that his coronation should also precede his nuptials, and on the 30th of October that ceremony took place at Westminster. Nearly two months more were allowed to elapse, and still nothing was done with relation to his marriage. Some writers have attributed the delay to his intending to offer his hand to the heiress of Brittany, and it has been generally said that he fulfilled his pledge to Elizabeth with great reluctance. If it be true that she professed a desire to marry Richard the Third, and thus abandoned him for his rival, his coldness, when fortune proved propitious, independent of any personal objections which he may have entertained, was neither surprising nor unnatural. On this subject nothing certain is known; but that some suspicion was felt as to his intentions with regard to Elizabeth, and that the nation was most anxious for their union, is placed beyond a doubt by the petition of the commons on the 11th of December, 1485, immediately before the Parliament was prorogued. The Speaker, Sir Thomas Lovell, then prayed the King, "that in consideration of the right to the realms of England and France being vested in his person, and the heirs of his body, by the authority of the said Parliament, he would be pleased to espouse the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the Fourth, which marriage they hoped God would bless

with a progeny of the race of Kings[1], to the great satisfaction of the whole realm." The Lords spiritual and temporal, rising from their seats, and bowing to the throne, expressed their concurrence in the request, and Henry answered that he was willing to comply with their wishes[2].

This intimation was too decisive not to be complied with, and on the 18th of January following the nuptials of the King and Elizabeth were solemnized with great splendour and magnificence at Westminster. The doubt which has been entertained as to whether Henry would have fulfilled his engagement, had he not been addressed in so unequivocal a manner by his Parliament, is somewhat strengthened by the dates of the bulls for the purpose, the sanction of the Holy See being requisite in consequence of their being related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. Application appears to have been made to the Pope very soon after the request of the Commons, but the first of the three bulls which were granted is dated on the 2nd of March, 1485-6, in which the importance of the alliance is pointed out, and Elizabeth is recognized as the undoubted heir and eldest child of Edward the Fourth, but it is evident that the Pontiff was ignorant that the marriage had taken place[3]. Nor does he appear to have been aware of the circumstance on the 27th

[1] By this expression, "de stirpe regum," Lingard considers that the Kings of each line were meant. "History of England," v. 377.

[2] Rot. Parl. vi. 278. [3] Fœdera, xii. 294.

of that month, when he issued a second rescript, confirming the instrument of the 2nd of March; and, after stating that the title of Henry was by right of war, by indisputable hereditary succession, by the election of his subjects, and by the consent of the three estates of the realm, he denounced the penalties of excommunication to all who might rebel against his authority[1].

Power had been delegated to the Bishop of Imola, the Pope's legate, to grant a dispensation to any twelve persons to marry, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity; and Henry availed himself of the circumstance to avoid waiting the arrival of the permission for which he applied to the Pontiff; but doubts arose in the breasts of one or both the parties whether their marriage, by virtue of a dispensation under a delegated authority, and before the sanction of the Holy See was obtained, might not be impeached as irregular. A third bull was consequently sought, which was granted on the 27th of July. It notices the preceding rescripts, states that it was granted at the instance of Henry and Elizabeth, that they had been married by virtue of Imola's dispensation, and fully confirms and ratifies their union[2].

It is manifest from these documents, that the dispensation was not applied for until the end of the year 1485, whereas, if, from the moment of Henry's

[1] Fœdera, xii., p. 297. [2] Ibid., xii., p. 314.

accession he intended to espouse Elizabeth, it may be presumed that a dispensation would have been sought some time before, even if he purposed postponing the ceremony until the legislature had recognized his right to the throne. There is, however, an appearance of haste, after an unnecessary delay of five months, in his availing himself of the power vested in the Pope's legate instead of adopting the regular and more dignified course of waiting for a specific bull for the purpose from Rome, which tends to shew that the nation was impatient for the union, and that Henry felt it would be dangerous to defer the fulfilment of his engagement. To these bulls much importance was attached, as a contemporary states that the King being at Coventry on St. George's Day, 1487, at which time he was raising forces to subdue the rebellion of the Earl of Lincoln, "the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Ely, London, Worcester, Exeter, and the Prior of Coventry, all in pontificalibus, read and declared the Pope's bulls, touching the King's and Queen's right, and there in the choir, in the Bishop's seat, by the authority of the same bulls, cursed with book, bell, and candle all those that did anything contrary to their right, and approving their titles good[1]."

It was one of the acts of Henry's first Parliament to restore the widow of Edward the Fourth to the

[1] Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv., p. 209.

title and dignity of Queen of England, and this was done by simply enacting that she should have the same rank and style as she would have had if the statute of Richard the Third, by which she was degraded, had never been passed[1]. This restitution was immediately followed by the repeal of the act by which her marriage with Edward was declared invalid and their children illegitimate[2], so that the hereditary pretensions of the House of York to the throne would have been revived, but for a clause providing that nothing contained therein should prejudice the act "establishing the crown to the King and the heirs of his body."

Elizabeth's marriage did not, if historians are to be credited, wholly remove the jealousy of her party with respect to the King's conduct towards her. They naturally expected that her coronation, a ceremony to which more consequence was attached formerly than at present, would speedily follow; but though it did not take place for eighteen months, it is scarcely possible to discover any sinister motive which could have induced her husband to defer it.

[1] Rot. Parl. vi. 288.

[2] Rot. Parl. vi. p. 289. The judges to whom the proceedings relative to the reversal of that act were referred determined that as it was so false and slanderous, the first words of it only should be read in parliament, "that the matter might be and remain in perpetual oblivion for the falseness and shamefulness of it." Year Books, Hilary term, 1 Henry VII. f. 1. The original act was ordered to be removed from the Rolls and burnt, and every person who possessed a copy or remembrance of it was commanded to deliver the same to the Chancellor before Easter, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment at the King's pleasure. Rot. Parl. vi. 289[a].

The delay may, in the first instance, be attributed to her delicate situation, she being in the family way immediately after her marriage, which was perhaps the reason why she did not accompany Henry in his progress to York in the spring of the year 1486; and after her confinement, the rebellion of the Earl of Lincoln must have occupied the King's mind too much to allow of his attending to any other affair.

The Queen was delivered of her first child at Winchester, on St. Eustacius's day, the 20th September, 1486, being a month sooner than the usual period of gestation. He received the name of Arthur, and on the Sunday following was baptized in Winchester Cathedral, with much ceremony, of which a very minute description is preserved[1]. It is remarkable, as indicative of the good feeling which Henry entertained towards his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Wydeville, that she, rather than his own mother, the Countess of Richmond, was a sponsor to the young prince, to whom she presented a rich covered cup of gold.

In testimony of her gratitude to heaven for her safe delivery, Elizabeth founded a chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, in Winchester Cathedral, in which her arms were placed, surmounted by the words "In Gloriam Dei[2]." Her recovery from her confinement was retarded by an attack of ague, but when able

[1] Printed in Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv., p. 204, *et seq.*

[2] Lansdowne MS. 978, f. 26.

to travel she removed to Greenwich, and there kept the Feast of All Hallows [1].

About the middle of March, 1487, Henry made a progress into Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and thence into Warwickshire. On St. George's day he was at Coventry [2], and within three weeks he heard of the landing of the Earl of Lincoln and Lambert Simnell, in Ireland; for, on the 13th of May, being then at Kenilworth, he wrote to the Earl of Ormond, the Queen's chamberlain, stating that he had received tidings of the landing of the rebels in Ireland on the 5th of that month; that he had sent to the Queen and his mother to come to him; that he wished to have the Earl's advice about subduing the rebellion; and he commanded him, in pursuance of his duty of attending on the Queen's person, to accompany her to his presence [3]. Her Majesty and the Countess of Richmond accordingly joined Henry at Kenilworth, and not long after their arrival news were brought that the Earl of Lincoln and his adherents had landed near Furnesse [4].

This effort in favour of the first of the impostors who disturbed Henry's reign was quelled by the battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June; and as soon as

[1] Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv., p. 207. [2] Ibid. p. 210.

[3] See a letter, printed in Ellis's "Original Letters," First Series, vol. ii., p. 18. The editor of that work, presuming that Perkin Warbeck and his party were alluded to, has assigned this letter to the 13th of May, 1492. Very little research would have proved that it was written four years earlier, and in reference to a different affair.

[4] Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv., p. 210.

peace and order were fully re-established, preparations were made for the Queen's coronation. In September, writs were issued from Warwick, summoning the peers and others to attend that ceremony on the 25th of November following[1]. Their Majesties commenced their journey from Warwick on the 27th of October, and celebrated the Feast of All Hallows at St. Alban's. Henry was received in the metropolis on the 3rd of November as a conqueror, in reference to his victory at Stoke, and he proceeded to St. Paul's, attended by a numerous retinue of lords, knights, and citizens. The Queen, the Countess of Richmond, and other ladies of distinction, viewed the scene, privately, from a house in St. Mary Spitell, without Bishopsgate; and as soon as the procession passed she went to Greenwich.

On Friday, the 23rd, the Queen left Greenwich by water for her coronation, of which a very interesting narrative is extant[2]. Arrayed in the robes of royalty, she was accompanied by the Countess of Richmond, her mother-in-law, and by an extensive retinue of peers and peeresses, and was escorted by the Lord-mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London. Each Company furnished elegant barges, decorated with silk banners and streamers, richly emblazoned with the arms and badges, and rowed by men dressed in the proper liveries, of the respective crafts. Amidst the various objects of attraction,

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," vol. iv., p. 216.
[2] Ibid., p. 216-223.

the Bachelor's barge claimed particular notice for its superior splendour, and from its carrying a red dragon, the ensign of the house of Tudor, which spouted fire into the Thames. Music of all kinds lent its aid to enliven the scene, and, thus attended, her Majesty arrived at the Tower. As she entered it, she was received by the King in the most gracious manner, or, to use the words of the narrator himself, "the King's highness welcomed her in such manner and form, as was to all the estates and others there being present a very good sight, and right joyous and comfortable to behold." Eleven Knights of the Bath were then created; and on the next day, after dinner, her Majesty being "royally apparelled, in a kirtle of white cloth of gold of damask, and a mantle of the same suit, furred with ermine, fastened before her breast with a great lace, curiously wrought of gold and silk, and rich knobs of gold at the end, tasselled; her fair yellow hair hanging down plain behind her back, with a call of pipes over it, and wearing on her head a circle of gold, richly garnished with precious stones," quitted her chamber of state. Her train was borne by her sister, the Lady Cecily, and being attended by a great retinue of lords, ladies, and others, she entered her litter, in which she was conveyed to Westminster. Most of the streets, which were lined with the city companies in their liveries, were hung with tapestry and arras, whilst in Cheapside, and some other places,

rich cloths of gold and velvets and silks were displayed. The houses were filled with spectators, and the crowd is represented as being immense, all eager to "see the Queen in her royal apparel," a feeling which had perhaps a deeper source than the gratification of idle curiosity. Children, in the dresses of angels and virgins, were placed in various parts, who sung the Queen's praises as she passed; and, preceded by the Duke of Bedford as Lord Steward, the Earl of Oxford as Great Chamberlain, the Earl of Derby as Constable, and the Earl of Nottingham as Marshal of England, by the Duke of Suffolk, the Lord Mayor, Garter King of Arms, the Heralds, and other official persons, and by the newly made Knights of the Bath, with their banners borne before them, her Majesty proceeded through the city, sitting in her litter, under a canopy borne by Knights of the body. Her sister Cecily, her aunt the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchesses of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Countess of Oxford, in two chairs, and six Baronesses, mounted on palfreys, immediately followed the Queen; and in this order the procession arrived at Westminster, where she slept.

The next morning she was arrayed in a kirtle and mantle of purple velvet, furred with ermine laced in front, and wore in her hair a circle of gold richly set with pearls and other jewels. In this dress, she proceeded to Westminster Hall, where she remained under a canopy of state until the procession was ready. From the place where she stood to the

pulpit in the Abbey the ground was covered with new ray cloth, and the struggle of the crowd to cut it to pieces after she passed was extremely great. The Earl of Arundel bore the staff with the dove, the Duke of Suffolk the sceptre, and the Duke of Bedford, who was bareheaded, the crown. On one side, her Majesty was supported by the Bishop of Winchester, and on the other, by the Bishop of Ely, and she was immediately followed by the Princess Cecily, who held her train. In this order she entered the west door of Westminster Abbey, and took her seat near the pulpit, when the usual ceremonies were performed; after which she returned to the Palace at Westminster. The King was a spectator from a handsome latticed stage, between the pulpit and the high altar, where also stood his mother, and many other ladies of rank.

An account of the dinner, including even the dishes, is extant, at which it would appear, that those only who formed part of the procession were present, the King and his mother viewing it privately from a latticed seat or stage, erected out of a window on the left side of the Hall. The words in which the author concludes his narrative of the Queen's coronation convey an idea of the deep interest which the country felt on the subject, "And then the Queen departed with God's blessing, and to the rejoicing of many a true Englishman's heart[1]."

[1] He uses nearly the same expression when speaking of the birth of

The next morning the King and Queen, with their court, heard mass in St. Stephen's chapel, after which "she kept her estate" in the Parliament Chamber, the King's mother sitting on her right hand, the Duchess of Bedford, her aunt, on her left, and her sister Cecily at the end of the table. At the side table sat the Duchesses of Suffolk and Norfolk, the Countesses of Oxford, Wiltshire, Rivers, and Nottingham, many Baronesses, and the ladies attached to the Queen's person. After dinner her Majesty and the other ladies danced; and the following day she returned to Greenwich, in consequence of Parliamentary business, which prevented the continuance of the feast[1].

From the moment in which Elizabeth of York became Queen of England her life loses its political interest, and the few incidents illustrative of her domestic habits and of her personal character which are preserved, are to be gathered from the account of the private expenses of herself and her hus-

Prince Arthur, "over all Te Deum laudamus songen with ringing of bells, and in the most parte fires made in the praising of God and the rejoicing of every true Englishman."—Leland's "Collectanea," iv. 204.

[1] The coronation was attended by fifteen Bishops, seventeen Abbots, two Dukes, twelve Earls, two Viscounts, twenty Barons, the heirs apparent of the Earls of Suffolk and Devonshire; the King's mother, and the Lady Cecily, the Queen's sister, three Duchesses, four Countesses, seven Baronesses, thirty-one Knight Bannerets, one hundred and fifty Knights, besides their wives and other gentlewomen; but neither the Queen's mother, nor any of her sisters, excepting Cecily, appear to have been present.—Leland's "Collectanea," vol. iv., p. 216 to 233.

band. It has been asserted that Henry treated her with austerity and unkindness, and that her happiness was seriously affected both by his conduct towards her, and by his severity towards her mother. Bacon remarks, "that he shewed himself no very indulgent husband towards her, though she was beautiful, gentle, and fruitful; but his aversion towards the House of York was so predominant in him as it found place not only in his wars and councils but in his chamber and bed[1]." There seems, however, to be as little proof that Henry behaved ill to his Queen, as that his conduct towards her mother was cruel or rapacious. Dr. Lingard is the first historian who has suggested that these charges are partially, if not wholly, unfounded[2]; and the conclusions to be drawn from the Privy Purse Expenses of the King, to which that writer had not access, fully justify the view which he has taken of Henry's behaviour as a husband. It has been observed by an able delineator of the human character, who has assumed that the ill treatment of Elizabeth Wydeville, and of her daughter, by Henry, actually occurred, that "if the Queen loved her mother with that feminine filial tenderness which is heightened by participation in calamity, she could not possibly have cherished much affection for her husband[3]."

[1] "History of Henry the Seventh," ed. 1825, vol. iii., p. 122.
[2] "History of England," vol. v., pp. 379, 389, 398-9.
[3] See a memoir of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry the Seventh, in

Both these questions are so closely connected with the life of Elizabeth of York, that it is requisite to discuss them.

On the accession of Henry the Seventh, he found the late Queen one of the most pitiable objects in his dominions. Stripped of her dignity and estates, her honour and virtue impeached, her children bastardized, her kindred banished and attainted, and herself destitute of any other means of support than the annuity of 233*l.*, which Richard the Third granted her [1]. It seems scarcely possible for Henry to have increased the misery of her situation, excepting by depriving her of liberty; but if historians are to be credited, he seized on all her possessions, and, from a suspicion of her having countenanced the rebellion of the Earl of Lincoln, in 1487, imprisoned her for life in the Monastery of Bermondsey, the pretext being, that, after having consented to her daughter's marriage with him, she delivered her into the hands of Richard the Third.

Nothing can be more untrue than part, or more absurd than all these statements. It was among the earliest acts of Henry's reign [2] to restore her to her fame as a woman, and to her dignity as a Queen, by reversing the statute which had deprived her of

Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits." That writer was, however, mistaken on the subject, for he says it was one of the first acts of Henry's reign to seize on all her estates, and to imprison her for life at Bermondsey.

[1] See page xlii., ante.

[2] Rot. Parl., vi., 289.

both ; and as that act did not vest in her any of the lands which were forfeited by the statute that degraded her, the King, by letters patent, dated on the 4th of March, 1486, granted her various lordships for life[1], as part of the dower belonging to her after the death of Edward the Fourth ; and the next day he granted her, in full satisfaction of the residue of her dower, 102*l.* per annum out of the fee farm of the town of Bristol. Instead of being exiled from her daughter's court, she was the only godmother to Prince Arthur, and attended at the font. The period when it is said she was placed in confinement is about June, 1487, whereas, in November of that year, Henry evinced his confidence in her by treating for her marriage with his ally the King of Scots, "for the greater increase of the love and amity between them ;" agreeing, at the same time, that James, the second son of that monarch, should marry the Princess Katherine, and that the Prince of Scotland should marry another of the daughters of Edward the Fourth[2]. Had Elizabeth Wydeville incurred his displeasure for aiding the revolt of the Earl of Lincoln, a thing in itself incredible, and been confined lest she should divulge the secret that her son, the Duke of York, was still living, or had Henry not felt assured that she was persuaded

[1] Rot. Patent. 1 Henry VII., p. 3 m 25,—namely, Waltham, Badowe Magna, Masshebury, Dunmore, Lieghes, and Farnham, in Essex.

[2] Fœdera, vol. xii., p. 329.

of the death of her sons Edward the Fifth and his brother, would he have given her the opportunity of plotting against him which her situation as Queen of Scotland would afford her[1]?

The projected alliances were interrupted by the rebellion of the Scotch barons, and were finally frustrated by the death of the King of Scots, in June, 1488; but proof exists that the Dowager Queen was occasionally about the court subsequent to that year, for shortly after her daughter "took her chamber" for her confinement in November, 1489, she gave an audience to the French ambassadors, "when her mother, Queen Elizabeth, and my Lady, the King's mother," are mentioned as being present[2]. The latest notice of her in relation to Henry the Seventh is on the 19th of February, 1490, when he assigned her an annual pension of 400*l.* a year, a sum fully adequate to her wants even, but which does not appear to be the case, if it were given in lieu of the lands granted her in the first year of his reign[3]. Her will has been considered evidence of her destitution and imprisonment, but such an interpretation of that document is not just. It is dated on the 10th of April, 1492, and from being witnessed by the Abbot of Bermondsey, she may be supposed to have been

[1] Dr. Lingard's remarks on this subject are most satisfactory and conclusive. Vol. v., p. 328-9.

[2] Leland's Collectanea, vol. iv., p. 249.

[3] Patent. 5 Hen. VII., m 20.

then an inmate of that monastery. She styles herself Queen of England, and orders her body to be buried at Windsor, with her late husband, King Edward, but forbids any pomp or great expense on the occasion; directions which indicate that she would be interred wherever she might desire, and that her funeral would be conducted, not like that of a disgraced prisoner, but according to her elevated rank. She proceeds, "whereas I have no worldly goods to do the Queen's grace, my dearest daughter, a pleasure with, neither to reward any of my children according to my heart and mind; I beseech Almighty God to bless her Grace, with all her noble issue, and with as good heart and mind as is to me possible, I give her Grace my blessing, and all the foresaid my children." Her not having any property to bequeath arose from her interest in her income and lands being for life only, and not, as has been supposed, from Henry's having seized her estates. Such "small stuff and goods" as she possessed she desired might be appropriated to the payment of her debts, and the health of her soul, as far as they would extend, but "if any of her blood" wished any part of her property, she ordered them to be allowed the preference. The Prior of Shene, and Doctors Sutton and Brente, were her executors, and she entreated "her dearest daughter, the Queen," and her son, the Marquis of Dorset, to assist in seeing her wishes fulfilled. An account of her funeral, and of the attention and

kindness of her daughters to her in her illness, is extant [1].

Thus, so far from Henry the Seventh having despoiled his mother-in-law of her estates, she had none of which she could be deprived; instead of increasing her unhappiness, he restored her to fame and rank, and granted her a competence; instead of feeling hostility towards her, he allowed her to be the sponsor to the Prince of Wales, in preference to his own mother; instead of suspecting her of the absurd intention of plotting against him, and consequently against a daughter whom she dearly loved, and imprisoning her for life to prevent similar dangers, he agreed to marry her to an independent sovereign, and two of her daughters to that sovereign's sons, with the view of strengthening the alliance between the two countries; and, instead of keeping her a close prisoner at Bermondsey, she was present at her daughter's reception of an ambassador who claimed to be related to the Queen, some time after the event which it is said produced Henry's rigorous treatment. Such, however, is history as it is represented by chroniclers, and such are the effects of historians repeating the statements of their predecessors, without inquiring whether records do not, as in this instance, establish the ignorance or the prejudices of writers to whom implicit credence has been generally given.

[1] In one of the MSS. of the Royal Society, which is about to be transferred to the Museum; but, as the arrangement is not yet completed, access could not be obtained to it.

Though the evidence of the injustice which has been done to the character of Henry the Seventh, with regard to his treatment of his Queen, is not so complete as in relation to his conduct to her mother, it seems impossible to reconcile the notices of her in his privy purse expenses, or the manner in which he always spoke of her in his letters, with the idea that he was wanting in tenderness or affection.

In November and December, 1487, and in February, 1492, numerous lordships and manors were granted to her for life, which grants were confirmed by Parliament[1]; and it was enacted in 1487, that in consideration of the great expense which she must bear in her chamber, and otherwise, she should be enabled to sell and grant leases in her own name without the consent of the King[2].

On St. George's Day, 1488, Henry was at Windsor, on which occasion the Queen and the Countess of Richmond[3], from whom, indeed, she appears to have been rarely separated, were present, each being habited in a gown of the Order of the Garter; but he deferred the solemnization of the feast of that Saint until the Sunday following, in the afternoon of which day the King, and the Knights of the Garter, rode to the College, and were accompanied by the Queen and her suite. Her Majesty, and the Countess of Richmond, again wore the livery of the Order,

[1] Rot. Parl., vi., 386, 442, 446. [2] Ibid., p. 387.
[3] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., 238.

and rode in a rich chair, covered with cloth of gold, drawn by six horses, trapped in a similar manner, and followed by a suite of twenty-one ladies, among whom was her sister the Princess Anne, dressed in crimson velvet gowns, and mounted on white palfreys, the saddles of which were made of cloth of gold, and the trappings covered with white roses, the badge of the House of York[1]. The Feast of Whitsuntide, in the same year, was also kept at Windsor; after which the Court removed to Woodstock, thence, at Allhallow's-tide, to Windsor, and from Windsor their Majesties went to Westminster[2]. At Christmas they were at Shene, where the Queen was attended by the Countess of Richmond and her sister Anne, and spent the festival of Easter 1489 at Hertford, whence the King proceeded to the north; but it does not seem that the Queen accompanied him[3].

In November following Elizabeth prepared for her confinement, by "taking her chamber," as it was termed, with the usual ceremonies, her own mother and her mother-in-law being present; and on the 29th of that month she was delivered of her second child, who, the next day, was baptized by the name of Margaret, and became the progenitrix of every monarch of these realms, since the death of Queen Elizabeth. The infant derived her name from her

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., pp. 239, 241.
[2] Ibid., pp. 243, 244. [3] Ibid., p. 247.

godmother, the Countess of Richmond, who presented her with a small box of silver gilt filled with gold[1]. In consequence of the measles breaking out in the palace, the Queen was privately churched on the 27th, and removed to Greenwich on the 29th of December. On the 2nd of February, 1490, the King, the Queen, the King's mother, and the greater part of the Lords spiritual and temporal, went in procession to Westminster Hall, and heard divine service, and at night a play was performed before their Majesties, and their attendants, at Whitehall[2].

From this time the authentic narrative printed in Leland's "Collectanea" ceases to afford any information of Henry's Court, and the few additional facts in the life of his Queen must be gleaned almost entirely from the privy purse expenses of her husband between the years 1492 and 1503, and from her own expenses between March, 1502 and the February following. In the former she is only incidentally mentioned, because their establishments were wholly distinct from each other; but the latter which contain almost a diary of her proceedings i the last year of her life, throw much light upon h character, and excite regret that similar accounts previous years have not been discovered.

On the 28th of June, 1491, at Greenwich, Queen gave birth to her second s nry, s

[1] Leland's "C tanea,"
[2] Ibid p. 25

wards King Henry the Eighth[1]; and on the 2nd of July, 1492, her daughter Elizabeth was born, who died an infant on the 4th of September, 1495[2]. Whilst at Shene, in April, 1494, one hundred pounds were lent her by the King[3]. In the summer of 1495 she accompanied his Majesty in his progress into the north; and on the 2nd of August a woman was rewarded for singing before the King and Queen at Latham, in Derbyshire[4]. They returned to Shene on the 16th of October[5]; and on the 16th of November in that year they honoured the Sergeants' Feast at Ely Place with their presence[6]. Twenty-seven pounds were given her by Henry's orders on the 1st of February, 1496[7]; and on the same day in the next year two thousand pounds were lent to her to pay her debts[8]. Thirty pounds were presented to her, at Greenwich, by the King, in the May following, to purchase jewels[9]; and in April, 1498, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* were given her, possibly to gratify her caprice in the purchase of some trifle which struck her attention[10].

Sandford[11] states that the Queen was confined in 1498 with her daughter the Princess Mary, after-

[1] Sandford's "Genealogical History," ed. 1707, p. 479.
[2] Ibid., pp. 477, 478. [3] "Excerpta Historica," p. 97.
[4] Ibid., p. 104. [5] Ibid., p. 105.
[6] Bacon's "History of Henry the Seventh," and "Excerpta Historica," p. 106.
[7] "Excerpta Historica," p. 107. [8] Ibid., p. 111.
[9] Ibid., p. 112. [10] Ibid., p. 117.
[11] "Genealogical History," p. 536.

wards Queen of France, though he does not mention in what month; but the notice of a payment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Robert Taylor, the Queen's surgeon, on the 27th of May[1], tends to fix the date of the Princess's birth to about that time, the sum in question probably being the payment for his services, or, which is more likely, a present on the occasion. Her Majesty was again confined on the 21st of February, 1498-9, when her third and youngest son, Prince Edmund, was born at Greenwich[2]. He was christened on the 24th, being held at the font by his godmother, the Countess of Richmond, after whose husband, Edmund, Earl of Richmond, his grandfather, he was named. It was customary for the King's children to be baptized in the font of Canterbury cathedral, perhaps from some imaginary virtue which it was presumed to possess, and the expenses of bringing it on this occasion, of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the bearer and 2*l.* to the servant of the Prior of Christ Church of Canterbury, are entered in the King's privy purse accounts[3]. The young prince died at Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire[4], about April, 1500, as in May in that year 242*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* were paid for the costs of his burial, independent of fees to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster[5]. In March, 1502, the Queen received five hundred pounds as a loan on the security of some plate[6], a

[1] "Excerpta Historica," p. 117.
[2] Sandford, p. 477.
[3] "Excerpta Historica," p. 121.
[4] Sandford, p. 477.
[5] "Excerpta Historica," p. 124.
[6] Ibid., p. 127.

fact indicative of the rigorous correctness with which the King's accounts were kept, security being taken for a loan to his consort.

The ceremony of affiancing the Princess Margaret, the Queen's eldest daughter, to James King of Scotland, took place at St. Paul's, in January, 1502, when the King, Queen, and all the Royal Family, except the Prince of Wales, were present, including Katherine Lady Courtenay, her Majesty's sister. As soon as the ceremony was over the Queen took the young Queen of Scots by the hand, and they "both dined at the same mess covered," and jousts, and feastings, a pageant, and other festivities, for some days, testified the importance which was attached to the event [1].

Their Majesties experienced a heavy affliction by the death of their eldest son Arthur Prince of Wales, who expired in Ludlow Castle, on the 2nd of April, 1502, within five months of his marriage to Katherine of Castile; an event which was celebrated with every token of joy and magnificence on the 14th of the preceding November. The conduct of the Queen on the death of the Prince has been minutely described. The news was communicated

[1] Leland's "Collectanea," iv., 258 to 264. The journal of the herald who accompanied the young Queen of Scots to Edinburgh, which is printed in that volume, is extremely interesting, and conveys a better idea of the state of society amongst persons of rank in the early part of the sixteenth century than perhaps any other article extant. If reprinted with notes, and with the orthography modernized, it could scarcely fail to be generally read.

to the King by his confessor, and he immediately sent for her. Finding him overwhelmed with grief she suppressed her emotions, and strove to console her afflicted husband; and it was not until she retired to the privacy of her own chamber that she gave vent to her maternal sorrow, when Henry, in his turn, sought to relieve her anguish by his tenderness. The whole scene is so pathetically described by a contemporary, and the account tends so much to disprove the common opinion, that they lived unhappily together, that the passage will be given:

"Immediately after Arthur's death, Sir Richard Poole, his Chamberlain, with other of his Counsel, wrote and sent letters to the King and Counsel, at Greenwich, where his Grace and the Queen's lay, and certified them of the Prince's departure. The which Counsel discreetly sent for the King's ghostly father, a friar observant, to whom they showed this most sorrowful and heavy tidings, and desired him in his best manner to show it to the King. He, in the morning of the Tuesday following, somewhat before the time accustomed, knocked at the King's chamber door, and when the King understood it was his confessor, he commanded to let him in. The confessor then commanded all those present to avoid, and after due salutation began to say 'Si bona de manu Dei suscipimus, mala autem quare non sustineamus,' and so showed his Grace that his dearest son was departed to God. When his Grace understood that sorrowful heavy tidings, he sent for the

Queen, saying that he and his Queen would take the painful sorrows together. After that she was come and saw the King her lord, and that natural and painful sorrow, as I have heard say, she, with full great and constant comfortable words besought his Grace that he would first after God remember the weal of his own noble person, the comfort of his realm, and of her. She then said, that my lady, his mother, had never no more children but him only, and that God by his grace had ever preserved him, and brought him where that he was. Over that, how that God had left him yet a fair prince, two fair princesses; and that God is where he was, and we are both young enough; and that the prudence and wisdom of his Grace sprung over all Christendom, so that it should please him to take this according thereunto. Then the King thanked her of her good comfort. After that she was departed and come to her own chamber, natural and motherly remembrance of that great loss smote her so sorrowful to the heart, that those that were about her were fain to send for the King to comfort her. Then his Grace, of true, gentle, and faithful love, in good haste came and relieved her, and showed her how wise counsel she had given him before; and he, for his part, would thank God for his son, and would she should do in like wise[1]."

[1] An Account of the Death and Interment of Prince Arthur, printed from a contemporary MS. in Leland's "Collectanea," vol. v., p. 373.

The widowed Princess was immediately sent for from Ludlow, and the Queen presented her with a litter, covered with black velvet and black cloth, with a valance and fringes of the same colour, for her conveyance[1]. The unhappy Katherine was placed at Croydon, and appears to have been treated with great kindness by her mother-in-law.

In December, 1502, ten shillings were paid the Queen, out of the King's privy purse, for the disguisings, and twenty pounds were given her for some furs which had been purchased[2]. These entries, as well as others which occur at various times, of money paid for gold wire for her use[3], for a corporas or communion cloth for her[4], and for gold frontlets or head bands[5], if not conclusive proofs that they lived on terms of harmony, are at least indicative of trifling but gratifying attentions on his part which it would be difficult to reconcile with habitual unkindness and severity. An exchange of presents between them seems not to have been unusual; and as those from the Queen were such as required the exercise of female skill, it is reasonable to presume that they derived their chief value from being the work of her own hands. It may be inferred, from the payment by the Queen of five pounds for two sorts of gold and of silk, for making a lace and buttons for the King's mantle of

[1] See page 103.
[2] "Excerpta Historica," p. 129.
[3] Ibid., p. 89.
[4] Ibid., p. 91.
[5] Ibid., p. 96, and See p. 197 of this volume.

the Order of the Garter, on the 29th of April, 1502[1], that on St. George's day in that year she presented him with a mantle to wear at the feast of the Order; and previous to Henry's expedition into Scotland in 1497, she garnished his helmet with jewels[2].

Of the last year of Elizabeth's existence minute information is contained in the accounts of her expenditure printed in this volume, and a statement of the most interesting facts, in illustration of her pursuits and character, may be acceptable.

Those accounts commence on the 25th of March, 1502, and the first entry is of money and clothes given to thirty-seven poor women, a number always regulated by the age of the donor, on Shire Thursday; which is followed by the Queen's offerings on Easter day, by rewards for the performance of vicarious pilgrimages, and by donations to various shrines, anchoresses, and other holy persons. Her Majesty was then at Westminster, but she soon afterwards went to Richmond, and on the 2nd of April removed by water to Greenwich, where she remained until the 27th, when she was conveyed in her barge to the Tower. She returned to Greenwich on the 2nd of May, went again to Richmond on the 19th, and continued there until the 4th of June; and on the 6th she went to Westminster, but returned to Richmond on the 11th of that month.

[1] See p. 8. [2] "Excerpta Historica," p. 112.

On the 17th of June her Majesty was at Windsor, where she remained until the 12th of July, when she proceeded to Woodstock, and arrived there on the 14th, having at Notley received intimation of the death of her nephew, Lord Edward Courtenay. Whilst at Woodstock the Queen was taken ill, when she endeavoured to propitiate Heaven by offerings to the altar of the Virgin, and by masses. On her recovery she made a progress into Wales, which was commenced about the 4th of August; she reached Flexley Abbey on the 6th, and on the 14th was at Monmouth, from which place she went to Troy, thence to Ragland on the 19th, and to Chepstow on the 28th, and crossed the Severn near Bristol. Her Majesty returned through Walstone, and Berkeley, where she rested from the 29th of August to the 4th of September, Beverstone, Cotes Place, Fairford, where she stopped from the 10th to the 14th, and arrived at Langley on the 16th of September, having been absent about six weeks.

The Queen continued at Langley until the 3rd of October; she was at Minster Lovell on the 6th, at Ewelm on the 13th, at Easthampstead on the 16th, and reached Richmond before the 25th. From the 27th of October to the 14th of November she was at Westminster, and on the 3rd made her offering at the celebration of the obit of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, the King's father, in Westminster Abbey. In expectation of her confinement, two nurses, one of whom was a French woman, waited upon her on

the 13th and 16th. From Westminster the Queen removed, on the 14th of November, to Greenwich; and thence, on the 19th, to Baynard's Castle, where presents of various descriptions were brought to her on the 23rd. On the 26th she went to Westminster, where she remained until the 12th of December; she went thence to the Tower; on the 21st she went to Mortlake; and on the 14th of January was conveyed in her barge from Hampton Court to Richmond.

Her confinement rapidly approached, and on the 26th of January she took possession of her apartments in the Tower in readiness for that event. On the 2nd of February she was delivered of a daughter, who was named Katherine: within a few days her Majesty was taken alarmingly ill, and a messenger, who travelled night and day, was sent by Henry into Kent, for Dr. Aylsworth, a physician, to attend her, but every effort was unavailing, and she died on the anniversary of her birth, the 11th of February, 1503, having completed her thirty-eighth year. The child, whose life was thus dearly purchased, quickly followed its mother to her grave; and the only notice of the young princess in these accounts is that some flannel was bought for her use.

Historians and chroniclers concur in representing the character of Elizabeth of York in the most favourable colours, adding that her virtues obtained

for her the title of "The good Queen Elizabeth;" and every fact, with the exception of the letter noticed by Bucke, upon which enough has been said, tends to prove the justice of those statements. The energy and talents of Henry the Seventh left no opportunity for his Queen to display any other qualities than those which peculiarly, and it may be said exclusively, belong to her sex. From the time of her marriage she is only to be heard of as a daughter, a wife, a mother, a sister, and an aunt; and in each of those relations, so far as materials exist by which it can be judged, her conduct reflects honour upon her memory. To her widowed and afflicted mother she exhibited the tenderest affection, which is touchingly commemorated in Elizabeth Wydeville's will. To her husband her behaviour has not only been unimpeached, but it is described as ill meriting the return which some writers, it is presumed erroneously, state that it met with. Her treatment of her children has never been censured, and this negative admission of its propriety is the only evidence which is likely to be found on such a subject. To judge, however, from the frequent notices of them in these accounts, from her affliction at the loss of her eldest son, and her attention to his widow, it would appear to have been consistent with the other parts of her character. Besides allowing her sisters annuities, out of her limited resources, she wholly supported her nephews

and niece, the young Courtenays, and on every public occasion one of her sisters was about her person. Old servants of her father, and a man who had lent her uncle, the Earl Rivers, a house just before his execution, are mentioned as having partaken of her bounty. To her religious duties she paid the most rigid attention, and her charitable disposition displayed itself in maintaining children, in burying criminals, in remunerating persons who incurred losses, or who were injured in her service, in paying the expenses of individuals taking the veil or entering a monastery, and in presents of money to purchase horses, wedding clothes, &c.

With such evidence before him the biographer of Elizabeth of York may safely ascribe to her most, if not all, of the virtues which adorn the female character; and this summary of her merits may be closed with the panegyric of one who was frequently admitted to her presence, without fearing that the language of flattery is substituted for that of truth:—"She exhibited from her very cradle, towards God an admirable fear and service; towards her parents a wonderful obedience; towards her brothers and sisters an almost incredible love; towards the poor, and the ministers of Christ a reverend and singular affection[1]."

Her person is described as having been beautiful, and the portraits which are extant do not contradict

[1] Bernard Andreas, the Poet Laureate and Biographer of Henry the Seventh. Cottonian MS., Domitian A xviii.

the opinion. Of her acquirements little is known, excepting on the doubtful authority of Brereton, who represents her as being able to write French and Spanish. It is remarkable that not one of her letters is known to be preserved, and even her autograph is rarely to be met with. One piece of her writing, before the death of her father, which occurred in a book that belonged to her, is inserted in a volume of the Cottonian Manuscripts, in the British Museum, and has been lately engraved[1],

"Thys Boke ys myn Elysabeth the Kyngys dawghtyr."

In a valuable missal[2] which belonged to a female friend of Henry the Seventh and his Queen, he wrote, with his own hand,

"Madame I pray you Remembre me your lovyng maister,
Henry R.;"

and her Majesty added immediately below,

"Madam I pray you forget not me to pray to God that I may have part of your prayers, Elysabeth ye Queene."

Her signature is also attached to each page of the earlier part of these accounts.

The Queen's amusements consisted in witnessing the feats of players, dancers, and other performers;

[1] "Royal and Noble Autographs," by J. Gough Nichols, and T. Smith; a publication of considerable interest.

[2] Now in the possession of George Wilkinson, of Tottenham-Green, Esq.

in listening to minstrels and musicians; in playing at dice, cards, and the tables; and, from her keeping greyhounds, and purchasing arrows and broad heads, she, as was common with ladies at the period, appears to have partaken of the pleasures of the chace.

The Queen was buried with great pomp, and it is evident that Henry paid all possible respect to her remains. More than one description of her funeral is preserved, but the fullest account is printed in the "Antiquarian Repertory[1]," where a drawing of the procession occurs. That narrative states, that "her death was as heavy and dolorous to the King's Highness as hath been seen or heard of, and also in like wise to all the estates of this realm, as well citizens as commons, for she was one of the most gracious and best beloved Princesses in the world in her time being." After giving orders about her funeral Henry is said to have "departed to a solitary place to pass his sorrow, and would no man should resort to him but those whom he had appointed." On the day following her death, six hundred and thirty-six masses were said in London, and the King sent Sir Charles Somerset and Sir Richard Guildford with "the best comfort to all the Queen's servants, that hath been seen of a Sovereign Lord, with as good words."

Her corpse being embalmed immediately after she expired, it was placed in a leaden coffin, on which there was an inscription, stating her name

[1] Ed. 1807, vol. iv., p. 654.

and rank. This coffin was enclosed in another of wood, covered with white and black velvet, having a cross of white damask thereon. On the next day, Sunday, the 12th of February, the Queen's body was removed from her chamber to the chapel of the Tower, attended by the Dean of Westminster, and the Dean and Chaplains of the King's Chapel. Four Knights supported the canopy; and persons of the highest rank "laid their hands to the corpse." Lady Elizabeth Stafford acted as principal mourner on the occasion, being followed by all the other ladies of her Majesty's household, two and two, wearing their plainest attire. As soon as the body reached the chapel it was placed under a rich hearse, covered with a cloth of black velvet, having thereon a cross of cloth of gold. The King's Chaplain then read the psalter, lauds, and commendations, after which the Dean of the Chapel, with the Peers, Officers of Arms, and others went to the great chamber to escort the ladies to the mass of requiem.

Katherine Lady Courtenay, the Queen's sister, as chief mourner, being led by the Earl of Surrey and the Earl of Essex, and followed by a long train of persons of distinction, then entered the chapel, and took her station at the head of the corpse. Mass having been said, and the usual offerings made, the procession returned, leaving only certain Ladies, Grooms, and Officers of Arms to watch by the body. This ceremony was daily repeated during the ten days which the corpse remained in the

Tower. On the twelfth day after her Majesty's demise, Wednesday, February the 22nd, mass was said early in the morning, and soon afterwards the coffin was placed on a chair or car, covered with black velvet, and drawn by six horses. An effigy of the Queen, dressed in the royal robes, with a sceptre in the hand and a crown on the head, was carried on a kind of stage, at each corner of which a Gentleman Usher knelt. Banners of Our Lady, of the Salutation, of the Assumption, and of the Nativity [1], which, to signify that the deceased died in child-bed, were painted on a white ground, were borne near the car by Knights and Esquires. Eight Ladies of Honour, mounted on palfreys, saddled and trapped with black velvet, followed the corpse. Citizens on horseback, and servants of the King and nobility, closed the procession, which was joined by the Earl of Derby, Lord High Constable, the Lord Mayor, the Queen's Chamberlain, several Peers, the Judges, Prelates, and Abbots, Knights of the Garter, &c. The streets were lined with persons bearing torches, and in Fenchurch-street and Cheapside stood thirty-seven [2] virgins, a number corresponding with the Queen's age, dressed in white, wearing chaplets of white and green, and each holding a lighted taper. Companies of foreign merchants, French, Spaniards, and Venetians, holding tapers, with the arms of their

[1] MS. in the College of Arms.

[2] MS. in the College of Arms says there were *three hundred.*

respective nations, were also present. In this order the procession arrived at the Churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster, when the Marquis of Dorset, and the Earls, "took their mantles." The corpse was received by various Prelates and Abbots, bearing censers and holy water, and being duly censed was removed from the car and conveyed to the hearse, when the usual service was performed; after which the Peers and Peeresses, &c. retired to the Queen's Great Chamber to supper. During the night Ladies, Esquires, and Officers of Arms watched by the body.

Early the next morning, Thursday the 23rd of February, Lady Courtenay, as chief mourner, and other personages, attended mass, and having retired for a short time to refresh themselves, they returned to the Church, when other masses were said and offerings made. The late Queen's Ladies offered thirty-seven palls, first kissing and then laying them on the body; of this number five were presented by each of her Majesty's sisters, all of whom, it may be inferred, attended the funeral. A sermon was preached by Fitzjames, Bishop of Rochester, from the text "Misere mei misere mei saltem vos amici mei quia manus Domini tetigit me;" "which words he spake in the name of England, and the lovers and friends of the same, seeing the great loss of that virtuous Queen, and that noble Prince, and the Archbishop of Canterbury." At the conclusion of the sermon another mass was said, when the palls

were removed from the coffin, and the Ladies quitted the church. The Queen's effigy was then placed in St. Edward's shrine, and the Prelates, with the King's Chaplains, approached the hearse. The grave was opened, and hallowed by the Bishop of London, and, after various prayers and ceremonies, the body was committed to the grave prepared for it.

Elizabeth of York's "reason," or "word," as it was termed, was "Humble and Reverence."

The Privy Purse Expenses of the Queen from March, 1502, to her death in February, 1503, consist chiefly of payments for the following purposes: Rewards or gratuities to persons for bringing her presents, and the donation, though generally proportionate to the article given, was sometimes of greater value. Nothing was too contemptible to be received, nor was any person deemed too humble to be permitted to testify his respect in this manner. The custom of making presents was probably very ancient, and was continued as late as the reign of Henry the Eighth[1]. Among the articles presented to Elizabeth of York were fish, fruit, fowls, puddings, tripe, a crane, woodcocks, a popinjay, quails, and other birds, pork, rabbits, Lanthony cheeses, pease cods, cakes, a wild boar, malmsey wine, flowers, chiefly roses, bucks, sweetmeats, rose water, a cushion, and a pair of clarycords, a kind of virginal.

[1] See the Privy Purse Expenses of that Monarch from 1529 to 1532. 8vo. 1827.

The disbursements were for servants' wages; for preparing apartments for her Majesty when she removed from one place to another; for conveying her clothes and necessary furniture; for messengers; for the repairs of her barge and the pay of the bargemen; for her chairs and litters; for the purchase of household articles; for silks, satins, damask, cloth of gold, velvet, linen, gowns, kirtles, petticoats, for her own use, or the use of the ladies whom she maintained; for jewellery, trappings for horses, furs, gold chains, &c.; for the charges of her stable and greyhounds; for the salaries of her ladies; for annuities to her sisters, and the entire support of the children of Katherine Lady Courtenay; for the clothing and board of her Fool; for her numerous offerings, and other demands for religious purposes, principally in sending persons on pilgrimages in her name; for the distribution of alms on her journeys; for the maintenance of her daughter the Queen of Scots, for whose use clothes and musical instruments were repeatedly purchased; for repairs of Baynard's Castle; for gifts at christenings; for setting anthems and carols at Christmas; for making bonfires; for gratuities to old servants, to the King's painter, and to others who had done anything acceptable to her; for minstrels; for the support of children which were presented to her; for the trifling losses she incurred at cards, dice, and the tables; for boat hire; for the attendance of physicians and apothecaries, and for medicine; for

the wages of priests, and for making nuns and a monk, &c.

Her Majesty's revenue was inadequate to all these demands, and she was not unfrequently obliged to borrow money, pledging her plate as security for its repayment. The King sometimes relieved her necessities, but the same security was given; and her pecuniary difficulties are apparent from her being obliged, in most cases, to pay her tradesmen part of their bills only, instead of discharging the whole amount. Entries occur of small sums lent to the Queen by her attendants, but these probably arose from her not carrying money about her person, and desiring the lady in waiting to purchase some object which attracted her notice, or to gratify a spontaneous feeling of benevolence.

The total amount expended in the year to which these accounts relate is 3,411*l.* 5*s.* 9¼*d.*, and the receipts in the same period were 3,585*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d*, so that her debts were not increased in that year.

Of the low value of money at the period many striking examples occur. The highest salary of the Queen's ladies was 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the lowest 5*l.* For the support of her two nephews and niece, two female servants and a groom, only 13*s.* 4*d.* a week were allowed. Ten pence a day were the daily costs of a priest whilst on a pilgrimage for the Queen; and two shillings a month were the board wages of the Fool. The Master of her barge received 1*s.* 4*d.* a day, and the rowers 8*d.* A mes-

senger for going from Greenwich to London was paid no more than 6*d.* : the expense of keeping a child, which had been given to her Majesty, was 16*s.* a year. The breakfast of one of the Ladies of the Court cost 9*d.* ; the hire of a boat from Greenwich to London was 4*d.*, and from London to Westminster 2*d.*, but small as the sum is, it is greater than might be expected, and the boat was perhaps rowed by two or more men. A surgeon's fee for going from London to Richmond to visit the Queen was 13*s.* 4*d.* Workmen and labourers' wages appear to have been 6*d.* a day. Her embroiderer was allowed 2*l.* a year for his house rent, and 1*s.* 4*d.* a week board wages; whilst women embroiderers were paid 3*s.* a week, which included their board wages. A pair of shoes for the Fool, and for footmen, cost 6*d.* each ; and a pair for the Queen, single-soled, with laton buckles, 1*s.*, but a pair of buskins for her use cost 4*s.* The charges of a girl taking the veil were 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; sixteen-pence a week was the allowance for boarding one of her Majesty's gentlewomen who was ill. Fifty-two barrels of beer, which were given to the Friars Observants of Greenwich, cost 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, or 2*s.* 8*d.* a barrel : the hire of a horse, to carry a female servant from Easthampstead to London, was 1*s.* 4*d.* ; and the wages of the grooms of the chamber were 1*s.*, and of the pages 8*d.* a day.

THIES AR THE PAYEMENTES MADE BY RICHARD DECOŨS FROM THE XXIIIJ^{a} DAY OF MARCHE, ANNO XVIJ^{mo} UNTO

Furst the same xxiiij^{a} day of Marche delivered to Maister Richard Payn Aulmoigner to the Quene for xxxvij^{a} pore women every woman iij s̃. j d. for hir maunday upon Shire Thursday .	Cxiiij s̃. j d.
Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon Good Fryday . . .	lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ the same day to Nicholas Maior Sadler to the Quene in parte of payement of suche money as to him is due for making of certain stuf of his occupacion ayenst the mariage of the Prince . .	x li.
Itm̃ for thoffringes of the Quene upon Ester day in the morning to the Crosse v s̃. at highmasse v s̃. at hir housell xx d. and upon Monday Tuesday and Wednesday in Ester weke xv s̃. . .	xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ delivered to the Quene upon Ester day for hir offering to the Coffre for hir pardon	lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ the xxviij^{a} day of Marche to thanchorasse of Saint Petre at Saint Albons in aulmouse . . .	iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purse at Richemont . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Robert Fayrfax for setting an Anthem of oure lady and Saint Elizabeth . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ delivered to thofficers of the kechyn in rewarde at Ester lxvj s̃. viij d. to the porters of the gate x s̃. to the Saulcery x s̃. and to the Squillery x s̃.—Sm^{a} iiij li. xvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ delivered to John Goose my lord of Yorkes fole in rewarde for bringing a Carppe to the Quene . . xij d.

Itm̃ to Robert Aleyn for a rewarde by him geven to the doughtier of the keper of the Kinges place at Westm^{r} for bringing a present of almond butter to the Quene to Hampton Courte . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to a Mynstrell that played upon a droon before the Quene at Richemount in rewarde . . . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to a servaunt of my lady Nevile wif to S^{r} Thomas Darcy, in rewarde for bringing a present of Sele to the Quene to Richemount . . . x s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm̃^{a} pag. xxxj li. xj s̃. ix d.

Itm̃ delivered to S^r^ William Barton preest for thofferinges of the Quene to oure lady and Saint George at Wyndesoure and to the Holy Crosse there ij s̃. vj d. to King Henry ij s̃. vj d. to oure lady of Eton xx d. to the Childe of grace at Reding ij s̃. vj d. to oure lady of Caversham ij s̃. vj d. to oure lady of Cokthorp xx d. to the holy blode of Heyles xx d. to Prince Edward v s̃. to oure lady of Worcestre v s̃. to the Holy Rood at Northampton v s̃. to oure lady of Grace there ij s̃. vj d. to oure lady of Walsingham vj s̃. viij d. to oure lady of Sudbury ij s̃. vj d. to oure lady of Wolpitte xx d. to oure lady of Ippeswiche iij s̃. iiij d. and to oure lady of Stokeclare xx d. Sm^a^ xlviij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to the same S^r^ William Barton for his costes going the said pilgremages for the Quene by the space of xxvij dayes at x d. the day . . . . xxij s̃. vj d.

Item to Richard Mylner of Bynfeld for money to bee offred for the Quene to our lady of Crowham ij s̃. vj d. To the roode of Grace in Kent xx d. to Saint Thomas of Canterbury, v s̃. to oure lady of undrecroft there v s̃. to Sainct Adrean xx d. to Saint Augustyn xx d. to oure lady of Dover xx d. to the roode of the north dore in Poules xx d. to our lady of Grace there xx d. to Saint Ignasi xx d. To Saint Dominik xx d. To Saint Petre of Melayn xij d. to Saint Fraunces

xx d. to Saint Savioure ij s. vj d. to oure lady of Piewe ij s. vj d. to oure lady of Berking ij s. vj d. and to our lady of Willesdone ij s. vj d. Sm[a] xxxviij s. vj d.

Item to the same Richard Milner for his costes going the said pilgremages for the Quene by the space of xiij dayes at x d. the day x s. x d.

Item to John Walker yeoman aulmoigner for money by him paid for a cowle for Water xij d. for iij newe bolles xij d. for a basket iiij d. for flowres iiij d. for heting of watier at the kechin xij d. and for cariage of the same stuff from London to Richemount iiij d. for the Quenes Maundy upon Shirthursday . iiij s.

Item the xxix[u] day of Marche delivered to a servaunt of the prothonotarye of Spayn a reward for bringing a present of Oranges to the Quene to Richemount .

ELYSABETH.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. vj[u] vj s. ij d.

Item the same day to a pore man that brought a present of Oranges and Apples to the Quene at Richemount . . xij d.

Item the last day of Marche to William Pastone page of the Quenes beddes in rewarde towardes the byeng of his wedding clothing . . . xl s.

Item the same day to Thomas Shurley and Edmond Burtone yeoman of the Quenes

chambre for theire costes riding upon a message of the Quenes with maistres Alionore Johñs by the space of ij dayes eithere of theim at xij d. the day iiij s. Itm̃ for money by theim payed for the cariage of certain stuf of the Quenes x d. and for the dyner and botehire of the said Maistres Alianor upon Shire-thursday ij s. viij d. . . vij s. vj d.

Item the same day to a pore woman that brought a present of Butter and Chekins to the Quene . . . viij d.

Item the iiijth day of Aprelle to M. Richard Payn aulmoigner to the Quene for money by him dault in aulmouse upon Good-fryday . . . xxj s. viij d.

Item the same daye to Henry Bryan of London mercer in partie of payement of a bille conteignyng the somme of an hundred and seven poundes x s. q^{a} to him due for certain silkes and othere stuf of his occupac̃on deliverd to th'use of the Quene as by the same bille signed with thande of hir grace it appereth . xxxij li. vj s.

Item the same daye to John Duffyn grome of the chambre with the Quene for his costes riding by the commaundement of the Quene to the duchesse of Norffolk to warne hir to receyve the wif of Edmond de la Pole late Erle of Suff. . ij s.

Item the vjth day of Aprille to the Quenes purse at Grenewiche by thandes of maistres Lee . . . xx s.

Item the daye aforesaid to William Worthy

otherwise called Phip for the bourde of William the Quenes fole for the moneth of Marche . . . ij s.

Item the vj^th^ day of Aprille to Robert Bailly and Thomas ap Howell late servauntes to the Lord William Courteney towardes there costs going into the west countrey to Therl of Devon . . vj s. viij d.

Item the same daye to a servaunt of William Bulstrode in reward for bringing a present of Wardyns to the Quene to Grenewiche . . . xij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r^ Sm^a^ pag. xxxvij li. viij s. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day to William Crowmer gentilman husshere for money by him delivered to the Quene for hire offring to the high aultier at Richemount upon Estre day after high masse in going hire stacõns iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the viij^th^ day of Aprelle to Lewys Waltier bargeman for conveyeng the Quenes grace from Richemount to Grenewiche the ij^de^ day of Aprille in hire barge with xxj rowers every rower taking viij d. xiiij s. the maister xvj d. and the reward of a barge beneth the brigge xvj d. Itm̃ a grete bote and v rowers the iiij^th^ day of Aprille conveyeng Maistres Brent from Hampton courte to London by the space of two dayes every rower at viij d.

the day vj s. viij d. the maister ij dayes ij s. viij d. and the rewarde of the same bote ij s. . . . xxviij s.

Itm the x^th day of Aprille to the Quenes purs at Grenewiche . . . xl s.

Itm the same daye to Edmond Burtone for money by him geven in reward by the Quenes commaundement to the keper of the litle gardyn at Windesour . vj s. viij d.

Itm the xix^th day of Aprille to Richard Justice page of the robys for his costes going from Richemount to London to my lord the Quenes chambrelain xij d. Itm for a reward geven to men that drewe the Quenes barge at hir going to Hampton courte viij d. Itm payed for the hemmyng of a kertelle of the Quenes of damaske iiij d. Itm for his costes being behinde at Richemount with stuf of the Quenes by space of iij dayes at viij d. the day ij s. Itm for mendyng of a crymsyn velvet gowne iiij d. Itm for mending of a gowne of blake velvet iiij d. Itm for going from Grenewiche to London for a stole of the Quenes vj d. and for going from Grenewiche to London for Lybert the goldsmyth vj d. v s. viij d.

Itm to the fraternitee of Saint George in Southwerke . . . . v s.

Item the xxiij^ti day of Aprille to Evan Petreson joynour, for the stuff and making of iiij working stoles for the Quene and delivered to thandes of Nicholas Grey price the stole xvj d. Sm^a . . v s. iiij d.

Item the xxviijth day of Aprille delivered to my lady Verney for money by hire lent to the Quene . . . xx s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm^{a} pag. v. li. xiiij s̃.

Item the xxixth day of Aprelle to John Grice Appoticary for certain stuf of his occupacõn by him delivered to the Quenes use as by a bille signed with thand of hir grace it appereth . ix li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Fryer Hercules for a pounde and a half of gold of Venys at xxx s̃. the pounde xlv s̃. eight unces of gold of Dammaske at iiij s̃. viij d. the unce xxxvij s̃. iiij d. and for an unce of silke of Venice xx d. employed aboutes the making of a lacé and botons for the Kinges mantell of the Garter. Itm̃ for making of the same lase and botons xvj s̃. . . . C s̃.

Itm̃ the furst day of May to Thabbasse of the Minoresse for sending a present of watier of rooses to the Quene to the Towre . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to Dampe Kateryne and Dampe Elizabeth nonnes of the Minores in aulmouse vj s̃. viij d. and to an olde woman servaunt to Thabbesse ther xij d. and to a doughter of William Cromer also a nonne there iij s̃. iiij d. . . xj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the fraternitie of Corpus Xp̃i founded within the churche parochiall of Saint Sepulcre in Londone . v s̃.

Itm̃ the seconde day of May to William Botery for a yerd quart' dī quart' of blake tynselle saten of the riche making for an edge of a gowne of blake velvet for the Quene at xxxiij s̃. iiij d. the yerd xlv s̃. x d. Itm̃ a yerd quarter dī quarter of blake saten for an edge of a gowne of crymsyn velvet at viij s̃. the yerd xj s̃. Itm̃ seven yerdes of grene satten of Bruges for a kertell for my Lady Anne at ij s̃. viij d. the yerd xviij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for xij yardes sarcenet of eight divers colours for girdelles for the Quene at iiij s̃. the yerd xlviij s̃. Itm̃ iiij yerdes dī of sarcenet of tawny grene and russet at xxij d. the yerd viij s̃. iij d. . vj li. xj s̃. ix d.

Itm̃ the iij^de day of May to the Quenes purse by thandes of Henry Pole at Grenewiche x s̃.

Itm̃ to John Williams Thomas Nelmes Hugh Dolbyn Edward Davy and John Fitzwilliams to every of theim iij s̃. iiij d. in reward for gevyng attendance at the house of the duchesse of Suff' at Stebenhith . . . . xvj s̃. viij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. xxiij li. xiiij s̃. v d.

Itm̃ to Windesore for money by him geven to a servaunt of S^r^ John Mortymer by the commaundement of the Quene v s̃. and to a Frencheman that brought a present of pepyns to the Quene to the Tower iij s̃. iiij d. . . . viij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Nicholas Maior the Queues sadler in partie of payement of suche money as to him is due for making of certain stuf of his occupacõn ayenst the mariage of the Princesse . . . xx li.

Itm̃ the v^th^ day of May to Thomas Goodriche and Thomas Awdeley of London mercers for certain velvettes and othere stuf of theire occupacõn by theim delivered to th'use of the Quene as by a bill signed with hire hande it appereth . . xl li. xiij s̃. v d.

Itm̃ the same daye to my Lady Bray for a rewarde by hire geven to oon William Shadde for bringing a present of puddinges to the Quene . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Fest of Thascencõn of oure Lord at Grenewiche . . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quene of Scottes by the commaundement of the Quenes grace . . . . xij d.

Itm̃ the vij^th^ day of May to Henry Roper page of the bedds for his costes going by the commaundement of the Quene from Grenewiche to Londone for John Libert the xvj^th^ day of Aprille iiij d. Itm̃ the xvij^th^ day of the same moneth for going from Grenewiche to Westminster for the

Quenes confessour iiij d. Itm̃ the xixth day of the same moneth for going from Grenewiche to London upon divers messages of the Quenes and there being twoo dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. And for foure baskettes with covers and foure lokkes bought for the Quene iiij s̃. . vj s̃.

Itm̃ the viijth day of May to the Quenes purse by thandes of maistres Lee . xx li.

Itm̃ the xth day of May to John Browne grome of the beddes for his costes being behinde at Richemount with stuf of the Quenes at hir departing from thens by the space of twoo dayes at x d. the day xx d. and for his costes going from the Tower of London to Richemount to prepayre the Quenes lodging there against the commyng theder of thambassadours of Hungre and there being vj dayes v s̃. and for his costes going from Grenewiche to London ij d. . vj s̃. x d.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm̄^{a} pag. lxxxij li. iij s̃. xj d.

Itm̃ the same day to James Noteras for his costes riding by the commaundement of the Quene from London to Havering at Bower for maistres Saxilby . xij d.

Itm̃ the xijth day of May to Mawde Hamond for keping of hire child geven to the Quene for half a yere ended at Estre last past . . . . . viij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Edmond Burton and Nicholas Wyberne for theire costes going from Richemount to Hampton Court for maistres Brent by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day iiij s̃. Itm̃ payed for the brekefast of maistres Lee at Richemont ix d. Itm̃ for the hire of a bote from Grenewiche to London iiij d. and from thens to Westminster ij d. ob. v s̃. iij d. ob̃.

Itm̃ the xiijth day of May to Agnes Metingham in aulmous by the commaundement of the Quene . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Mary for hir lr̃e of pardon of the Jubilee . xij d.

Itm̃ the xiiijth day of May to the Quenes purs at Greenwiche . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ delivered to William Bulstrode for the contentacõn of certain sommes of money by him borowed of divers personnes in London for th'use of the Quenes grace whiche had certain plate in plegge. CCvj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to S^{r} William Capell knight for money by him lent to the Quenes grace . C li.

Itm̃ to William Stafford for money by him borowed for the Quenes grace . C li.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Fest of Pentecoste and the iij dayes following xx s̃.

Itm̃ the xviijth day of May to the Quenes purs by thandes of maistres Alianor Johns at Grenewich . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to maistres Cromer in reward at her departing from the Courte xl s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to my lady Cecill for money by hir lent to the Quene . . lxxiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xxj^{u} day of May to oon John Deconson servaunt to the Prioure of Hechyn in reward for bringing a present of apples and a quysshyn to the Quene . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to maistres Belknap for money by hir lent to the Quenes grace xx s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm̄^{a} pag. CCCClxx li. xxiij d. ob̃.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Fest of the Trinitee at Richemount . v s̃.

Itm̃ the xxiij^{u} day of May to Robynet enbrowdrer in reward . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of maistres Alionor Johns at Richmont . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the xxiiij^{u} day of May to Stephene Higham for certain stuff by him made for the Quene x s̃. Itm̃ for money by him payed for the botehire of the Lady Lovel from Richemount to Grenewiche ij s̃. iiij d. and for going from Richemount to London to Doctour Lathis xij d. . . . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same daye to a servaunt of Thabbase of Syon in reward for bringing a present of Rabettes and quayles to the Quene to Richemount . . . ij s̃.

Itm̃ the xxvth day of May to Edmond Calverd page of the Quenes chambre for his costes going by the commaundement of the Quene from Richemount to Lon-

don to William Stafford for divers stuf for the King in the nyght ij s. Itm for going from Grenewich to London for Maister Lynche xij d. Itm for going from Richemount to London to maistres Lokke for bonnettes for the Quene viij d. Itm for going from Grenewiche to Loudon for maistres Stafford and maistres Lees vj d. Itm for money by him payed for egges butter and milke for the King and Quene iij s. vj d. and for riding from Grenewiche to Croydon to the Princesse viij d. . . . . viij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to Frary Clerc of Saint Johns for the buryeng of the men that were hanged at Wapping mylne . viij s.

Itm the same day to Nicholas Maior sadler to the Quene for making of six tapettes for the sompter horses with the lynyng grayling jagging and for worsted yerne at xvj d. the pece . . viij s.

Itm for thoffring of the Quene upon the Feest of Corpus Xpi at Richemount . v s.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of tharchebisshop of Canterbury in reward for bringing a present of a Lanthony Cheese to the Quene to Richemount . ij s.

Itm the xxviij[u] day of May to John Johnson surgion in reward for his costes commyng from London to the Quene to Richemount . . . xiij s. iiij d.

ELYSABETH.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. iiij li. xviij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to maistres Alianor Johns for money by hir geven in reward to a servaunt of the Lady Lovell for bringing a chest of iverey with the passion of oure Lord theron . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ to John Browne for money by him payed for pepyns for the Quene . . ij s. vj d.

Itm̃ to John Hertley for the amending of five barehides of the warderobe of the beddes x s.

Itm̃ the xxix^{a} day of May to Lewes Waltier for conveyeng the Quene in hir barge with xxj rowers from Grenewiche to the Tower the xxvij^{a} day of April every rower taking viij d. xiiij s. the maister xvj d. Itm̃ the ij^{de} day of May conveyeng the Quene from the Tower to Grenewiche with xxj rowers xiiij s. and the maister xvj d. Itm̃ the xixth day of May conveyeng the Quene from Grenewiche to Richemount with xxj^{a} rowers at viij d. the rower xiiij s. and the maister xvj d. Itm̃ a grete bote the same day conveyeng the ladyes and gentilwomen from Grenewiche to Richemount with ix rowers at viij d. the rower vj s. and the maister xvj d. . . . liij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the said Lewes for talowing dressing and for roopes and othere necessaries for the Quenes barge x s.

Itm̃ the same day to Richard Justice for money by him payed for a yerd and an half of tawny saten for the Quene at vij s. the yerd x s. vj d. Itm̃ for a yerd

and an half of blake saten at vij s̃. the yerd x s̃. vj d. Item for a yerde and a half of crymsyn sarcenet at iij s̃. viij d. the yerd v s̃. vj d. Itm̃ for his costes going from Grenewiche to the Tower for a stole covered with scarlet viij d. Itm̃ for going for a gowne of russet velvet with a purfle of cloth of gold of damaske viij d. Itm̃ for going for silkes above written j d. Itm̃ for going for a gowne of purple velvet with a purfle of cloth of gold viij d. Itm̃ for ij yerdes of white fustyam for sokkes for the Quene xiij d. and for his costes lyeng behinde at Grenewiche with the Quenes stuf by the space of ij dayes xvj d. . . xxxj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the wif of oone William Greneweye in reward for bringing a present of peesecoddes to the Quene ij s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. Cxij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Hertley for the amending of thé barehide belonging to the close carre of the wardrobe of the robys . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the xxx^ti day of May to John Hensted of London wexchaundeler for twoo rollys of white wex weyeng ij lb. at viij d.

the lb. ij ℈. viij d. Itm̃ ten rolls yelow wex at viij d. the lb. vj ℈. viij d. delivered the vijth day of Decembre Itm̃ the iij^{de} day of Aprille delivered foure rollys white wex v ℈. iiij d. and for ten rolles of yelowe wex vj ℈. viij d. . . xxj ℈. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same daye to John Stormy of Charte-sey in reward for keping of twoo pal-frayes of the Quenes after the decease of Richard Payne palfreyman . x ℈.

Itm̃ the same daye to Elys Hilton grome of the robys for money by him payed by the commaundement of the Quene for cer-tain stuf for the Lord William Courteney. Furst for ten elnes of Holand cloth for shirtes at ij ℈ the elne xx ℈. Itm̃ a furre and a half of fox for a gowne of russet xij ℈. Itm̃ for making of the same gowne xj d. Itm̃ for a nyght bonet xij d. Itm̃ for twoo yerdes iij quarters of saten of Bruges blake for the covering of a sadelle for my Lady Kateryne at ij ℈. vj d. the yerd vj ℈. x d. ob. Itm̃ for a yerde and a quarter of blake velvet for bordering of the said sadelle and for the perfourmyng of a horse harneys at x ℈. the yerd xij ℈. vj d. Itm̃ for cariage of divers gownes of the Quenes from the Towre to Richemount xviij d. and for cariage of the same gownes from Grenewiche to the Towre iiij d. Sm̄^{a} . . . . lv ℈. ij d. ob.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by

thandes of George Hamerton at Richemount . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the furst day of Juyn to Thomas Acworth for thexpenses of the Quenes stable . . lviij li. v s̃. iij d.

Itm̃ the ij^de day of Juyn to a servaunt of the Prioure of Lanthony in reward for bringing a present of cheses to the Quene . v s̃.

Itm̃ the iij^de day of Juyn to a servaunt of Richard Smyth in reward for bringing a fawne from the parke of Swalofield to the Quene to Richemount . . iij s̃. iiij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. lxiij li. v s̃. j d. ob.

Itm̃ the iiij^th day of Juyn to the Quenes purse at Richemount by thandes of Maistres Alianor Johnes and John Browne . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the vj^th day of Juyn to my Lady Bray for money by hire lent to the Quene . xxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the vj^th day of Juyn to Nicholas Grey clerc of the werkes at Richemount in reward to him geven by the Quene towardes suche losses as he susteigned at the birnyug of his howse at Richemount . . . lx s̃.

Itm̃ the vij^th day of Juyn to the Quenes purse at Westm̃ by thandes of Maistres Brent xl s̃.

Itm̃ the viijth day of Juyn to Henry Roper for stuf by him bought for the Quene of Scottes. Furst for thre basons of peauter weyeng viij lb. dī price the lb. vj d. iiij s̃. iij d. Itm̃ a chafer of brasse weyeng xviij lb. price the lb. iij d. iiij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ twoo wasshing bolles xiiij d. Itm̃ a fyre panne xij d. Itm̃ a grete trussing basket vj d. Itm̃ a payre belowes ij d. and for cariage of the same by water from London to Westm̃ iij d. Sm̄^{a} . . . xj s̃. x d.

Itm̃ the ixth day of Juyn to the dean of the chapelle for thoffringes of the Quene upon the Feest of Sainct George Sainct Marc Philip and Jacob and the Invencō̃ of the holy crosse . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ delivered to Henry Bryan of London mercer for eight yerdes of blake dammaske for a cloke for the Quene at vij s̃. iiij d. the yerd lviij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for fyve yerdes of blake sarcenet for lynyng to the same cloke at iiij s̃. the yerde xx s̃. Itm̃ for a yerde and iij quarters of blake velvet for the bordring of the same at x s̃. the yerd xvij s̃. vj d. Sm̄^{a} . iiij li. xvj s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ delivered to the same Henry Bryan in party of payement of a bille signed with thande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of Cvij li. x s̃. q^{a}. to him due for certain silkes and othere stuf of his occupacō̃ by him delivered to th'use of the Quene as by the same bill it appereth . . . x l̄i.

Itm̃ delivered to the Quenes purse by thandes of Cristofre Askue at Richemount . xl li.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. lxiij li. xiiij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the x^th day of Juyn to Robert Hed of Londone tailloure for making of twoo cootes of blake chamlet for my yong Lordes Henry Courtney and Edward Courtney at ij s̃. the coote iiij s̃. ayenst Cristmas anno xvj^me. Itm̃ for making of twoo cootes of blake velvet for the same yong lordes ayenst Estre than next ensuyng iiij s̃. deliverd by William Bailly. Itm̃ for making of twoo cootes of blake chamlet the same tyme for the said lordes deliverd by Elys Hiltone iiij s̃. . . . xij s̃.

Itm̃ to the smyth at Baynardes Castell for making of ij lokkes boltes for the gardeyn dore ther weyeng ix lb. at ij d. ob̃ the lb̃. xiij d. ob̃. Itm̃ for a lokke and a staple for the same dore xij d. Itm̃ iij boltes to the hall dores there xij d. for ij lokkes to the same dores xx d. Itm̃ for a lok to a dore at the stayre fote xij d. Itm̃ for a bolte for gardyn dore and mending of twoo

lokkes viij d. Itm̃ for mending of ij payre henges vj d. ob. . . vij s̃.

Itm̃ the xjth day of Juyn to the Quenes purs by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy at Westm̃ . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the same daye to William Antyne coper smyth for spangelles settes square peces sterrys dropes and pointes after silver and gold for garnisshing of jakettes against the disguysing . . . lvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xijth day of Juyn to my Lady Bray for money by hire deliverd to the fraternitie of oure Lady of Roundsevale ij s̃. iiij d. and to the daughters of Henry Wyndeslowe in reward for bringing a present of roses to the Quene at Westm̃ vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to a servaunt of my Lorde of Derby for bringing a present of malvesey to the Quene iij s̃. iiij d. . . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xiijth day of Juyn to John Staunton theldre towardes the byeng of a hors . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Hampnet Clegge for mone by him deliverd to the Quene for hir offring to Saint Edward at Westm̃ . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xiiijth day of Juyn to ij Friers of the monasterie of Saint Kateryne Mount in Senay for a lr̃e of pardon of the said monasterie . . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Richemount by thandes of Maistres Alianor Jolins . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ to John Hamerton for money by him

delivered to the Quene for hire offring at hire departing from Westm̃ to oure Lady of Piewe and to Bowe . vij s. ix d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. viij li. iij s. v d.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Foller of London mercer for vj yerdes of blake velvet for a gowne for the Quene delivered the vij^th day of Juyn at ix s. viij d. the yerd lxij s. x d. Itm̃ for a yerd of blake bokeram for the same gowne viij d. Itm̃ for a yerd and a quarter of sarcenet orange colour at iiij s. iiij d. the yerd v s. v d. . . . lxviij s. xj d.

Itm̃ the same day to Robert Ragdale for making of a peticote of scarlet for the Quene viij d. Itm̃ for making of lynon peticotes for the Quene xij d. Itm̃ for making of vj payere shetes to the Quenes warderobe of her robes xv d. Itm̃ for upper bodyeng sleving and lynyng of a gowne of blake velvet for the Quene of Scottes xx d. Itm̃ for canvas to the same iij d. Itm̃ for making of a gowne of blake sateyn for my lady Mary xx d. Itm̃ for hemmyng of a kirtelle of the Quene of Scottes iij d. Itm̃ for hemmyng of a kertell for my Lady Mary iij d. Itm̃ for makyng of a payre of

sleves of white sarcenet for the Quene of Scottes iiij d. Itm̃ for making of a kirtell for Brigette Crowmer xij d. Itm̃ for hemmyng of a kirtelle of the same Bridgettes iij d. Itm̃ for lynyng of a gowne for Maistres Zouche xij d. and for mending of twoo gownes for Johanne Popyncote viij d. . . x s̃. iij d.

Itm̃ to Thomas Shurley for money by hym delivered for thoffring of the Quene to oure Lady of Piewe v d. for milke at Richemount iij d. and to a pore man in aulmouse somtyme being a servaunt of King Edwardes the iiijth xx d. Sm̃^{a} . ij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Thomas Barton foteman to the Quene for money by him geven in aulmous by the commaundement of the Quene in hir journeying fro Richemont to Winsore iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of Juyn to a servaunt of the Maire of London in reward for bringing a present of cherys to the Quene to Windesour . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xviijth day of Juyn to the Quenes purse at Windesore by thandes of Maistres Weston . . . liij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my lady Bray for money by hir delivered to the ministres of the Kinges chapelle to drinke at a taverne with a buk . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the xixth day of Juyn to the Quenes purse by the handes of John Staunton thelder at Wynsore . . . xlvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Maistres Brent at Baynardes Castle for a lb̃ of golde of Venice

bought of James Jentille to the Quenes use . . . . xxviij s.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm^a pag. xj li. xix s. vj d.

Itm the same day to John Staunton thelder for money by him payed for x yerdes Kendalle for a coote for the fole at viij d. the yerde vj s. viij d. Itm for five elnes dī of canvas at iiij d. the elne xxij d. Itm for dī yerd of Kersey to bordre the same xvj d. and for making the same coote xvj d. Sm^a . . xj s. ij d.

Itm the same day to Lewes Waltier the Quenes bargeman for conveyeng the Quene from Richemount to Westm the vj^th day of Juyn in hir barge with xxij^ti rowers every rower taking viij d. xiiij s. viij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm a grete bote and viij rowers the xj^th day of Juyn conveyeng the Quene from Westm to Richemount v s. iiij d. the maister xvj d. and the rewarde of the bote xij d. Itm the Quenes barge with xxij^ti rowers conveyeng the ladys and gentilwomen from Westm to Richemount xiiij s. viij d. and the maister xvj d. Sm^a xxxix s. viij d.

Itm the xx^ti day of Juyn to the Quenes purs

at Windesore by thandes of Maistres Brent and Arnold Chollerton . xx s.

Itm the same day to S^r Thomas Couper Person of Saint Benettes in London for the tithe of Baynardes Castelle and gardeyn there . . . xl s.

Itm payed for vj ellis of lynnyn cloth sent to the Quene by S^r John Hardy at xx^d d. the elne . . . x s.

Itm delivered to dame Margret Cotton for the diettes of my lord Henry Courtney my lord Edward Courtney and my lady Margret theire suster twoo women servauntes and a grome from furst day of February last past unto the last day of May than next following that is to wit for xvij wekes at xiij s. iiij d. the weke x li. xiij s. iiij d.

Itm the xxj^ti day of Juyn to Henry Bryan of London mercer for xv yerdes dī of blake dammaske for a gowne for the Quene at vij s. the yerd . . Cviij s. vj d. gard.

Itm the same day to John Conewey smyth for foure transoms and xij standardes weyeng iiij^xx xiiij lb. at j d. ob. the lb. xj s. ix d. twoo transoms and xv standers weyeng iiij^xx iij lb. dī at j d. ob. the lb. x s. v d. q^a. Itm in lede for the fastenyng of the same iron xlix lb. at ob. the lb. ij s. ob. Itm for viij^xx staples for a bedde iiij d. . . xxiiij s. vj d. ob. q^a.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm^a pag. xxiij li. vij s. ij d. ob. q^a.

Itm̃ payed to a mason for iiij dayes werking upon the windowes at Baynardes Castell for setting in of the said iron . ij s̃.

Itm̃ the xxiij^{d} day of Juyn to the Quenes purse by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy xx s̃.

Itm̃ the xxviij^{d} day of Juyn to the gromes and pages of the halle for making bone-fyres upon the evyns of Sainct John Baptist and Saint Peter . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purse by thandes of Maistres Denton . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the ij^{de} day of July to William Worthy ortherwise called Pl̃ip for the bourde of William the Quenes fole for iij monethes ended the last day of Juyn that is to wit from the last day of Marche unto the furst day of July at ij s̃. the moneth Sm̄^{a} . . . . vj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the said William Pl̃ip for his wages for keping of the said fole by the space of iij quarters of a yere ended at Midsomer last past . xx s̃.

Itm̃ to the same William for money by him payed to Rauf Wise of Grenewiche for the diettes and othere necessaryes of the said fole there being sik by the space of iiij wekes . . . iiij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Edmond Calver page of the Quenes chambre for a payre of shois for the Quenes fole vj d. Itm̃ for a grete basket for the Quenes stuf vj d. Itm̃ for going from Richemount to London by the Quenes commaundement by the space of ij dayes of divers erandes

xvj d. Itm̃ for botehire to feche John Grice to Westm̃ iij d. Itm̃ for a box of iverey weyeng v unces at viij d. the unce iij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ for pyn powdre xij d. Itm̃ for riding from Winsore to London on divers errandes for the Quene by the space of iij dayes at viij d. the day ij s̃. viij s̃. xj d.

Itm̃ the ij^de day of July to Thomas Fuller of Londone mercer in partie of payement of a bill signed with the hande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of due unto him for certain silkes of him bought for the behove of the Quene as in the same bill it appereth . . xxx li.

Itm̃ the same day for the Quenes offring in the colleage of Windesore at high masse there . . . v s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p' Sm̃^a pag. xxxv li. x s̃. xj d.

Itm̃ the iij^de day of July to Agnes Bretayn of Londone wedowe for ix poundes and xj unces of gold of Venys of hir bought for the thuse of the Quene . . xxiij li. xvj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to John Coope of Londone taillour for making of certain stuf that is to wit for a coveryng of a cheyre of cremyson cloth of gold lyned with blewe

satyn vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ a nothere covering of cremysyn velvet lyned with blew satyn vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ a coveryng of blewe cloth of gold with cheverons lyned with crymsyn damaske vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ a covering for a litter of blewe cloth of golde with cheverons lyned with crymsyne dammaske vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for lynyng of x peces of riche cloth of gold with blewe dammaske vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for making of xxvij quysshons vj with blewe cloth of gold with cheverons the oon half of the said quysshons of satyn figure the othere six with crymsyn velvet and six of crymsyn dammaske and six of satyn figure twoo of purple velvet and oon quysshon of cloth of gold xxvij s̃. Itm̃ for ix quysshons of cloth of gold ix s̃. Itm̃ for making of the coveringes for the said cheyres of red cloth and blewe and for the said litters v s̃. Sm̃ª . lxxiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day delivered to my Lady Bray for money by hure geven at the cristenyng of John Belles childe at Winsore by the Quenes commaundement . xxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the said Lady Bray for money by hur geven to a Scottisheman scole maister to the prince at his departing by the Quenes commaundement . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the iiijth day of July to the Quenes purs at Winsore by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Woodnote and John Feld wayteng upon the Quenes

joelles from Richemount to Grenewiche for oon day at vj d. the day xij d. Itim from Grenewiche to Richemount for oon day at vj d. the day xij d. and from Richemount to Windesore for oon daye xij d. Itim for the cariage of Frauuces Cofer from Robynettes to the Towre iiij d. Itim for theire costes riding to the crysteynyng of my Lord Mounteioyes childe by the space of iij dayes at xij d. the day iij s. Sm̄ª . . vj s. iiij d.

Itim the vth day of July to Robert Alyn for money by him deliverd to the Quene for hir offring at Windesore. Furst to the Holy Crosse ij s. vj d. to Saint George ij s. vj d. and to King Henry ij s. vj d. and for thoffringes of the Quene of Scottes xij d. . . . viij s. vj d.

ELYSABETH.

p' Sm̄ª pag. xxxj li. x s. x d.

Itim the same day to Giles lewter for stringes for the Quene of Scottes lewte . x s.

Itim the vjth day of July deliverd to Thabbasse of Dertford by thandes of John Wiredon towardes suche money as the said Abbasse hath layed out towardes the charges of my Lady Brigit there . lxvj s. viij d.

Itim the same day to the undrekeper of

Swalowfeld for the bringing of iij bukkes from Swalowfeld to Windesore . vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of William Bulstrode for bringing of a present of cakes apulles and cherys to the Quene at Windesore . . . xx d.

Itm the same day to my Lady Verney for money by hire payed by the commaundement of the Quene. Furst in aulmous iij s. iiij d. Itm in reward geven to the Fery man at Datchet iij s. iiij d. Itm in aulmous to an old servaunt of King Edwardes vj s. viij d. Itm to hir purs upon the evyn of Saint Petre xvij s. . xxx s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of S^r John Williams in reward for bringing of twoo bukkes to the Quene at Windesore . iiij s.

Itm the viij^th day of July to Thomas Acworth for thexpenses of the Quenes stable lvj li. iij s. ob.

Itm the ix^th day of July to Anthony Cotton in reward by the commaundement of the Quene at Windesore . . xiij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to the underkeper of Berkehampsted for bringing of a buk to the Quene to Windesore . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of William ap Howell for bringing of a popyngay to the Quene to Windesore . xiij s. iiij d.

Itm the x^th day of July to Thomas Fisshe in reward for bringing of conserva cherys from London to Windesore sent from Maistres Lees ij s. viij d. and for an elne of lynnyn cloth for a sampler for the Quene viij d. . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Henry Smyth clerc of the Castell of Windesore for money by him payed to a certain labourers to make an herbour in the litle parke of Windesore for a banket for the Quene . iiij s. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Windesore by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . . . xx s.

Itm̃ the xjth day of July to the dean of the Kinges chapell for thoffringes of the Quene upon the Feestes of the Nativitie of Saint Johne Baptist thappostelles Petre and Paul Saint Thomas the Marter and Relique Sonday . . xx s.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm̃^{a} pag. lxvj li. iiij d. ob.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes Aulmoigner for thoffring of the Quene upon Sonday next after the Nativitie of Saint John Baptist at High Masse in the colleage of Windesore . . . v s.

Itm̃ the same day to the said Aulmoigner for money by him geven to the children of the said college of Winsore . xx d.

Itm̃ the xijth day of July delivered to the Quene for hire offring at oure Lady of Cabroke . . . viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the heremite there in aulmous . . . xij d.

Itm̃ the same day to a poure man that guyded the Quenes grace thider . . iiij d.

Itm̃ the xiijth day of July to a servaunt of dame Margret Cottons for his costes commyng from Havering to Notley to the Quene to knowe hir pleasire where the Lord Edmond son to the Lady Kateryne shuld be buryed . . xx d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Duffyn for his costes riding from Richemount to Westm̃ for the Quenes confesour on Trinite Sonday evyn and for delivering of a l̃re of the Quenes to Thabbot of Westm̃ xvj d. Itm̃ for his costes riding from Londone to Winsore for Maistres Brent and from Wendesore to London ayen in message to the same Maistres Brent by the space of iij dayes ij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ for his costes riding for M. Decons whan his clerk was deed to cause him to comme to the Court by the space of ij dayes xx d. Itm̃ for his costes to Lambeth for countremaunding of a cofer of the Quenes x d. . vj s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xiiijth day of July to Edmond Calverd for his costes riding to Vektour Courtney vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for an elne of yelowe sarceuet for the Quene v s̃. Itm̃ for his costes riding to London by the space of iij dayes ij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ anothere tyme for riding to London by the space of iij dayes ij s̃. vj d. and for mending of a possenet of the Quenes viij d. . xvij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xix^th^ day of July delivered to the Quenes Aulmoner for money by him leyed out in aulmous from Windesore to Woodstok . . . vij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purse at Woodstok by thandes of my Lady Kateryne . . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the xx^ti^ day of July to Thomas Woodnote for thexpenses of the Quenes greyhoundes for the monethes of January February Marche Aprill May and Juyn that is to wit for C iiij^xx^ j dayes at ij d. the day . . . xxx s̃. ij d.

ELYSABETH.

$\frac{1}{4}^{r}$ Sm̃^a^ pag. iiij li. xj s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of the prior of Lantony for bringing a present of chesys to the Quene to Woodstok . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xxiij^ti^ day of July to Richard Justice page of the robys for his costes going from Richemount to London for a gowne of cloth of gold furred with pawmpilyon ayenst Corpus Xp̃i day by the space of twoo dayes every day viij d. xvj d. Itm̃ for bote hire for the same gowne xij d. Itm̃ for going from Richemount to Lon-

done for the making of a gowne of crymsyn sattayn by the space of ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. Itm̃ for mending of a lokke upon the warderobe dore at Westm̃ iij d. Itm̃ for mending a lokke upon a standard ij d. Itm̃ for botehire from Westm̃ to London for sarsonettes and divers othere thinges iij d. Itm̃ for botehire from Westm̃ to London for the Quene of Scottes slevys of orenge colour sarsonet iij d. Itm̃ for going from Westm̃ to Richemount for vj gownes of the Quenes by the space of oone day viij d. Itm̃ for botehire for the same gownes from Richemont to Westm̃ and from Westm̃ to Richemount ayen ij s̃. vij s̃. iij d.

Itm̃ the xxiiij^{ti} day of July to John Rauf yeoman of the close carre for a payre of whelys by him bought of William Roke of Kydlington vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for the bynding and setting on of the strakes xij d. Itm̃ for xl lb. of iron xvj d. ob. Itm̃ for making of iij dosyn of nailles xij d. Itm̃ for mending and eching of iiij hopys to the said whelys ij d. and for cariage of the same whelys from Kydlington to Woodstok iiij d. . x s̃. vj d. ob.

Itm̃ the ij^{de} day of August to Anne Saye for iij smokkes . . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of Maistres Brent . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Robert Ragdale taillour for making of twoo dublettes for the twoo fotemen iij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ for lynyng of

a gowne of blake velvet for the Quenes grace with wyde slevys with black sarsenet with an egge of blake sattayn iij s. iiij d. and for mending of divers gownes and kirtelles of the Quenes iiij s. x d. . xj s. vj d.

Itm the iij^de day of August to a servaunt of the Lord Mountioyes for bringing of twoo bukkes from Cornebury to Woodstok to the Quene . . ij s.

ELYSABETH.

p' Sm^a pag. lxxvij s. xj d. ob.

Itm the same day to Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Richemount to Westm by the space of iij dayes at xij d. the day iij s. Itm to William Hamerton yeoman to the Quenes beddes for iij dayes at xij d. the day iij s. Itm to Edmond Burtone yeoman for iij dayes at xij d. the daye iij s. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for iij dayes ij s. vj d. Itm to William Pole grome for iij dayes ij s. vj d. and to Edmond Caverd page for iij dayes ij s. xvj s.

Itm the same daye to the said Robert for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Windesore to Woodstok by the space of vj dayes at xij d. the day vj s. Itm to Edmond Levesey yeoman for vj dayes vij s. Itm to George Hamerton

grome portere for vj dayes v s. Itm to John Staunton grome for vj dayes v s. Itm to John Bright page for vj dayes iiij s. and to Henry Rooper page for iiij dayes at viij d. the daye ij s. viij d. xxviij s. viij d.

Itm the same daye to the forsaid Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Richemount to Grenewiche the last day of Marche by the space of twoo dayes and from thens to the Towre of London the xxvij^{u} day of Aprell by the space of twoo dayes that is to wit for iiij dayes at xij d. the day iiij s. Itm to Edmond Lyvesey yeoman for iiij dayes iiij s. Itm to George Hamerton grome portere for iiij dayes iij s. iiij d. Itm to William Pole grome for twoo dayes xx d. Itm to Edmond Calverd page for ij dayes xvj d. Itm to John Browne grome of the beddes for twoo dayes xx d. and to John Feld grome for ij dayes xx d. . . . xvij s. viij d.

Itm the same day to my Lady Verney for money by hur delivered by the commaundement of the Quene to Fyll the Kinges payntour in reward iij s. iiij d. Itm to John Reynold payntour for making of divers beestes and othere pleasires for the Quene at Windesore x s. Itm to a servaunt of William Bulstrowdes for bringing a present of cherys to the Quene to Wycombe xx d. and for hir offring to Saint Frydeswyde at Oxonford xx d. . . . xvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ the iiijth day of August delivered to Thabbesse of Elnestowe by thandes of John Duffyn for the costes and charges of litle Anne Loveday at the making of hire nonne there . vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the vth day of August to Rogier Elys for a barrell of greese of hym bought by William Hamerton for the lycoryng of the Quenes barehydes . . xij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of the Prior of Lanthony for bringing a present of chesys to the Quene to Laugley, . iij s̃. iiij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} Sm̄^{a} pag. xj li. vij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day delivered to M. Xp̃ofre Plommer for money by him geven in aulmous for the Quene at divers tymes in hur journeys . . . xxiij s̃.

Itm̃ the vjth day of August to the Quenes purs at Langley by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . . vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ delivered for thoffring of the Quene at hir being sikke at Woodstok to oure Lady at Northampton ij s̃. vj d. and to fyve preestes for v masses doon before oure Lady there xx d. Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene to the Roode at Northampton xij d. and to oure Lady at Linchelade ij s̃. v d. . . . vij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day delivered for the Quenes almous at hir departing from Woodstok to Langley . . . xxj d.

Itm̃ the same day to Maistres Bellknap for money by hir delivered by the commaundement of the Quene to the Quene of Scottes at Windesore . . xx s̃.

Itm delivered to Maistres Bourne for money by hur payed for Maistres Anne Saye. Furst for vj yerdes of fustyan price the yerd vij d. iij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ for lynyng and lynnyn cloth to the same xvj d. Itm̃ for making of the same kirtell xij d. and for hose and shone for the same Anne ij s̃. viij d. . . . viij s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ delivered for the Quenes offring at Flexley Abbey to the high aulter there . v s̃.

Itm̃ the xiiijth day of August to the Kinges garde in rewarde with a buk . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to thofficers and kepers of the Quenes stable with a buk in reward at Monmouth . . . x s̃.

Itm̃ to Jaques Hawte for money by him delivered to a woman that brought a present of cakys and pearys to the Quene xij d.

Itm̃ the same day to certain personnes in Litle Dean in the Forrest of Dean that wrought in fynyng of iron in reward . x s̃.

Itm̃ in rewarde to the keper of the parke of Miserder for bringing thre bukkes to Monmouth . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ for the keper of the parke of Brymesfeld for bringing twoo bukkes to Monmouth to the Quene . . ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to the Kinges harbegiers in rewarde with a buk at Monmouth . x s̃.

Itm̃ delivered to my Lady Verney for money by hure offred by the Quenes commaundement to Saint Frydeswyde at Oxonford . . . xx d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r^ Sm̃^a^ pag. xij li. xix s̃. vij d.

Itm̃ the xv^th^ day of August to John Browne grome of the Quenes beddes for carieng of certain stuf from Baynardes Castell to Richemounte whan thambassidours of Hungry were ther iij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ for his costes going from Richemounte to London to Maistres Stafford by the Quenes commaundement by the space of iij dayes at x d. the day ij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ at a nother tyme for his costes going from Richemount to London to Maistres Stafford for Maistres Lokke by the space of twoo dayes at x d. the daye xx d. Itm̃ for his costes going from Richemount to Baynardes Castell fore bringing up the bedde of a Tourney by the Quenes commaundement iiij d. Itm̃ for an hamper to carye in pepyns for the Quene vj d. Itm̃ for his costes riding to Therl of Northumbreland by the space of a day x d. and for his costes riding to the Lord

of Arundell by the space of iij dayes ij s. vj d. . . . xj s. viij d.

Itm the same daye to Thomas Hoden for keping of his childe geven to the Quene for the half yere ended at Mydsomer last past . . . . xiij s. iiij d.

Itm the same daye to Thomas Woodnote and John Felde gromes of the Quenes chambre for thaire costes wayting upon the Quenes joyelles from Richemount to Windesore from Windesore to Wycombe from Wycombe to Notley from Notley to Bostall from Bostall to Woodstok and for Woodstok to Langley by the space of vj dayes either of theim at vj d. the day vj s. Itm to the same Thomas Woodnote for his costes from Windesore to London by the space of iij dayes at x d. the day ij s. vj d. . . viij s. vj d.

Itm the xviij^th day of August to Robert Johnson the Quenes taillour in partye of payement of a bill signed with thande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of xxxij li. xvj s. j d. to him due for making of certain robys gownys kyrtilles and othere apparrell belonging to the Quenes grace and divers ladyes and gentilwomen being at hur fynding as appereth by the said bill . xiij li. vj s. viij d.

Itm the xix^th day of August by Henry Ropers servaunt for his costes commyng behinde with the cartes of stuf from Langley to Ragland by the space of vj dayes at iiij d. the day . . . ij s.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of my Lady Elisabeth Stafford at Raglang . . . xl s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^r^ Sm̃^a^ pag. xvij li. ij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Hugh Denys for money by him delivered to a straungier that gave the Quene a payre of clavycordes in crownes for his rewarde . . . iiij li.

Itm̃ the xx^ti^ day of August to Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Woodstok to Ragland by the space of xj dayes at xij d. the day xj s̃. Itm̃ to Edmond Lyvesey yeoman for x dayes at xij d. the day x s̃. Itm̃ to George Hamerton grome porter for x dayes at x d. the day viij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ to John Staunton grome of the Quenes chambre for x dayes at x d. the day viij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ to John Browne grome of the beddes with the Quenes grace for ix dayes at x d. the daye vij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ to William Gentilman page of the chambre for x dayes at viij d. the day vj s̃. viij d. and to Henry Roper page of the beddes for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. . . . liij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the xxj^{u} day of August to Arnolde Chollerton for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Grenewiche to Richemounte by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the daye ij s̃. Itm̃ to Edmond Lyvesey yeoman for ij dayes at xij d. the day ij s̃. Itm̃ to John Browne grome of the beddes for ij dayes at x d. the day xx d. Itm̃ to William Pole for ij dayes at x d. the daye xx d. Itm̃ to Edmond Calverd page for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. Itm̃ to the said Arnold for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Richemount to Windesore by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day ij s̃. Itm̃ to Edmond Lyvesey yeoman for ij dayes at xij d. the day ij s̃. Itm̃ to John Browne grome of the beddes for twoo dayes at x d. the day xx d. Itm̃ to William Pole grome for twoo dayes xx d. And to Edmond Calverd page for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. . . . xvij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xxij^{u} day of August to the Kinges Aulmoner for the Quenes offring to Saint Anne in the wood besides Bristowe ij s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Hamerton for money by him delivered to the Quene for hir offring at hir departing from Windesore. Furst to the high aulter within the Kinges Colleage there ij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ to Saint George ij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ to King Henry ij s̃. vj d. . vij s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the xxiiij^{u} day of August delivered to the

Quenes grace at Tabuls by thandes of Maistres Lee at Ragland . . x s̃.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. viij li. x s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the xxviij^th day of August to a servaunt of S^r Waltier Herbertes in reward for bringing a goshawke to the Quene to Chepstowe . . . x s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the mariners that conveyed the Quenes grace over Severn besides Chepstowe . . x s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Walleston by thandes of my Lady Verney xl s̃.

Itm̃ the xxix^th day of August to a servaunt of M. Esterfeldes of Bristowe in rewarde for bringing of a present of oranges and sukcades to the Quene to Berkeley . ij s̃.

Itm̃ the same daye to the churche of Thornebury . . . . xx d.

Itm̃ the last day of August to my Lady Anne Percy for money by hire geven in reward to a Spanyarde that camme from the Princesse to the Quene into Walys xx s̃.

Itm̃ the ij^de day of Septembre to the Quenes purs at Berkeley by thandes of Maistres Brent . . C s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Woodnote and John Felde gromes of the Quenes chambre for thaire costes wayting upon the Quenes joyelles from Langley to Northlache from Northlache to Coberley from Coberley to the Vineyarde from the Vyneyarde to Flexley Abbey from Flexley Abbey to Troye and from Troye to Ragland by the space of vj dayes eithere of theim at vj d. the day . vj s̃.

Itm̃ the same Thomas Woodnote and John Felde for theire costes going before with the Quenes jewelles from Ragland to Berkeley by the space of x dayes eithere of theim at x d. the day . . . xvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of the Priour of Lanthonys in rewarde for bringing of a present of chesys to the Quene to Berkeley . . . . ij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes mynstrelles in reward . . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the iij^{de} day of Septembre to Edmond Calverd for fyve yerdes of blake chamlet at ij s̃. iiij d. the yerde xj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for fyve yerdes of tawny chamlet at ij s̃. the yerde x s̃. Itm̃ for eight yerdes of bukram at v d. the yerde iij s̃. iiij d. and for his costes riding for the same stuf from Berkeley to Bristowe by the space of ij dayes xx d. . . xxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of the Lord Saintmondes for bringing of twoo bukkes to the Quene to Berkeley . . ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day for bringing of venyson from Fastern to London by the Quenes commaundement . . vj s̃. viij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. xiiij li. iiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the iiij^th day of Septembre to John Belly yeoman of the Quenes stuf for money by him layed out for certain necessaries for the Quenes lytter. Furst for viij dosyn silke pointes price the dosyn iij d. ij s̃. Itm̃ for CCC pynnes price the C iiij d. xij d. Itm̃ for fyre to drye the stuf iij s̃. Itm̃ for a yerde of freese vj d. Itm̃ for iij litter pynnes of iron vj d. and for ij brusshis vj d. . . . vij s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day for cariage of vj bukkes from Fastern to Berkeley to the Quene iiij s̃.

Itm̃ the v^th day of Septembre for cariage of the Quenes stole from London to Oxonford and from Oxonford to Langley . xiiij d.

Itm̃ the x^th day of Septembre to a servaunt of the Lord Saintmondes for bringing of twoo bukkes from Blakemore to Fayreford to the Quene . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the same day of Septembre to Thomas Acwurth for thexpenses of the Quenes stable . . iiij^xx vj li. xxij d. ob. q^a.

Itm̃ the same day to John Bolton for his costes

riding from Berkeley to Bristowe for wyne for the Quene . . xij d.

Itm̃ the xijth day of Septembre to the keper of Cosham Parke for bringing of v bukkes from thens to Fayreford to the Quene . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to a guyde that guyded the Quenes grace from Cotes place to Fayreford . . . . viij d.

Itm̃ the xiijth day of Septembr to a servaunt of the Lord Saintmondes for bringing of vj bukkes from the Forrest of Pevisham and Blakemore to the Quene to Fayreford . . . . vj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Fayreford . . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Agnes Dean the Quenes laundre for hir hors mete betwene Windesore and Berkeley by the space of lx dayes at iiij d. the day . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Richard Justice page of the robys for money by him payed to a guyde that went from Monmouth foure myles bakewarde towardes Flexley Abbey to guyde a wayne laden with stuf of the Warderobe of the robys that was broken to Monmouth forsaid viij d. Itm̃ for making of twoo dublettes for the Quenes fotemen of crymsyn velvet at xx d. the pece iij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ to the same Richard for his costes riding from Wollestone to Berkeley to receyve the close carre and a loode of stuf that went aboute by Gloucestre from Ragland to Berkeley

by the space of twoo dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. . . . v s. iiij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^r Sm^a pag. iiij^xx x li. xvij s. vj d. ob. q^a.

Itm the same day to John Duffyn for his costes riding from Woodstok to Antell by the Quenes commaundement from Antell to Thabbesse of Elstowe from Elstowe to Herauld for a buk for the professing of a nonne of Elstowe forsaid and from thens to the courte to S^r Giles Brigges place by the space of vij dayes at x d. the day . . . v s. x d.

Itm the same day to the keper of the parke of the Devyes for bringing of vj bukkes from thens to Fayreford to the Quene vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to John Staunton for money by him payed to a man that guyded the Quene from Flexley Abbey to Troye besides Monmouth . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm the xiiij^th day of Septembre to a servaunt of the Lord Saintmondes for bringing of a buk to the Quene to Fayreford . xvj d.

Itm the xvj^th day of Septembre to John Staunton for money by him geven in reward to a woman that brought a present of apulles to the Quene to Fayreford from the LadyHungreford . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of the Lord Saintmondes for bringing of twoo bukkes to the Quene to Langley . . ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of Septembre to John Grice appoticary for certain stuf of his occupacõn by him delivered to th'use of the Quene as by bill signed with thande of hure grace it appereth . . x li. xix s̃. xj d.

Itm̃ the same daye for cariage of v bukkes from Fastern to the Princesse to London x s̃.

Itm̃ the same day for cariage of twoo bukkes from Fastern to Langley to the Quene ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Langley . . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the xviijth day of Septembre to the keper of the parke of the Devyes for bringing of iiij bukkes to the Quene to Langley v s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xixth day of Septembre to a servaunt of the Maires of London in rewarde for bringing of twoo barrelles of Rynnysshe wyne from London to Langley to the Quene . . .

Itm̃ the xx^{ti} day of Septembre to the Quenes purs at Langley . . xl li.

Itm̃ for bourding of Anne Saye oon of the Quenes gentilwomen being sikke at Woodstok by the space of viij wekes at xvj d. the weke . . x s̃. viij d.

ELYSABETH.

p^{r} S$\bar{m}^{a}$ pag. lvj li. xj s̃. ix. d.

Itm̃ the xxj^{ti} day of Septembre to Lyonard Twycrosse servaunt to John Gyrce appoticary towardes his weddiug gowne . xvj s̃.

Itm̃ the xxvj^{ti} day of Septembre to the Quenes purs by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy xl s̃.

Itm̃ the xxvij^{ti} day of Septembre to Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Ragland to Chepstowe by the space of twoo dayes from Chepstowe to Walstone ij dayes from Walstone to Berkeley ij dayes from Berkeley to Beverstone twoo dayes from Beverstone to Cotes place twoo dayes from Cootes place to Fayreford twoo dayes and from Fayreford to Laugley oon day that is to wit by the space of xiij dayes at xij d. the day xiij s̃. Itm̃ to William Hamerton yeoman for ij dayes ij s̃. Itm̃ to Edmond Bourtone yeoman for xiij dayes xiij s̃. Itm̃ to George Hamerton grome porter for xij dayes x s̃. Itm̃ to William Pole grome for xiij dayes x s̃. x d. Itm̃ to John Browne grome for ix dayes vij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ to John Bright page for xij dayes viij s̃. and to Henry Roper page for twoo dayes xvj d. Sm̄^{a}. . . . . lxv s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xxviij^{ti} day of Septembre to John Weredon for his costes prepayring logging from Richemount to Ragland and from Ragland to Langley by the space of xx^{ti} dayes at xij d. the day xx s̃. and to the same John for his costes riding from Windesore to Dartford to my Lady

Brigget by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day ij s. Sm̄ª . . xxij s.

Itm̄ the same day to John Browne grome of the beddes for his costes riding afore from Windesore to Woodstok with the Quenes stuf by the space of twoo dayes xx d. Itm̄ for his costes going before from Notley to Woostok with stuf of the Quenes by the space of iiij dayes at x d. the day iij s. iiij d. and for his costes riding afore with the said stuf from Ragland to Berkeley by the space of viij dayes vj s. viij d. sm̄ª . . xj s. viij d.

Itm̄ the same day to Maister Harding clerc of the Quenes closed for money by him geven in aulmous at divers tymes by the Quenes commaundement . . ij s. viij d.

Itm̄ the same day to Richard Smyth yeoman of the robis for money by him payed for a plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding v s. Itm̄ for making of the same shirte iiij d. and for offring to our Lady of Cawseham iiij d. by the Quenes commaundement. sm̄ª v s. viij d.

ꝑ Sm̄ª pag. viij li. iij s. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to William Hamertone yeoman of the beddes for money by him geven in rewarde to a poure man that drove the charyet from Coberley to Chepstowe by the Quenes commaundement iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the ij^de day of Octobre to a servaunt of my Lady Herbart wif to S^r Waltier Herbert Knight in reward for bringing of an hert to the Quene to Langley . x s.

Itm̃ the iij^de day of Octobre to Maistres Bourne at Langley for laces rybandes and sarcenet for gurdelles for the Quene . xl s.

Itm̃ the vj^th day of Octobre to the Quenes purs at Minstre Lovell by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . . xx s.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of S^r John Longes in reward for bringing of a crane to the Quene . . . xij d.

Itm̃ the vij^th day of Octobre to the Quenes purse at Minstre Lovel by thandes of John Staunton thelder . . xx s.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of the said John Staunton . xx s.

Itm̃ the same day to William Hamerton for making of a bedde stedde for the Quene and for certain iron werke therunto belonging at Minstre Lovell . . iiij s.

Itm̃ the ix^th day of Octobre to Richard Cottone for thuse of the bretherhed of Iĥus gilde at Grantham . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Holdeyn for thexpenses of Fraunceys from Abyndone to London . . . x s.

Itm̃ the same day to Griffith Morgan for

thexpenses of Maistres Anne Say being sikke at Abyndon . . xx d.

Itm̃ delivered to oone that was foteman to my Lord Prince in aulmous at Abyndon . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xjth day of Octobre to a servaunt of S^{r} John Shaa Knight for brynging twoo vesselles with Renysshe wyne from Londone to Esthampsted in rewarde . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xiijth day of Octobre to my Lady Gilford for money by hure delivered to the Quenes grace at Ewelme playeng at dyce . . . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Bray for money by hure delivered to the Quenes grace . xvj s̃. viij d.

p^{r} Sm̃^{a} pag. x li.

Itm̃ the same day to Maistres Belknap for a reward geven to a servant of the Bisshop of Rouchestre for bringing a present of grapes to the Quene . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Maistres Lee for money by hure geven in rewarde to a servaunt of my Lord Prince that cam in message to the Quenes grace vj s̃. viij d. Also for money by hure delivered to the Quenes grace at dice vj s̃. viij d. Sm̃^{a} . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to the same Maistres Lee for money by hure geven in reward to a servant belonging to my lady the Kinges moder . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xvjth day of Octobre to my Lady

Bray for money by hure geven in reward to a disare that played the Sheppert before the Quene . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to John Staunton thelder towardes the byeng of an hors . vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to Henry Roper for his servauntes costes commyng behinde with the Quenes stuf of the warderobe of hur beddes from Ragland to Abyndon by the space of viij dayes at iiij d. the day . ij s. viij d.

Itm the same day to the Quenes purs at Esthamstede . . . C s.

Itm the xxiij^{u} day of Octobre to Anne Buknam oon of the Quenes gentilwomen in rewarde by the Quenes commaundement lxvj s. viij d.

Itm the xxv^{u} day of Octobre to the Quenes purs at Richemounte by thandes of Maistres Brent . . . xl s.

Itm the same day to a poure woman that brought a present of apuls from Hownslowe to the Quene to Richemounte . xx d.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of Thabbottes of Obourne for bringing a present of woodcokkes to the Quene to Richemounte . . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm the xxviijth day of Octobre to Robert Alyn for the Quenes offring on Symond day and Jude at Westminster . v s.

$\mathfrak{p}^{r}$ Sm^{a} pag. xij li. xij s. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Verney for money by hur payed to Carvenelle for his costes riding to the Princesse v s̃. and to Robert Ragdale for making and lynyng of a kirtelle and othere geere ij s̃. vij s̃.

Itm̃ the last day of Octobre to William Shaad for bringing a present of chekyns to the Quene . . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Bray for money by hure geven to a poure woman that brought a present of byrdes to the Quene . . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the furst day of Novembre to the children of the Kinges chapell in reward . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Fest of Alle Saintes v s̃. and at hure housell xx d. Sm̄ª . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs at Westminster by thandes of my Lady Gurden xl s̃.

Itm̃ the iijde day of Novembre to Elys Hilton grome of the robys for money by him payed for six yerdes of sarcenet for tippettes for the Quene at ij s̃. the yerde xij s̃. Itm̃ for twoo yerdes dī blake lynyng that was put betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke at xij d. the yerde ij s̃. vj d. and for making the same cloke iij s̃. iiij d. Sm̄ª xvij s̃. x d.

Itm̃ the same day to the said Elys Hilton for caryeng certain stuf of the Warderobe of the beddes by water from Richemounte to Baynardes Castell . . xiiij d.

Itm̃ for the Quenes offring at the obyt of the Kinges Fader holden at Westminster . v s̃.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. vj li. xvij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the iiij^th day of Novembre to my Lady Verney for money by hure payed for thexpenses of the hors of Margret Yone from the xiij^th day of Juyn anno xvij° to the xxv^ti day of Octobre anno xviij° R^e. H. vij^mi. that is to wit by the space of Cxxxv dayes at iiij d. the day xxv s̃. Itm̃ to Robynet the Quenes brawderer for j unce of flatte gold price v s̃. Itm̃ ij oncz rounde golde price the ounce iiij s̃. iiij d. viij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to Rawlennys wif in reward for bringing a present to the Quene iij s̃. iiij d. Sm^a . xlij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Henry Bryan in partie of payement of a bille signed with the Quenes hande conteignyng the somme of Cvij li. x s̃. q^a. to him due for certain silkes and othere stuf of his occupac̃on by him delivered to th'use of the Quene as by the same bille it appereth . xxxij li. vj s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to Robynet the Quenes brawderer for his bourde wages and for the hiere of othere brawderers and for thaire bourde wages werking upon the Quenes riche bedde and for certain stuf bought by the said Robynet as appereth by a bille signed with thande of the Quene . . . vj li. xviij s̃. xj d.

Itm̃ the same day to Richard Cokkes of London berebruere for lij barrelles of bere for the Fryers Observauntes at Grenewiche to theim geven by the Quene in almous for an hole yere ended at Mighelmas last past . . vj li. xviij s. viij d.

Itm̃ the vth day of Novembre to William Bulstrowde for the Quenes offring to Saint Edward and the reliques at Westminster vij s. vj d.

p^{r} Sm̄^{a} pag. xlviij li. xiij s. j d.

Itm̃ the same day to Richard Bailly yeoman of the chambre for his costes going before and prepayring lodging by the Quenes commaundement from Langley to Minstre Lovelle by the space of a day xij d. and from Minstre Lovelle to Abyndon for twoo dayes ij s. Sm̄^{a} . . iij s.

Itm̃ the same day to John Hynsted of Londone wex chaundeler for iiij rolles of white wex cont' iiij lb. price the lb. xvj d. Sm̄^{a} v s. iiij d. and for xij rolles of yelowe wex of xij lb. price the lb. viij d. viij s. Sm̄^{a} tot. . . . xiij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the vjth day of Novembre to Edmond Calverd page of the chambre for butter egges and milke by him bought at divers tymes for the Quenes use v s. vj d. Itm̃ to John Bright for money by him layed out at divers tymes for butter egz and milke iiij s. and to William Gentilman for money by him layed out at divers

tymes for butter egz and milke for the Quenes use ij s. viij d. Sm[a] . xij s. ij d.

Itm the same day to Thabbasse of the Minoresse in almous vj s. viij d. Itm to Dame Kateryne nonne ther iij s. iiij d. Itm to Dame Elisabeth also nonne of the same place ij s. Itm to a nonne doughter unto William Cromer ij s. and to a poure woman servaunt to the said Abbasse xx d. Sm[a] . . . . xv s. viij d.

Itm the viij[th] day of Novembre to the Quenes purs at Westminster by thandes of my Lady Verney . . . xl s.

Itm the ix[th] day of Novembre to Maistres Mary Ratclif for money by hure lent to the Quenes grace . . xiij li. vj s. viij d.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. xvij li. x s. x d.

Itm the x[th] day of Novembre to my Lady Bray for lij barrelles of bere delivered to the Fryers Observauntes at Canterbury for an hole yere ended at Cristmas next commyng . . vj li. xviij s. viij d.

Itm the same day to John Hamerton for the hyere of a hors to conveye Maistres Lakyn from Esthampsted to London . xvj d.

Itm the same day to Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Langley to Mynystre Lovelle by the space of oon day xij d. Itm to the same Robert for his costes from Minstre Lovell

to Abyndon by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day ij s. Itm to the same Robert for his costes from Richemount to Westminster by the space of twoo dayes ij s. Itm to Edmond Bourton yeoman of the chambre for his costes by the space of v dayes at xij d. the day v s. Itm to William Hamerton yeoman for ij dayes ij s. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for v dayes at x d. the day iiij s. ij d. Itm to William Pole grome for iij dayes ij s. vj d. Itm to John Duffyn grome for ij dayes xx d. Itm to John Brown grome for ij dayes xx d. Itm to John Bright page for five dayes at viij d. the day iij s. iiij d. and to Henry Roper page for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. Sm[a] . . . xxvj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to Robert Alyn for a sheffe and an half of brode arrowes at ij d. the arrowe vj s. and for a sheeff of brode heddes at ij d. the hedde iiij s. Sm[a] . x s.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. viij li. xvj s. viij d.

Itm the xj[th] day of Novembre to William Pole grome of the chambre for his costes going from Windesore to London with venyson for William Bulstrowde by the commaundement of the Quenes grace by the space of twoo dayes at x d. the day

xx d. Itm̃ an othere tyme for conveyeng of venyson from Windesore forsaid to London to the said William Bulstrowde by the space of twoo dayes xx d. Itm̃ for the hyere of an hors to cary the said venyson by the space of iiij dayes at iiij d. the day xvj d. Itm̃ for his costes going for M. Lynch from M. Reeds place to Oxonford x d. and for his costes riding from Langley to the Lady Marques into Lincolnshire by the space of v dayes at x d. the day iiij s. ij d. Sm̃ª . ix s. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Holden and John Felde for theire costes wayting upon the Quenes joyelles from Langley to Minstre Lovelle from Minstre Lovelle to Abyndon from Abyndon to Ewelme from Ewelme to Henley upon Thamys from Henley to Esthampsted from Esthampsted to Windesore from Windesore to Richemount and from Richemount to Westminster by the space of viij dayes eithere of theim at vj d. the day . viij s.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Woodnot for the expenses of the Quenes greyhoundes for the monethes of July August and Septembre that is to wit for iiijˣˣ xij dayes at ij d. the day . . . xv s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xijᵗʰ day of Novembre to Doctoure Undrewood the Quenes confessoure for money by him dault in aulmous in London by the Quenes commaundement . xx s.

ꝑ Sm̃ª pag. liij s.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Woodnote and John Felde gromes of the Quenes chambre for thaire costes wayting upon the Quenes joyelles from Barkeley to Beverstone from Beverstone to Cootes Place from Cootes Place to Fayreford and from Fayreford to Langley by the space of iiij dayes eithere of theim at vj d. the day iiij s̃. Itm̃ to the same Thomas Woodnote for his costes riding from Langley to London by the Quenes commaundement and from London to Langley again by the space of v dayes at x d. the day iiij s̃. ij d. and for caryeng of certain stuf from Londone to Langley xvj d. Sm̃ª . ix s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day to Jamys Gentylle and Thomas Hynde mercers of London in partie of payement of a bille signed with thande of the Quenes grace conteignyng Cxxix li. xvj s̃. vj d. to theim due for certain stuf of thaire occupacõn by theim delivered to th'use of the Quene . xlvj li.

Itm̃ xiijth day of Novembre to Lewes Waltier for conveyeng the Quene in hure barge with xx^{ti} rowers from Richemounte to Westminster the xxvij day of Octobre every rower taking viij d. xiij s̃. iiij d. and the maistre xvj d. Itm̃ the same day a grete bote conveyeng the ladyes and gentilwomen from Richemount forsaid to Westminster with x rowers at viij d. the rower vj s̃. viij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm̃ the rewarde of the bote xij d. Itm̃ to the said Lewes for conveyeng the

Princesse in the Quenes barge with xvj rowers from the Bisshop of Duresme Place to Westminster and from Westminster again the vjth day of Novembre every rowere taking iiij d. Sm^{a} v s. iiij d. and the maister xvj d. Sm^{a} tot. . xxx s. iiij d.

p^{r} Sm^{a} pag. xlvij li. xix s. x d.

Itm the same day to S^{r} Richard Lewes Knight for a cheyne of golde with vij knottes wayeng vij onz dī and dī quarter price the onz xxvj s. viij d. Sm^{a} . x li iij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to William Wurthy otherwise called Phip for the bourde of William the Quenes fole for iiij monethes ended the last day of Octobre that is to wit from the furst day of July unto the last day of Octobre at ij s. the moneth viij s.

Itm to the same William Wurthy for a payre of hosyn by him bought for the said Foole x d. Itm for a payre of shoys vij d. Itm for cloughting the same shoys iij d. and for a payre of sokkes for the same fole ij d. Sm^{a} . . . xxij d.

Itm to the same William Wurthy for a quarter wages ended at Mighelmas last past . vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to Anthony Spynelle for vij onz of golde of Venys at iiij s. the onz xxviij s.

Itm the same day to Maistres Breut for money by hure payed for xxvij^{li} elles dī

of fyne lynon cloth by hure bought for the Quenes use of oon Hans Merschet at iij s. viij d. the elle . . C s. x d.

Itm the same day to Hamlet Clegge for money by him layed out by the Quenes commaundement to the keper of Dachet Ferrey in rewarde for conveyeng the Quenes grace over Thamys there . iij s iiij d.

Itm the same day to the Quenes purs by thandes of Maistres Brent . . xl s.

Itm the xiiij^th day of Novembre to M. Xpofre Plomer for money by him dault in aulmous by the Quenes commaundement at divers tymes betwene Berkeley and London . . . xx s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to Richard Mylner of Byndfeld for bringing a present of fesauntes cokkes to the Quene to Westminster . v s.

p^r Sm^a pag. xx li. xvij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to Maistres Harrecourte for hure costes whiche camme to the Quenes grace to Westminster to have been hure norice by the labor of Dame Kateryn Grey . . . . vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to Thomas Acwurth for thexpenses of the Quenes stable Cxxxviij li. xiij s. ix d.q^a.

Itm the xv^th day of Novembre to Dame Margret Cotton for the diettes of my Lord Henry Courteney my Lord Edward and

my Lady Margret their suster twoo women servauntes and a grome from the last day of May unto the xiijth day of July that is to wit for vj wekes at xiij s. iiij d. the weke . . . iiij li.

Itm to the same Dame Margret Cotton for the diettes of my Lord Henry Courteney and my Lady Margret his suster twoo women servauntes and a grome from the xiijth day of July unto the ij^{de} day of Novembre that is to wit for xvj wekes at ix s. the weke . . . vij li.

Itm the same day to S^{r} Raaf Verney Knight for money by him geven in rewarde to a man that brought a buk to the Quene to Langley . . . xx d.

Itm the same day to Laurance Travice for his costes going upon certain messages at divers tymes for the Lord Henry Courteney and the Lady Margret his suster from Havering to London and to the Courte xvj d. and to the same Laurance for an axe by him bought x d. Sm^{a} . ij s. ij d.

Itm the xvjth day of Novembre to Maulde Hamond for keping of hur childe geven to the Quene for half a yere ended at Mighelmas last past . . viij s.

Itm the same day to the Quenes purs by the handes of Richard Justice . . xl s.

p^{r} Sm^{a} pag. C lij li. xvj s. iij d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of Novembre to Lybart goldsmyth for contentacõn of a bille signed with thande of the Quene for certain parcelles of stuf of his occupacõn by him delivered to the Quenes grace as appereth by the same bill . xix li. vij s̃. j d.

Itm̃ the same day to Agnes Dean the Quenes launder for hure horsmete from Berkeley Herons to Windesore by the space of xl dayes at iiij d. the daye . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xxiij^{ti} day of Novembre to Henry Wurley of London goldsmyth in partie of payement of a warrant and billes signed with thandes of the Quenes grace conteignyng the somme of CC x li. xix s̃. viij d. due unto him for certain stuf of his occupacõn by him delivered to th'use of the Quenes said grace . . lx li.

Itm̃ the same day to Thomas Goodriche of London mercer for thre score yerdes of blewe velvet at x s̃. vj d. the yerd by him delivered to the Quenes use . xxxj li. x s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of S^{r} Gilbertes Talbottes in rewarde for bringing a wylde bore to the Quene . x s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to William Shadde in rewarde for bringing a present of trypes to the Quene to Baynardes Castell . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to a servaunt of Maistres Davys in rewarde for bringing a present of podynges and chynes of porke to the Quene to Baynardes Castelle . . . ij s̃.

Itm̃ the xxiiij^{ti} day of Novembre to the Deau of the Kinges Chapell for thoffringes of

the Quene upon the Feestes of Mary Magdalene Saint James Saint Anne Saint Lawrauce Thassumpcõn of our Lady Saint Bartholomewe the Nativite of our Lady Thexaltacõu of the Holy Crosse Saint Mathewe Saint Mighell Saint Edward and Saint Luke that is to wit for every of the said Feestes v s. Sm^a lx s.

$\wp^r$ Sm^a pag. Cxv li. v s. ix d.

Itm the same day to John Warreyn for making of a trussing bedde seler testere and countrepoynt of crymsyn velvet and blewe paued and for making of the curteyns of dammaske crymsyn and blewe paned accordiug to the same xxx s. iiij d. Itm for fynne lyere of red thred xx d. and for grete rynges to the same curteyns xvj d. Sm^a . . xxxiij s. iiij d.

Itm to the same John Warreyn of London bedmaker for making of a pyle cloth of lynen cloth vj yerdes long and ij yerdes brode and curteyns according to the same x s. Itm for lyere of fynne pakthred to the same xij d. Itm for lyere of fynne white thred for the curteyns of the same pyle cloth iiij d. Itm for xl latyn rynges to the same curteyns iiij d. Itm for iiij lb. dī of white frynge of white thred at xvj d. the lb. vj s. Itm

for making a cloth of estate of crimsyn riche cloth of tissue iiij yerdes depe and iij yerdes brode the seler ij yerdes dī and the quarter long the valance j quarter dī depe according to the same xxvj s. viij d. and for fynne lyer of red thred to the same ij s. Sm̄a . . . xlvj s. iiij d.

Itm̄ the same day to John Vandelf and Alexandre Hove goldsmythes in fulle contentacon and payement of a bill signed with thande of the Quenes grace for certain parcelles of stuf of thaire occupacon by theim delivered to the Quenes said grace against the mariage of my Lord Prince decessed as it appereth by the same bille . . xlvij li.

Itm̄ the xxvti day of Novembre to Thomas Humberston hosyer for the cloth and making of vij payere sokkes for the Quenes grace at vj d. the payere . iij s. vj d.

p^{r} Sm̄a pag. lj li. iij s. ij d.

Itm̄ the same day for thre yerdes of blake sattyn geven to John Myklowe clerc of comptrolment of the Kinges houshold by the Quenes grace at vj s. viij d. the yerd . . . . xx s.

Itm̄ the same day to John Duffyn for his costes ryding from Berkeley Herons to Pevesham and Blakemore to the Lord

Saintmond from thens to the parke of Cosham from Cosham to the Devyes from thens to the forest of Savernake to S^r^ John Seymer for bukkes for the Kinges grace and from thens to Fayreford by the space of viij dayes at x d. the daye . vj ℔. viij d.

Itm̃ to the same John for his costes ryding from Langley to Savernake for certain bukkes left behynde by the space of iiij dayes at x d. the day . . iij ℔. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to William Boterey of London mercer in partye of payement of a bille signed with the hande of the Quenes grace conteignying the somme of vij^xx^ poundes vj d. for certain silkes by him delivered to the Quenes said grace as by the same bille it appereth . xl li.

Itm̃ the same day to Maister Payne the Quenes aulmoigner for money by him dault in almous from Langley to Berkeley Herons xvij ℔. viij d. Itm̃ to an ancoresse at Gloucestre xx d. Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene to the Roode beyond Gloucestre xij d. and to a foteman for money by him leyed out by the Quenes commaundement xij d. Sm̄^a^ . xxj ℔. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Bray for money by hure geven in reward to a chapellain of the Bisshop of Murreys xl ℔. and to a poure man that was somtyme servaunt to King Edward in almous vj ℔. viij d. Sm̄^a^ . . xlvj ℔. viij d.

p^r^ Sm̄^a^ pag. xliiij li. xviij ℔. iij d.

Itm̃ the xxvj^{u} day of Novembre to Richard Justice page of the robys for his costes going from Westminster to London in the nyght for a gowne of blewe velvet for the Quene and for his bote hyere viij d. Itm̃ for conveyeng alle the Quenes lyned gownys from Westminster to London by water and for mens labour that bare the same gownys to the water and from the water v d. Itm̃ for bringing the Quenes furred gownys from London to Westminster and for mens labours that bare the same to and from the water v d. Itm̃ for his costes from Westminster to London to take the remaynes of suche stuf as remaineth there iiij d. Itm̃ for going from Westminster to London for vij yerdes quarter dī of blake damaske and for a frontlet of golde for the Quene iiij d. and for making a newe key to a grete standard being in the warderobe of the robys and for mending of boeth lokkes to the same vj d. Sm̄^{a} . . . ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Henry Bryan for xvij yerdes of blake velvet for a gowne for the Quene at x s̃. vj d. the yerde viij li. xviij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ for xiij yerdes of blake satten delivered to Johnson for a riding gowne for the Quene at ix s̃. the yerde C xvij s̃. Itm̃ for a yerde dī quarter of blake velvet for an edge and cuffes for the same gowne at xj s̃. vj d. the yerde xiij s̃. Itm̃ for vij yerdes dī of blake

bokeram for lynyng of the same gowne at ix d. the yerd v s. vij d. ob. Itm for a nayle of sarcenet for fentes for the same gowne iiij d. and for an elle quarter of canvas for lynyng of the same gowne vj d. Sm[a] . xv li. xiiij s. xj d. ob.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. xv li. xvij s. vij d ob.

Itm the same day to a Frenche woman in rewarde that came to the Quene to Baynardes Castelle to have been hure norice . . . vj s. viij d.

Itm the xxvij[u] day of Novembre to Robert Machene taillour for making of the covering of a lytter of blewe velvet lyned with sarcenet and bordered with sattyn fygure that was geven to a lady of Spayne vj s. viij d. Itm for making of iiij quysshens of blewe dammaske for the same lytter ij s. Itm for making of a gowne of sattyn fygure lyned with yelowe sattyn of Bruges for the grete Flemyng called Anne v s. Itm for making of twoo dublettes of tawny dammaske for the quenes fotemen at Warwike iiij s. Itm for making of twoo gownes of tawny for the same fotemen ij s. Itm for making of twoo dublettes of yelowe sattyn of Bruges for the said fotemen iij s. iiij d. Itm for making of a gowne of blake

dammaske lyned with sarcenet for the yong Lord Henry Courteney ij s. Itm for making of a gowne of tawny medley bordred with sarcenet for the same Lord xij d. Itm for making of a cote of murrey chamlet for the same Lord ij s. Itm for making of a peticote for the same Lord vj d. Itm for making of a cote of murrey chamlet for my Lord his broder and a cote of blake dammaske iiij s. Itm for making of a peticote for the same Lord vj d. and for making of twoo gownys for the forsaid fotemen at London ij s. Sm[a] . . xxxv s.

Itm the xxviij[th] day of Novembre to Nicholas Mathewe yeoman of the Quenes chambre in reward towardes his charges whan he was hurte by the servauntes of S[r] William Sandes . . . xxvj s. viij d.

Itm the same day to my Lady Anne Percy for xiij elles iij quarter di of fyne lynon cloth by hure bought for the Quenes use at iij s. viij d. the elle . . l s. x d. ob.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. Cxix s. ij d. ob.

Itm the same day to Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Westminster to Grenewiche by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the daye ij s. Itm to Thomas Holden yeo-

man for twoo dayes ij s. to John Duffyn grome for twoo dayes at x d. the day xx d. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for oon day x d. Itm to Henry Roper page of the Quenes beddes for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. and to Edmond Calverd page for oon day viij d. Itm to the said Robert Alyn for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Grenewiche to Baynardes Castelle by the space of a day xij d. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for oon day x d. Itm to Edmond Calverd page for oon day viij d. and to the said Robert Alyn for a lokke by him bought at Baynardes Castelle vij d. Sm^a . . xj s. vij d.

Itm the same day to Arnolde Chollerton yeoman huisshere of the Quenes Chambre for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene for Abyndon to Ewelme by the space of a day xij d. Itm to Edmond Burton yeoman for oon day xij d. Itm to John Duffyn grome for oone day x d. Itm to Henry Roper page for oon day viij d. Itm to John Bright page for oon day viij d. Itm to the same Arnold for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Ewelme to Henley for oon day xij d. It to Edmond Burton yeoman for a day xij d. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for oon day x d. Itm to John Duffyn grome for a day x d. Itm to Henry Roper page for oon day viij d. Itm to John Bright

page for a day viij d. Itm̃ to the said Arnold for prepayring logging for the Quene from Henley to Esthampsted for a day xij d. Itm̃ to Edmond Burton yeoman for oon day xij d. Itm̃ to George Hamerton grome porter for a day x d. Ĩt to John Duffyn grome for a day x d. Itm̃ to Henry Roper page for oon daye viij d. and to John Bright page for a day viij d. Sm̃a . xiij s̃. ij d.

p^{r} Sm̃a pag. xxv s̃. ix d.

Itm̃ the last day of Novembre to the said Arnolde Chollerton for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Esthampsted to Windesore by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day ij s̃. Itm̃ to Edmond Burton yeoman for twoo dayes ij s̃. Itm̃ to John Duffyn grome for twoo dayes at x d. the day xx d. Itm̃ to Henry Roper page for twoo dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. and to John Bright page for twoo dayes xvj d. Itm̃ to the same Arnolde for his costes prepayring logging for the Quene from Windesore to Richemount for twoo dayes ij s̃. Itm̃ to Edmund Burton yeoman for twoo dayes ij s̃. Itm̃ to John Duffyn grome for ij dayes xx d. Itm̃ to Henry Roper page of the beddes for twoo dayes xvj d. and

to John Bright page for twoo dayes xvj d. Sm̄ª . . . xvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̄ the same day to Lewes Waltier bargeman for conveying the Quene and hure Ladys in hure barge and grete bote with xxiij rowers the xiiijth day of Novembre from Westminstre to Grenewiche every rower taking viij d. sm̄ª xv s̃. iiij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm̄ the rewarde of the barge and grete bote above the brigge ij s̃. Itm̄ to the same Lewes for conveyeng the Quene in hure barge the xixth day of Novembre from Grenewiche to Baynardes Castelle with xxti rowers every rower taking viij d. xiij s̃. iiij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm̄ to the said Lewes for conveyeng the Quenes grace the xxvjti day of Novembre from Baynardes Castell to Westminstre in hure barge with xvj rowers every rower taking iiij d. v s̃. iiij d. the maister xvj d. Itm̄ for conveyeng the Quenes Gentilwomen and hur servauntes in a grete bote from Baynardes Castelle to Westminster with vj rowers every rower taking iiij d. ij s̃. and the maister of the bote viij d. Itm̄ the rewarde of the same bote xij d. Sm̄ª xliij s̃. viij d.

℔r Sm̄ª pag. lx s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Pache in rewarde for bringing a present of poyngarnettes and apulles to the Quene . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ delivered to George Hamerton grome porter for money by him payed by the Quenes commaundement at Baynardes Castell for twoo quartred bourdes with vysys at vj s̃. the pece . . xij s̃. .

Itm̃ the same day to John Browne for his costes wayting upon the Quenes plate from Woodstok to Langley for oon day x d. Itm̃ to the same John for his costes going before from Woodstok to Abyndon with stuf of the Warderobe and making herbigage there by the space of iiij dayes at x d. the day iij s̃. iiij d. and to the same John for his costes going before with the same stuf from Abyndon to Windesore by the space of iij dayes at x d. the day ij s̃. vj d. Sm̃ª . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the furst day of Decembre to Richard Smyth yeoman of the Quenes robys for Cv yerdes dī of cloth at iiij s̃. iiij d. the yerde whiche was geven to divers personnes by the Quenes commaundement in the yere last passed as in the boke of the Warderobe it appereth . . xxij li. xv s̃.

Itm̃ to the same Richard Smyth for Cxj yerdes of cloth for xxxvij poure women for the Quenes Maundye in the yere last passed every woman iij yerdes at ij s̃. viij d. the yerd xiiij li. xvj s̃. and for iij yerdes dī of cloth delivered by the commaundement of the Quene to a

woman that was norice to the Prince brothere to the Quenes grace and iij yerdes to the suster of S^r^ Rogier Cotton at ij s. viij d. xvij s. iiij d. Sm^a^ xv li. xiij s. iiij d.

Itm to the same Richard Smyth for viij yerdes iij quarter of blake velvet price the yerd x s. Sm^a^ . . iiij li. vij s. vj d.

p^r^ Sm^a^ pag. xliij li. xvij s. x d.

Itm to the said Richard Smyth for certain money by him leyed out by the commaundement of the Quene aswele for apparelling of the fotemen as for divers othere necessaryes as by a bill signed with thande of the Quenes grace and registred in the boke of the Warderobe more plainly appereth . xj li. ij s. iij d.

Itm to the same Richard Smyth for certain money by him payed for certain cloth silkes brusshis and othere necessaries by him bought by the commaundement of the Quene as by a bill signed with thande of hure grace and registred in the boke of the Warderobe more plainly appereth . . viij li. xviij s. iiij d.

Itm the ij^de^ day of Decembre to dame Margrette Cotton for money by hure payed for hosyn shoys laces sope and othere necessaryes for the lordes Henry Cour-

teney Edward and the lady Margret their sustere . . xxxvij s. vj d.

Itm to the same dame Margrette Cotton for the dyettes of Edward Pallet for half a yere ended at the Feest of Thassumpcon of our lady last past xx s. Itm for iiij yerdes of fustyan for a cote for the same Edward at vij d. ob. the yerde ij s. vj d. Itm for making of the same cote viij d. Itm for twoo shirtes for the same Edward xvij d. Itm for iiij payre of shoys xvj Itm for iiij payre hose at iij d. the payre xij d. aud for the scole hyer of the same Edward by the space of iij quarters of a yere every quarter viij d. ij s Sm[a] . xxviij s. xj d.

Itm to the same dame Margrette Cotton for the diettes of my Lord Henry Courteney and my Lady Margret his sustere twoo women servauntes and a grome from the ij[de] day of Novembre unto the last day of the same moneth that is to wit for iiij wekes at ix s. the weke . . xxxvj s.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. xxv li. iij s.

Itm the iij[de] day of Decembre to the Quenes purs at Westminstre . . xl s.

Itm payed to John Heron for th'use of the Kinges grace assigned upon the Quenes landes this yere . CCCxxxiij li. vj s. viij d.

Itm to the Bisshop of the Kinges Chappelle on Saint Nicholas even at Westminster xl s.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene on Saint Nicholas Day . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon Saint Andrewes day . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the vijth day of Decembre to Maistres Cheyne for candelstykkes cuppebourde clothes and othere necessaryes by hure bought for the chambre of the Lord Henry Courteney and the Lady Margret his suster . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Staunton the yonger for money by him layed out for horsemete and for thexpenses of certain personnes that brought the Lord Henry Courteney and the Lady Margret his suster from S^{r} John Hosys place in Essex unto London v s̃. vj d. and to the same John for his costes by space of twoo dayes at x d. the day xx d. Sm̄^{a} . vij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the viijth day of Decembre to John Staunton thelder for money by him lent to the Quene at Westminstre . . xv s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene to oure Lady of Pyewe upon thevyn of the Concepc̃on of our Lady . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the day of the Concepc̃on of oure Lady . v s̃.

Itm̃ to the bretherhed of Saint Ursela in London iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the ixth day of Decembre to Henry Langton an olde servaunt of King Edwardes . iij s̃. iiij d.

$\mathfrak{P}^{r}$ Sm̄^{a} pag. CCCxl li. iiij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Robert Machene taillour for making of iiij coots of white and grene sarcenet for iiij of the Kinges mynstrelles against the dysguysing in the yere last passed at ij s̃. the cote viij s̃. Itm̃ for making of iiij cootes of white and grene sarcenet for iiij of the Kinges trumpettes at ij s̃. the cote viij s̃. And for making of thre cotes of sarcenet for iij mynstrelles oon of my Lord Princes an othere of my Lord of Yorkes and the iij^de of the Duk of Bukkingham at ij s̃. the cote vj s̃. Sm̃^a . . xxij s̃.

Itm̃ to a man of Poynfreyt sayeng himself to lodge in his house Therl Ryvers in tyme of his deth in almous . . xij d.

Itm̃ delivered to Brice yeoman cooke for the Quenes mouth for chekyns and larkes by him bought for the Quene against hure comyng to Baynardes Castelle and soo to the Towre . . ij s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the xiij^th day of Decembre to the Quenes purs at the Towre by thandes of my Lady Anne Percy . . . liij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to my Lady Anne Percy for money by hure payed for xxvj elles of lynon cloth at xviij d. the elle . xxxix s̃.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene to oure Lady of Pyewe at hure departing from Westminstre to the Towre . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to a monke that brought our Lady gyrdelle to the Quene in rewarde . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to the gromes and pages of the Quenes chambre in reward against Cristmas . xx li.

Itm̃ to Lawrance Travice for cariage of certain stuf belonging to the Lord Henry Courteney and the Lady Margret his suster from Havering at Bower to London ij. s̃. viij d.

p^r Sm̄^a pag. xxvj li. xiiij s̃.

Itm̃ to my Lady Anne in fulle contentacõn of x markes due unto hure for a yere ended at Mighelmas last passed .

Itm̃ the xv^th day of Decembre to John Reynolde for money by him payed to a man that broke a yong hors of the Quenes at Mortymer by the space of v wekes every weke ij s̃. sm̄^a x s̃. Itm̃ for marking of the Quenes coltes at Havering xij d. Itm̃ for the marking of the Quenes coltes at Fodringhey xij d. Itm̃ for dryving of the yong horses from Havering to Mortymer by the space of v dayes and for a mans costes with his hors by the same space at x d. the day iiij s̃. ij d. Itm̃ for dryving of vj yong horses to Mortymer for twoo tymes bayting and oon nyght xij d. Itm̃ to the said John and Parker for thexpenses of thaire twoo horses ij dayes and oon nyght x d. Itm̃ for shoing of the same twoo horses ij d. Itm̃ for casting of a donge hille at the Quenes stable at Ham ij s̃. Sm̄^a . xx s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the same day for brede and ale at Baynardes Castell at the Quenes departing

from Westminstre to the Towre xij d. and for faggottes iiij d. Sm̄ª . xvj d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of Decembre to William Lewes gentilman of Thewry for a lokke by him bought and sette upon Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell . iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Sr John Grigge for money by him payed to certain brikke-leyers labourers and carpinters for thaire wages and for brikke lyme sande and naylles by him bought at divers tymes for the reparacõn of Baynardes Castell as appereth by a bille signed with thande of the Quene . . vj li. vij s. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day to the Quenes purs by the handes of my Lady Elisabeth Stafford . xl s.

p̃r Sm̄ª pag. ix li. ix s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of Decembre to James Nataresse for his costes ryding from Westminstre to Newbury for Jaques Hault by the Quenes commaundement by the space of iiij dayes at xij d. the daye iiij s.

Itm̃ the xixth day of Decembre to Cristofre Ascue for lxxvj elles dī of lynnyn cloth at ix d. the elle lvij s. iiij d. ob. and for lxxiij elles iiij quarter of lynnyn cloth at viij d. the elle xlix s. ij d. for bering

shetes trussing sheetes and sheetes for the stoele a presse sheete oon payre of fote sheetes and for shyrtes for the fotemen and the Quenes Foele . Cvj ℔. vj d. ob.

Itm̃ the same day to William Fowler of London dyer for dyeng of CClxxij yerdes of wardemole blewe and murrey for the Quenes barge at iij d. the yerd . lxvj ℔.

Itm̃ the same day to William Hamerton yeoman of the Quenes beddes for money by him layed out at divers tymes by the Quenes commaundement as by a bille signed with thande of hur grace more largely appereth . . . lj ℔. viij d.

Itm̃ the xxiij^{a} day of Decembre to a servaunt of S^{r} John Seymours in rewarde for bringing of fyve does to the Quene at Richemount . . . vj ℔. viij d.

Itm̃ the xxiiij^{a} day of Decembre to Thomas Barton and Richard Chollerton the Quenes fotemen for thaire dryeng money iourneyeng with the Quenes said grace for a yere ended at Cristmas last past . xij ℔. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day for iiij bonnettes for the Quenes said fotemen . . v ℔.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene to the roode at the north doore of Polles iij ℔. viij d. and to our Lady of grace there iij ℔. viij d. Sm̄^{a}. . . . vij ℔. iiij d.

p^{r} Sm̄^{a} pag. xij li. xix ℔. vj d. ob.

Itm̃ the xxv^{ti} day of Decembre to Robynet the Quenes brawderer for money by him payed to certain personnes werking upon the riche bedde aswele for theire wages as for thaire bourde wages. Furst to oon Anthony for xlj dayes ended at Cristmas at iiij d. the day xiij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to the same Anthony for his bourde wages by the space of vij wekes and iij dayes at xvj d. the weke x s̃. Itm̃ to oon William for xlj dayes at iiij d. the day xiij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to the same William for his bourde wages by the space of vij wekes and iij dayes at xvj d. the weke x s̃. Itm̃ to oon James for his wages by the space of vij wekes and iij dayes at xvj d. the weke x s̃. Itm̃ the same James for his bourde wages by the said space x s̃. Itm̃ to oon Joĥne for hur wages by the space of v wekes at xvj d. the weke vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to the same Joĥne for hure bourde wages by the said space of v wekes vj s̃. viij d. Itm̃ to Margrette Stokes for hure wages by the space of twoo wekes and hure bourde wages v s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ to Joĥne Pote for hur wages and bourde wages by the space of twoo wekes v s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ to John Bolok for vj dayes werke upon the awter clothes ij s̃. and for his bourde wages by the same space xvj d. Itm̃ to the said Robynet for hys bourde wages by the space of vij wekes and iij dayes at xvj d. the weke x s̃. Itm̃ for

candelles by the space of vij weks and iij dayes v s̃. Itm̃ for searing candelles for the awter clothys ij d. Itm̃ for blake crewle to purfulle the rosys vj d. Itm̃ for searing candelles for the white and red rosys and clowdes v d. Itm̃ for colys for the wurkers by the space of vij wekes ij s̃. and for tawny thred for to leye the werke upon thegge of red sattyn iiij d. Sm̄a tot. . . . C xiij s̃. j d.

℔r Sm̄a pag. Cxiij s̃. j d.

Itm̃ to Cornishe for setting of a carralle upon Cristmas day in reward . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to a servaunt of my Lord the Kinges Chambrelain for bringing vj does to the Quene to Richemount . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ for thoffering of the Quene upon Cristmas day v s̃. and for hure howselle the same day xx d. Sm̄a . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to the children of the Kinges Chapelle in rewarde to theim geven upon Cristmas day xiij s̃. iiij d. . . xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Festes of Saint Stephen Saint John Childremas day and Saint Thomas in Cristmas weke . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ delivered to Doctour Uttoune for the Quenes offringes to Saint Thomas at Canterbury iij s̃. iiij d. to our Lady of

Undrecroft there iij s. iiij d. to Saint Adrean ij s. vj d. and to Saint Augustyn ij s. vj d. Sm^a. . . xj s. viij d.

Itm to the Quenes grace upon the Feest of Saint Stephen for hure disporte at cardes this Cristmas . . . C s.

Itm to Richard Weston for certain harnesses of gyrdelles by him bought for the Quene beyond the see . . iiij li. x s.

Itm to George Colbronde for twoo galons of Rynysshe wyne by him bought for the Quene twoo wycre bottelles and for his costes by the space of a day going for the said wyne . . . iij s.

Itm to my Lady Verney for money by hure geven in reward by the Quenes commaundement to Victour Courteney late page of the Quenes chambre . vj s. viij d.

Itm to the keper of the parke of Odiham for bringing of ten does to the Quene to Richemounte on newe yeres even last passed . . . x s.

Itm for thoffring of the Quene on Saint Thomas day before Cristmas . v s.

p^r Sm^a pag. xiiij li. vj s. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Lewis Waltier bargeman conveyeng the Quenes grace in hure barge the xijth day of Decembre from Westminster to the Towre with xviij rowers every rower taking vj d. ix s̃. Itm̃ to the maister xvj d. Itm̃ the rewarde of the barge beneth the brigge xvj d. Itm̃ to the same Lewes conveyeng the Quenes grace in hur barge the xxj day of Decembre with xxiij^{ti} rowers from the Towre to Mortelake every rower taking viij d. xv s̃. iiij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm̃ the rewarde of the barge beneth the brigge xvj d. and to the said Lewes and rowers for a reward to theim geven by the Quenes grace vj s̃. viij d. Sm̃^{a} . xxxvj s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to the Quenes grace for money to bee dault in almous upon newe yeres evyn lx s̃.

Itm̃ for the Quenes offring on Newe Yeres day . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the ij^{de} day of January to Rutte the Quenes cordener for shoys and buskyns by him delivered to the Quenes use from the xviijth day of Fevere anno xvij^{o} unto the xijth day of Decembre anno xviij^{o} as herafter followeth. Furst for xij payre of single soled shoes with latyn bucles at xij d. the payre xij s̃. Itm̃ for xxxvij payre shoes for xxxvij^{ti} poure women at the Quenes Maundy at v d. the payre xv s̃. v d. Itm̃ for xx^{ti} payre shoys for the Quenes fotemen at hure departing into Walys at vj d. the payre x s̃. Itm̃ for vj payre of dobled soled shoys with

latten bukcles for the Quenes awn use at xij d. the payre vj s. Itm for twoo payre of buskins for the Quenes grace at hure departing unto Walys at iiij s. the payre viij s. Itm for a payre of buskins for the Duchesse of Suffolk iiij s. Itm for xij payre of shoys for the Quenes fotemen at vj d. the payre vj s. and for twoo payre of buskins for the Quenes awne use against Cristmas at iiij s. the payre viij s. Sm[a] . . . lxix s. v d.

p[r] Sm[a] pag. viij li. x s. ix d.

Itm the same day to a servant of Therl of Devon in rewarde by the Quenes commaundement . . . vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day for the cariage of xj does from the grete parke of Fastern to London . . . . xvj s.

Itm the same day to a servaunt of John Wallers in reward for bringing a goshawke to the Quene . . . x s.

Itm to the Quene of Scottes mynstrelles in reward by the Quenes commaundement x s.

Itm the iiij[th] day of January to the fraternitie of Saint Clementes without Temple Barre . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm to Robynet brawderer for his howse rent by the space of iij quarter of a yere ended at Cristmas last passed . xxx s.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon the Feest of Saint Edward the king and confessour at Richemount . v s̃.

Itm̃ to William Tyler desare late servaunt to Therl of Oxonford in reward . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the v^th^ day of January to Thomas Woodnote and John Felde gromes of the Quenes chambre for thaire costes attending upon the Quenes jouelx from Westm̃ to Grenewiche by the space of a day eithere of theim at vj d. the day xij d. Itm̃ from Grenewiche to Baynardes Castelle by the space of a day eithere of theim at vj d. the day xij d. Itm̃ from Baynardes Castelle to Westm̃ and from Westm̃ to the Towre by the space of a day xij d. and from the Towre by the space of a day to Richemounte xij d. iiij s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to a servaunt of Morgan Kydwelles that brought a present of chesys to the Quene to Rechemount in reward . . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to Fraunceys a purcevaunt belonging to my lord the Kinges Chambrelain in reward for bringing a present of oranges coynfaytes and othere thinges to the Quene . . . x s̃.

p^r^ Sm̃^a^ pag. C v s̃.

Itm̃ the same day to William Gentilman page of the Quenes chambre for his costes caryeng twoo bukkes the xx^ti^ day of Juyn from Windesore to London to William Bulstrowde by the Quenes commaundement by the space of twoo dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. and for horshyre by the same space xij d. Itm̃ to the same William for caryeng of twoo bukkes from Windesore to London the xxiiij^ti^ day of the said moneth oon to the Duchesse of Suff. and the othere to John Vandelf and Lybart goldsmythes by the space of ij dayes at viij d. the daye xvj d. and for hors hyre by the same space xij d. Itm̃ to the said William for his costes going before from Grenewiche to Baynardes Castelle the xix^th^ day of Novembre prepayring logging for the Quene by the space of a day viij d. Sm̄^a^ . v s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ for thoffring of the Quene upon twelf day . . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ the vj^th^ day of January to Richard Bullok surgion for medicynes by him minstred upon the Lord Henry Courteney . . . . x s̃.

Itm̃ the vij^th^ day of January to Thomas Woodnote for thexpenses of the Quenes greyhoundes for the monethes of Octobre Novembre and Decembre that is to wit for iiij^xx^ xij dayes at ij d. the day . xv s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Maistres Denton for money by hure payed to John Hayward skynner for

furring of a gown of crymsyn velvet for the Quene of Scottes and for two skynnes of pampelyon for the cuffes of the same gowne vj s. Itm̃ for half a furre of shankes for the perfourmyng of the same gown vj s. and for iiij tavelyns of shankes for the coler and fent of the said gowne ij s. . . . xiiij s.

Itm̃ the xiiijth day of January to a servant of the Pryour of Lanthony in reward for brynging of two bakyn laumpreys to the Quene . . . v s.

p^{r} Sm̃^{a} pag. liiij s. viij d.

Itm̃ the xvijth day of January to the Quenes purs by thandes of my Lady Kateryn . lxvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ the xviijth day of January to a servaunt of Thabbasse of Syon in reward for bringing a present to the Quene . iij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the xixth day of January to a servaunt of S^{r} Edward Darrelles in rewarde for bringing of a courser to the Quene . x s.

Itm̃ the xx^{ti} day of January to a mayde that came out of Spayne and daunsed before the Quene in rewarde . . liij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ the same day to James Notarice for his costes riding from Richemount into Bukkes Shire by the Quenes commaundement . . . iiij s.

Itm̃ for gifts geven upon newe yeres day Furst to Piers Barboure . . x s̃.
Itm̃ to James Braybroke . . vj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to the Kinges Wacche . . xx s̃.
Itm̃ to the Kinges Hexmen . . xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to the Heraulde at Armes . . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to Thewry . . . xx s̃.
Itm̃ to the Waffry . . . vj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Thomas Hunt of the Confeccionary . x s̃.
Itm̃ to the Mynystres of the Kinges Chapell xl s̃.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Bathe for bringing a newe yeres gift to the Quene xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Excestre for bringing a new yeres gift to the Quene xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of Tharchebisshop of Canterbury for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene . . . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Ely for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene liij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of Tharchebisshop of York for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene xxvj s̃. viij d.

℔. Sm̃ª pag. xxiij li. xvij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Winchestre for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene . . . xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Saresbury for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene . . . xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Norwiche for bringing a Newe Yeres gyft to the Quene . . . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ to Bygot servaunt to my Lady the Kinges moder for bringiug a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene . . . lxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to my Lady Verney for money by hure geven to a servaunt of the Bisshop of Carlill for bringing a Newe Yeres gift to the Quene . . . xxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to the Kinges mynstrelles with the shalmewes . . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ to the Quenes mynstrells . . xxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to John Whiting gentilman huissher of the chambre with the Kinges grace . xl s̃.

Itm̃ to the pages of the Quenes chambre . xx s̃.

Itm̃ to the children of the prive kechyn . x s̃.

Itm̃ to the lord of mysrule . . xx s̃.

Itm̃ to my Lord Prive Sealles foole . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Henry Glassbury . . x s̃.

Itm̃ to a woman that brought a present of caponys to the Quene . . iij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ the last day of January to the Quenes purs at the Towre by thandes of George Hamerton . . . lxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to William Hamerton for thre peces of blewe wursted of the lest cise at xiij s̃. iiij d. the pece xl s̃. Itm̃ for viij lb. of blewe lyere at xij d. the lb. viij s̃. and for iij lb. of red and white thred at viij d. the lb. ij s̃. Sm̃ª . l s̃.

Itm̃ the vijth day of February to William Bulstrode for money by him payed to the keper of Coldharbrogh for wyne and fyre by the Quenes commaundement at hure being there . . iij s̃. iiij d.

p^{r} Sm̃ª pag. xxxiij li.

Itm̃ the same day to Maistres Lokke silke-woman in partie of payement of a bill signed with thande of the Quenes grace conteynyng the somme of lx li. vj s̃. v d. to hure due for certain frontlettes bonettes and othere stuf of hure occupacõn by hure deliverd to the Quenes use as it appereth by the said bill . . . . xx li.

Itm̃ the same day to Henry Coote of London goldsmyth in partie of payement of C markes to him due for certain plate delivered to the Quenes grace at Richemount and there lost and brent at the brennyng of the place there . xx li.

Itm̃ the viijth. day of February payed to John Henley of London sadler for hookes and crochettes by him delivered to William Hamerton yeoman of the Warderobe of the beddes from the last day of Novembre A^{o} xvij R. H. vij^{mi} unto the furst day of Decembre anno xviij^{o} that is to wite at Grenewiche M^{r} M^{r} hookes at v s̃. the M^{r}. x s̃. Itm̃ V^{c} crochettes at xviij d. the C. vij s̃. vj d. Itm̃ at Richemount iiij M^{r} hookes at v s̃. the M^{r} xv s̃. Itm̃ viij^{c} crochettes at xviij d. the C. xij s̃. Itm̃ at Richemounte when the Quenes grace retourned from Walys xv^{c} hookes at vj d. the C. vij s̃. vj d. and iij^{c} crochettes at xviij d. the C. iiij s̃. vj d. S$\bar{m}^{a}$. lvj s̃. vj d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Whiting oon of the gentilmen huisshers of the Kinges chambre for money by him lent to the

Quenes grace at the Toure whiche was geven to thofficers of the Mynt in rewarde at the Quenes being there . xl s̃.

Itm̃ the x^th^ day of February to Thomas Acwurth for the wages and bourde wages of the stable for a quarter ended at Cristmas last passed . qr. in ij^a^ folio sequen.

Itm̃ delivered to Pache for a present of poyngarnettes oranges and othere frutes by him geven to the Quene in rewarde . vj s̃. viij d.

p^r^ Sm̃^a^ pag. xlv li. xij s̃. ij d.

Itm̃ the xij^th^ day of February to Robert Adington for lynyng and hemmyng of a kyrtelle of blake sattyn for the Quenes grace xij d. Itm̃ for making of thre dublettes of sattyn of Bruges for the Queues fotemen at xx d. the pece v s̃. Itm̃ for making of iij jakettes of blake velvet lyned with sarcenet for the same fotemen at xij d. the pece iij s̃. Itm̃ for making a payre of slevys of blake sarcenet for the Quene of Scottes iiij d. and for mending of viij gownes of divers coloures belonging to the Quenes grace from Mydsomer to Cristmas at ij d. the pece xvj d. Sm̃^a^ . x s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ the same day to John Browne William Poole and John Duffyn for thaire costes going before and prepayring logging for the Quene from Baynardes Castelle to

Westminstre by the space of twoo dayes every of theim at x d. the day v s. and to the said John Duffyn for his costes going from Hampton Courte to Westminstre for the maister of the barge by the Quenes commaundement xx d. Sm^{a} vj s. viij d.

Itm to my lady Anne for money geven unto hure by the quenes grace for hure purs for a yere ended at mighelmas last past vj li. xiij s. iiij d.

Itm to Oliver Aulferton keper of the Quenes goshauke for his diettes out of the Courte and for mete for his hauke and spanyelles for the yere last passed . . xxvj s. viij d.

Itm to John Browne grome of the Quenes beddes for his costes riding upon the Quenes message for certain hunters in Wilts' by the space of xj dayes at x d. the day . . . ix s. ij d.

Itm to Robert Lanston for iiij yerdes of flanell by him bought for my Lady Kateryn the Kinges doughtere at xij d. the yerd . iiij s.

$\mathfrak{P}^{r}$ Sm^{a} pag. ix li. x s. vj d.

Itm the xvth day of February to Lewes Waltier the Quenes bargeman for conveyeng the Quene in a grete bote from Richemount to Hampton Court with xij rowers every rower taking viij d. viij s. and the maister xvj d. Itm to the same Lewes for conveyeng the Quenes grace and hure

ladys in a grete bote with viij rowers the xiiijth day of Janyvere from Hampton Courte to Richemounte every rower taking viij d. by the day v s. iiij d. and the maister xvj d. Itm in rewarde to a man that kepte the said bote in Hampton Courte by the space of viij dayes at ij d. the day xvj d. Itm to the said Lewes for conveyeng the Quenes said grace and hure Ladys in hure barge with xxij rowers the xxvj day of January from Richemounte to London every rower taking viij d. xiiij s. viij d. and the maister xvj d. Sm^{a} . . xxxiij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to Robert Alyn yeoman huisshere of the Quenes chambre for his costes prepayring lodging for the Quene from Westm to the Towre by the space of a day xij d. Itm from the Towre to Richemounte by the space of twoo dayes at x d. the day ij s. and from Richemont to the Towre again by the space of twoo dayes at xij d. the day ij s. Itm to Edmond Lyvesey yeoman by the space of iij dayes at xij d. the day iij s. Itm to William Poole grome for iij dayes at x d. the day ij s. vj d. Itm to George Hamerton grome porter for iiij dayes at x d. the day iij s. iiij d. Itm to John Browne for twoo dayes xx d. Itm to John Bright page for ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. and to Edmond Calverd page for ij dayes xvj d. Sm^{a} . . xviij s. ij d.

Itm the same day to Richard Brampton

gentilman of the pantry with the Queue for money by him payed for the blades of a payre of carving kuyves xiiij s. iiij d. and for a payre of smalle knyves inamyled for the Quenes awne use viij s. Sm̄ª . xxj s. iiij d.

℔ Sm̄ª pag. lxxij s. x d.

Itm̄ the xxvj day of February to John Duffyn for money by him geven in reward to Henry Glasebury wif by the Quenes commaundement vj s. viij d. Itm̄ to a man that went on pilgremage to our Lady of Willesden by the Quenes commaundement ij s. iiij d. Sm̄ª . x s.

Itm̄ the same day to Thomas Humberston for making of hosyn for the Quenes fotemen from the xviij^th day of January anno xvij° unto the xxviij^th day of February Aº xviij° that is to wit for the making and lynyng of x payre of wachet hosyn at xij d. the payre x s. and for makyng and lynyng of viij payre of blake hosyn at xij d. the payere viij s. . xviij s.

Itm̄ to William Trende for money by him layed out for the making of a cheste and almorys in the Quenes Counsaille Chambre for to put in the bokes . x s.

Itm̄ to James Nattres for his costes going into Kent for Doctour Hallyswurth phesicõn to comme to the Quene by the Kinges commaundement. Furst for his bote hyre from the Towre to Gravys ende and

again iij s. iiij d. Itm to twoo watermen abiding at Gravys ende unto suche tyme the said James camme again for theire expenses viij d. Itm for horse hyre and to guydes by nyght and day ij s. iiij d. and for his awne expenses xvj d. Sm^a . vij s. viij d.

Itm for thoffring of the Quene upon the Feest of the Purificacon of oure Lady xxv s.

Itm for cariage of a doe from Fasterne to the Towre to the Quene against Candelmas day . . . iij s. iiij d.

Itm to Robert Penson skynner in partie of payement of a bille signed with thande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of C xiiij li. v s. v d. to him due for certain stuf of his occupacon as it appereth by the same bille . . . iiij ij li. ij s.

p^r Sm^a pag. iiij v li. xvj s.

Itm to Symond Warde of London lorymere for v D D bittes at xiiij s. the D D . lxx s.

Itm the iij^de day of Marche to Thomas Acwurth for thexpenses of the Quenes stable . . . C xliij li. vj s. viij d.

Itm the same day Maister Richard Peyn the Quenes aulmoigner for the buryeng of Griffith late yeoman of the Quenes chambre and for the making of him a broder of Saint Margretts at Westminstre xiij s. iiij d.

Itm the same day to Dame Margrette Cotton for the dyettes of Edward Pallet sone to

the Lady Jane Bangham for half a yere ended at the Purificacõn of oure Lady last passed xx s̃. Itm̃ for a boke for the same Edward vj d. Itm̃ for a bonnette xvj d. Itm̃ for iij payre of shoys xij d. and for iij payre of hosyn xij d. Sm̄ª xxiij s̃. x d.

Itm̃ the same day to Henry Roper page of the Quenes beddes for his costes going before and prepayring logging for the Quene from Westminstre to the Towre by the space of ij dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. Itm̃ for his bote hyre and costs going for stuf to Baynardes Castelle and bringing the same to Westminstre to the Quene viij d. Itm̃ for his costes going before from Richemount to the Towre and there being by the space of v dayes at viij d. the day iij s̃. iiij d. and for his costes going from Richemount to London to Henry Wurley to bringe the Quenes Newe Yeres giftes by the space of twoo dayes at viij d. the day xvj d. Sm̄ª . . . . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to Thomas Woodnotte grome of the Quenes chambre for money by him payed at the Towre for Com̃.... for the King and the Quene . . . ij s̃. ix d.

Itm̃ to Henry Wurley of London goldsmyth in partie of payement of a warrant signed with thande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of C xliiij li. to him due for certain stuf of his occupacõn delivered to the use of the Quene xx li. xvij s̃. vj d.

p̄r Sm̄ª pag. C lxx li. ix d.

WAGES.

Itm̃ to my Lady Kateryne for hir penc̃on for an hole yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . . . l li.
Itm̃ to my said Lady for a quarter ended at Cristmas last passed . . xij li. x s̃.
Itm̃ to my Lord Haward for the diettes of my Lady Anne for a yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . . . C xx li.
Itm̃ to my Lady Brygette . . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to my Lady Elizabeth Stafford xxxiij li. vj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Mary Ratcliff . . x li.
Itm̃ to Lady Alyanor Verney . . xx li.
Itm̃ to Dame Jaane Guldeford . xiij li. vj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Dame Elizabeth Peche . . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Elizabeth Denton . xx li.
Itm̃ to Maistres Anne Crowmer . x li.
Itm̃ to Maistres Alianor Johnes vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Mary Denys . vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Elisabeth Catesby . C s̃.
Itm̃ to Maistres Margrette Bone vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Margrette Belknap vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Elisabeth Lee vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Anne Weston vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Elyn Brent . vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Maistres Anne Browne for half yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . l s̃.
Itm̃ to Maistres Margrette Wotton for half yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to Maistres Elisabeth Fitzherbert . liij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Alice Skeling . . C s̃.
Itm̃ to Elisabeth Baptiste . . lxvj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to Fraunceys Baptiste . . liij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Agnes Dean the Quenes laundre . lxvj s̃. viij d.

Vad' servienc' attendenc' nutric' d'ne Katerine.

Itm̃ to Beatrix Bradowe rokker to my yong Lord Henry Courteney . xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Emme Bragges rokker to my Lady Margrette Courteney . xx s̃.
Itm̃ to Alice Williams rokker to my yong Lord Edward Courteney for a yere and quarter at Cristmas . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to Lawrance Travers . . xxvj s̃. viij d.

p' Sm̃a pag. CCC lxxiiij li.

Itm̃ to Maister Arthure for a yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . xxvj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to the same M. Arthure for a quarter ended at Cristmas last passed vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to William Denton carver to the Quene xxvj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Heyward Skynner . . C s̃.
Itm̃ to John Staunton thelder . . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Owen Whitstones messagier . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to Marques Loryden mynstrelle . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Janyn Marcazin mynstrelle . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Richard Denouse mynstrelle . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to John Ricroft . . . xiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to Olyver Aulferton keper of the Quenes goshauke . . . xl s̃.
Itm̃ to Richard Elyot the Qũenes attourney x li.
Itm̃ to Richard Decons for his wages of thoffice of the Signet . . x li.

Itm̃ to the same Richard Decons aswelle for his wages for the receipt of the Quenes money as for his costes lyeng in London aboutes the Quenes matiers and busynesses and ryding for the surveyeng of the Quenes landes . xvj li. xiij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Richard Bedelle the Quenes auditor for his fee . . . x li.

Itm̃ to the same Auditour for his wages and riding costes . . xxix li. xvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ to the same Auditour for the compiling of the values . . . liij s. iiij d.

Itm̃ to the Clerc of the Quenes Counsaille C s.

Itm̃ to John Holand keper of the Counsaille Chambre . . iiij li. xj s. iij d.

Itm̃ to John Mordant Sargeant at Lawe . xl s.

Itm̃ to Humfry Conysby Sargeant at Lawe xl s.

Itm̃ to James Hobert the Kings Attourney xxvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ to Richard Empson . . xxvj s. viij d.

ꝑ^r^ Sm̃^a^ pag. Clxxviij li. vij s. xj d.

Itm̃ to S^r^ Morgan Kydwelly . . xxvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ to Richard Cutlerd . . xxvj s. viij d.

Itm̃ to William Mordant attourney in the Commen place . . . xx s.

Itm̃ to Henry Kemys attourney of the towne of Bristowe for the receipt of the fee ferme of the same towne . . vj s. viij d.

Itm̃ to Thomas Goodman for the receipt of the fee ferme of Barton Bristowe . xx s.

Itm̃ to John Coope for keping of the Quenes stuf of hur warderobe of the beddes within Baynardes Castel . . xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Richard Windesore decessed for his annuitee for the half yere ended at Estre last past . . . xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Alice Massy the Quenes mydwif . x li.
Itm̃ to Margrette Gough . . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Thancoresse of Saint Michelle besides Saint Albons . . . xxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Raaf Crestenere . . liij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to S^r^ William Barton preest synging at oure Lady of Berking . . vij li. vj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to S^r^ Robert Byrche singyng at our Lady of Piewe . . . vj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

Itm̃ to Richard Decons for papure parchemyn inke and wax . . lxvj s̃. viij d.
Itm̃ to Richard Bedell the Quenes auditour for paper parchemyn inke and wax . xxxiij s̃. iiij d.
Itm̃ to the Clerc of the Counsaille for papure parchemyn inke and wax . . xxv s̃.
Itm̃ to Waltier Reynold keper of the garden at Baynardes Castelle for his wages for a hole yere ended at Mighelmas last passed . . . lx s̃. x d.

p^r^ Sm̄^a^ pag. xlviij li. v s̃. x d.

Itm̃ the viij^{u} day of Marche to John Hynsted of London wexchaundeler for iij rolles of white wex of iij lb̃ price the lb̃ xv d. iiij s̃. and for iij rolles yelowe wex of iij lb̃ price the lb̃ viij d. ij s̃. by him delivered to the Quenes use. Sm̃^{a} . vj s̃.

Itm̃ to the same John Hynsted for iiij rolles white wex of iiij lb̃ price the lb̃ xvj d. sm̃^{a}. v s̃. iiij d. and for viij rolles yelowe wex of viij lb̃ price the lb̃ viij d. v s̃. iiij d. Sm̃^{a} . . . x s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to John Cope of London Taillour for the lynyng and covering of a lytture of blake velvet with blake cloth for the Quene, wherin the princes was brought from Ludlowe to London, frynged aboute with blake valance and the twoo hed peces of the same bounden aboute with blake rebyn and frynged abowte with blake valance . . . v s̃.

Itm̃ to Thomas Eldreton for the costes and charges of the buryeng of the yong lord Edward Courteney Son to the Lady Kateryn Suster to the Quene iiij li. xviij s̃. iiij d. and for money by him geven by the commaundement of the Quene at the de[part]u[re] of the Norice and Rokker of the same lord. xxvj s̃. viij d. Sm̃^{a} . vj li. v s̃.

Itm̃ to John Rolf yeoman of the Close Carre for money by him payed for twoo Axtrees for the said carre ij s̃. Itm̃ for v lb̃ of clowtes vij d. ob̃. Itm̃ for half an hundred of nayllys ij d. Itm̃ in oynte-

ment. ij d. Itm̃ for a stirrope for the [same] iiij d. and for making of twoo lynes ij d. Sm[a] . . . iij s. v d. ob̃.

Itm̃ payed for a pece of wursted bought by Richard Smyth yeoman of the Quenes robys for the use of the Quene xxxiij s. iiij d.

p[r] Sm̄[a] pag. ix li. iij s. v d. ob.

Itm̃ payed for a bonet for the yong lord Henry Courteney . . xx d.

Itm̃ payed to Cristofre Ascue for v yerdes of Streyt white by him delivered to Nicholas Sadler for the use of the Quenes grace at ij s. the yerd . . . x s.

Itm̃ payed to the same Cristofre for v yerdes of cotton russet of him bought by Nicholas Sadler for the Quenes Chaare at vj d. the yerd . . . ij s. vj d.

Itm̃ payed to John Lynne of London whelewright for certain necessaryes for the Chare by him delivered to John Herman Sergeant of the Quenes said Chaare for the yere last past as it appereth by a bill signed with thande of the Quene . xv s. ob.

Itm̃ the xv[th] day of Marche to Thomas [Acwourth] in full contentacõn of the .... of the stable . . . xiij x.

Itm̃ payed for the dyettes of John Pertriche oon of the sonnes of mad Beale for a yere endyng at Cristmas last past .

Itm̃ for ij yerdes of cloth for a gowne for the same John Pertriche at ij s̃. viij d. the yerd v s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ for v yerdes fustyan for a cote at vij d. the yerd ij s̃. xj d. Itm̃ for lynyng and making of the same gowne and cote iij s̃. iiij d. Itm̃ for iiij shirtes ij s̃. viij d. Itm̃ for vj payre shoyn ij s̃. Itm̃ for iiij payre of hosyn xvj d. Itm̃ for his lernyng xx d. Itm̃ for a prymer and saulter xx d. And payed to a surgeon whiche heled him of the Frenche pox xx s̃. Sm̄ª . xl s̃.

Itm̃ to Maulde Hamond for keping of hir children geven to the Quene for a quarter ended at Cristmas last past . iiij s̃.

p^r Sm̄ª pag. iiij li. ij s̃. x d. ob̃.

Itm̃ to Richard Smyth yeoman of the Quenes robys in full contentacõn and payement of iij billes signed with thande of the Quene oon bill of xiiij li. viij s̃. an other of C vij s̃. xj d. and the third of iiij li. x s̃. ix d. to him due for certain necesryes by him bought for the Quenes grace as it appereth by the same billes xxiiij li. xj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ to Jerom Bonvice in partie of payement of a bill signed with thande of the Quene conteignyng the somme of remaignyng with the said Jerom xx s̃.

Itm̃ to John Wyrdon by the commaundement of the Quene . . . xl s̃.

Itm̃ to John Holand for his costes riding from London to the baillif of the franches of Cokeham and Bray and to Stratfeld Mortymer to cause them to comme to London for theire accomptes . vj s̃. viij d.

Itm̃ for the supplusage of the last accompte as it appereth in the boke of the last yere . . . . lij li. xj s̃.

p^r Sm̃^a pag. xx iiij xix li. ix s̃. iiij d. b.

SOME OF THALLOWAUNCE PAYMENTES AND LYVEREYS BEFORESEID M M M CCCC XJ li. V s̃. IX d. q.

[At the beginning of the Book are the following Pages.]

HERE ENSUEN THE RECEIPTES OF RYCHARD DECONS FROM THE XXIIIJ^ti DAY OF MARCHE ANNO XVIJ^mo UNTO

TERMINO PASCHE.

Somerset and Dorset. Furst of William Knoyell receyvor ther of thissues and revenues of his recept for the said terme . . . lx li.

[*The remainder of this Page is wholly illegible.*]

TERMINO PASCHE.

COM' WILTESHYER BERKSHIRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Apud Grenewiche viijo die Maij. Of S^r Richard Nanfan fermour of the lordship of Odiham by thandes of Robert Wakefeld bailiff there . xj li. ij s. viij d.

Apud Grenewiche xiijo die Maij. Of S^r John Frye preest fermour of Worthy Mortymer . . viij li. xiij s. iiij d.

xjo die Junij. Of Waltier Sarvington receyvour there lij li. vj s. viij d.

Of the same Waltier Sarvington xxvij li. xiij s. iiij d.

[*The rest of the Page is illegible.*]

Sm̄^a CCC liij xviij li. vj s. ij d.

SWALOWFELD.

Of Richard Smyth baillif there of thissues and revenues of the same lordship for a yere ended at Mighelmas last passed xxiiij li. xvj s̃. j d. ob.

COM' HEREFORD AND WURCESTRE.

Of John Middelmore receyvor there of thissues of his receipt for the terme of Estre xxij li.
Of the same John Middelmore . xx li.
Of the same John Middelmore . . xij li.

[*The remainder of this Page is illegible.*]

COM' GLOUCESTRE AND WILTS.

Of Edmond Tame receyvor there . C lij li.
Of the same Edmond Tame in Woodstok lxvj li. xiij s̃. iiij d.

[*The same.*]

COM' HERTFORD.

[*This Page contains four or five Entries, but they are illegible.*]

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COM' ESSEX.

Of William Blake for the warde and marriage of John Carewe sonne and heyre of S^r^ William Carewe Knight decessed xxv li.
Of William Poyntz receyvor there . xl li.
Of the same William Poyntz by thands of Thomas Acwurth . . xxvj li. xiij s. iiij d.

[*The remainder is illegible.*]

FEE FARMS.

TERMINO PASCHE.

Of the fee ferme of the Monastery of Saint Albons . . . xvj li. xiij s. iiij d.
Of the fee ferme of the towne of Bristowe lj li. vij s. ix d.
Of the fee ferme of the towne of Bedford . x li.
Of the fee ferme of the towne of Oxonford xvij li. x s.
Of the fee ferme of Kynfare and Stourton . iiij li. x s.
Of the fee ferme of Alyseowen . . C iij s. iiij d.

[*The next two Pages are illegible.*]

MONEY RECEIVED OF THARRERAGS.

Of Richard Harveys receyvor of the lordship of Fekenham for tharrerags of the last yere . . . . C ℔.

FINES.

Furst of Cristofre Throkemarton Squier for a fyne by him made to the Quenes grace for the ferme of the demaynes belonging to the manor of Marcle in the Countie of Hereford and for the Baillisship of Marcle . . . . xx li.

MONEY RECEYVED OF THE QUENES GRACE.

Furst of hire grace by thandes of S^r^ Thomas Lovell Knight as money by him lent to the Quene upon certain plate . D li.

Itm̃ receyved of hure grace by thandes of Maistres Alianor Johns at Ragland the xviij^th^ day of August . . x li.

Itm̃ by thandes of Thabbot of Fournesse xxxiij li. vj ℔. viij d.

p^r^ Sm̃^a^ Dxliij li. vj ℔. viij d.

AURUM REGINE.

[*No Entryoccurs under this head.*]

SWALOFELD.

[*No Entry.*]

FODRINGHEY.

Receyved of Benet Brocas Receyvour of the Landes late belonging to the Duchesse of Suff. of thissues and Revenues of the same . . C. iiij^{xx} xviij li. xv. ix d. ob.

SOME TOTALL OF THE RECEYPTES BEFORESIDE THIS YERE M M M D IIIJ V li. XIX s. X d ob.

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THE

Wardrobe Accounts

OF

KING EDWARD THE FOURTH,

FROM

THE 18th APRIL TO THE 29th SEPTEMBER,
20 EDW. IV. 1480.

"THE Parcelles of the Accomptes of Piers Courteys whome the Kings Highnesse and goode grace hath assigned and ordeigned by his high coñaundement to rule gouverne and kepe his grete Warderobe within his Citee of London and all his goodes and stuff beying within the same unto his mooste honourable usse safly for to kepe, and also for to make into the same his saide grete Warderobe monysion of all maner of stuff necessary to and for his moost honourable use and behove And also for other personnes at his said high coñaundement And to make oute off the same his grete Wardrobe deliveree of stuff at alle tymes necessarie and behovefull by his saide high coñaundement as wel for his moste royal personne as for all other personnes at his said high coñaundement And also as well of alle sommes of money by hym receyved provysions of stuff goodes and merchandises boght and pourveyede and deliveree off the same made as of all costes and expenses by hym made and doon in thoffice of the same grete Warderobe unto the use and behove of oure saide souverayn Lorde the Kyng and other at his said high coñaundement that is to wit from the xviij day of Aprille in the xx^th^ yere of the moost noble reigne off oure souverayn Lorde Kyng Edward the iiij^th^ unto the Fest of Saint Mighell tharchaungelle than next and immediatly suyng that is to say by a quarter of a yere and lxviij dayes."

WARDROBE ACCOUNTS

OF

KING EDWARD THE FOURTH.

A° 1480.

"Money commen and growen off the ferme of the mansions and tenementes apperteignyng and belonging unto the same grete Warderobe within the said time," [the tenants of each of the tenements are mentioned with the amount of their respective rents] . vij li. xviij d.

"The same Accomptant charges hymself frely to have receyved of the Kyngs Highnesse and good grace as in the price and value of diverse velvetts satyns damasks and other silks boght of Piers de Vraulx of Montpelier in Gascoignyne . . CCC xxxviij li. xv s. vj d.

"And off C li. also by hym receyved of the Kings Highnesse and goode grace for the making of vj coursour harneis, and an hoby harneis of grene velvett enbrowdered and wroght with ageletts of silver and gilt and spangȩ of silver and gilt.

"And of xlviij li. xviij s. iiij d. receyved of the Kings Highnesse and goode grace as in price and value of CC l xxix unces di' in old spangȩ and waȩ floures of silver and gilt of the Kings own store after price of the unce iij s. vj d."

To divers persons for scarlet cloth at from seven to ten shillings the yard, of violet ingrain from eleven to thirteen shillings and four pence the yard; of cloth of Mustre-

vilers from iij s. viij d. to v s. the yard; of "Franche blac cloth" from v s. iiij d. to xiij s. iiij d. the yard; of russet cloth at iiij s. the yard; for murrey and blue cloth from ij s. viij d. to iij s. iiij d. the yard; and for green cloth at vj s. viij d. the yard; to skinners for "skinnes of fox of Irland" at vij d. the pece; for "powderings made of bogy leggs" at ij s. the hundred; for white lamb skins at xiiij s the hundred; for "a furre of blac bogy shanks" xiij s. iiij d.; and for bogy shanks vij d. each.

For crimson velvet of Mountpelier in Gascony at xiiij s. and xx s. the yard; for black velvet; black velvet speckled with white; "blue velvet figured with tawny;" white velvet; white velvet with black spots; tawny velvet; "motley velvet;" "chekkerd velvet;" "grene chaungeable velvet;" "velvet purpull ray and white;" "velvet russet figury;" "velvet cremysyn figured with white" at viij s. the yard.

For black cloth of gold at xl s. the yard; for "velvet upon velvet white tysshue clothe of golde and for xxv yerds di' of velvet uppon velvet grene tisshue cloth of golde" at xl s. the yard; for "cloth of gold broched upon satyn ground" at xxiiij s. the yard; for "blue clothe of silver broched uppon satyn ground" at xxiiij s. the yard.

For white and black damask at viij s. the yard; green damask at vij s. viij d. the yard; "white damask with floures of diverse colours" at viij s. the yard; "damask cremysyn and blue with floures" at vj s. the yard; for black satin at vij s. the yard; white satin at x s. the yard; green satin at viij s. the yard; for "chameletts of diverse colours" at xxx s. the piece; black chamelet at iiij s. the yard.

For "baldekyn of silke" at xxxiij s. iiij d. the pece; to Richard Rawson of London Alderman for "grene and white sarsynett" at iij s. vj d. the yard; to John Pykering citizen and mercer of London for grene sarsinett at at iij s. ij d. the yard;" for sarsinetts chaungeables and

other diverse colours after v̄ yerds to the C, price of every yerde iiij s̄." for tawney sarcinet at iij s̄. iiij d. the yard.

For a piece of "grene tartaryn xviij s̄." for "rede worsted of the moost assize" at xxxiij s̄. iiij d. the piece; for "rede worsted of the myddel assise" at xv s̄. vj d. the piece; for "worsted grene and rede of the myddel assise" at xv s̄. vj d. the piece; and for red worsted "of the leeste assise," at x s̄. vj d. the piece.

"To Alice Claver sylkwoman for an unce of sowing silk" xiv d.; for "ij yerds di' and a naille corse of blue silk weying an unce iij quarters di' price the unce ij s̄. viij d. v s̄.; for iiij yerds di' of quarter corse of blac silk weying iij unces price the unce ij s. iiij d. vij s̄.; for vj unces and iij quarters of silk to the laces and tassels for garnysshing of diverse Books price the unce xiiij d. vij s̄. x d. ob.; for the making of xvj laces and xvj tassels made of the said vj unces and iij quarters of silke price in grete ij s̄. viij d. and for xvj botons of blue silk and gold price in grete iiij s̄."

For "streyte riban of silk" at xv d. the ounce; for "brode ryban of blac silk for girdelles" at xv d. the ounce; for "ryban of silk for poynts laces and girdelles" at xiv d. the ounce; for ij dosen laces and a double lace of silk made of ryban of silk" at xv d. the ounce; for "a mantell lace of blue silk with botons of the same" xvij s̄.; for "xl dosen poynts of silk ribbon at xx s̄. the pound and xv d. the ounce;" for "frenge of gold of Venys" at vj s̄. the ounce; "for frenge of silk yelowe grene rede white and blue at xviij s̄. viij d. the pound and xvi̋j d. the ounce; for a garter of rudde richely wroght with silke and golde xvij s̄."

For a "counterpoynt of arras silk with ymagery conteignyng xix fl' elles lx s̄.;" for "iiij counterpoynts wherof j of arras with ymagery without silk oon other of greene

verdours with trees; oon other of white verdour with a scripture and the iiijth of white verdour playn" price of one with the other xxij s. iiij d. each; for "iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crownes in every pane xij li."

"To Lisbet Ketiller for a grete tikke xxxij s. for a myddell tikke xxxiv s. for CCC lbs. of down at xlvj s. vilj d. the hundred;" for featherbeds with bolsters to them from xvj s. viij d. to xx s. eaeh.

For thread at xvj d the lb. for Utnaid thread at vij d. the lb.; for five ounces of ribbon of green thread at j d. the ounce.

To Martyn Jumbard embroiderer for eight great roses embroidered at iiij d. each, and for xlviij small roses embroidered at j d. each.

For eight pair of hosen of cloth of divers colours at xiij s. iiij d. the pair; and for four pair "of sokks of fustian" at iij d. the pair.

"To Petir Herton cordewaner for a pair of shoon double soled of blac leder not lined" priee v d.; "v pair shoon of blac ledre double soled and not lyned price of every pair" xiiij d.; for "two pair shoon of Spanish ledre double soled and not lyned price the paire" xvj d. "a pair of shoon single soled" vj d.; for "a pair shoon of Spanish ledre single soled" v d. each pair; for xj pair sloppes wherof oon pair of blue ledre iiij payr of Spaynyssh leder v pair of tawny leder and a paire of red Spaynyssh leder price of every payre xviij d. a pair of sloppes of blac leder v d. and for a pair sloppes of by yond sce leder price vj d." "for viij paire of sloppes* lyned with blac velvet of the Kings own store;" to Thomas Hatche for two pair "of slippers price the pair vij d."

* Notices of Sloppes of "russet leder," "tawny leder," and of red Spanish leather also occur, each of which cost xx d.

" To the same Peter Herton for ij pair patyns of leder price the pair xij d." for a " pair of Botews of tawney Spaynyssh leder price xvj d. for vij pair Botews of blac leder above the kne price of every pair iiij s." " for ij paire Botews sengle blac ledre unto the knee price the pair iij s. iiij d. for iij pair of Botews of rede Spaynyssh leder single above the knee ; and for viij paire of Botews of tawny leder above the knee price of every paire vj s."

" The same Peter Herton for a pair of Bootes of blac leder price vj s. viij d.; and for ij paire of Bootes oon of rede Spaynyssh leder and the other tawny Spaynyssh leder price of either paire viij s."

To " Selys goldesmythe for M lij ageletts of silver and gilt weying CC lxxxj unces iij quarters and for C lv unces grete and small spangℓ of silver and gilt cont' in all CCCC xxvj unces and iij quarters price of every unce vj s. C xxviij li. vj d. with xlviij li. xviij s. iiij d. as in the price of CC lxxix unces di' of old spangℓ and wat floures of silver aud gilt of the Kings own store delivered unto the said Selys in partie of paiement of the said C xxviij li. vj d."

" For the Copersmythe for iij paire of claspes of cooper and gilt with roses uppon them price of every peire iij s." for two paire of claspes of coper and gilt with the Kings armes upon them price the pair v s. and for lxx bolyons of coper and gilt xlvj s. viij d."

For " a paire off blac spurres parcell gilt v s." for " a paire of longe spurres parcell gilt price vj s."

For iiij hattes of wolle price the pece xij d." for " a hatte of wolle price viij d. ;" for " bonetts" from ij s. vj d. to iij s. " every pece."

To " Hastings Purssyvant for x ostriche feders price of every pece x s."

" For di' C ryngs of laton iiij d." " to John Copersmythe for CC smal gilte nailes price of every C iiij d."

To Piers Draper citizen and ironmonger for "crochetts of the moost and mydell and leest assise" the first at iij s. iiij d. the second at ij s. vj d. and the last at xviij d. the hundred; for "tapethooks" at vj d. and "tentorhooks" at ij d. the hundred; for a "clove hamer" xij d.

"And in the wages of diverse Taillors working in the same Warderobe as well aboute the making of diverse roobes and garmentes for the Kings moost royal persone as for the lynyng of diverse peces of arras and tapicëry; with also verdours lyned with busk" [Then follow their names and the amount of each of their wages whence it appears that they received from viij d. to vj d. per diem each; and the whole sum paid them was vj li. x s.]

"And in the wages of John Caster skynner and other diverse skynners workinge aboute the furring of diverse roobes and garmentes of owre said Souverain Lorde the King and making of divers furres of sables for the same" at vj d. per diem xiiij li. x s. v d.

"John Poyntmaker for pointyng of xl dosen points of silk pointed with ageletts of laton for every dosen pointing ij d." "and for pointing of ij dosen double laces for either dosen ij d."

EXPENSES NECESSARY.

John Poyntmaker for pointing of xl dosen points of silk pointed with agelettes of laton for every dosen pointing ij d. vj s. viij d.; and for pointing of ij dosen double laces for either dosen ij d. iiij d. The aforesaid Richard Andrewe citezein and hosier of London for making and lynyng of vj pair of hosen of puke lyned with cloth of the goodes of the saide Richard for lynyng of every pair iij s. iiij d. xx s. John

Copersmythe for the amending of a broken chayer emended with small' gilt nailles iij d. Rauff Vnderwood wyredrawer for iij lb. and a quart'on of wyre of iren forto hang with verdours ayenst the grete bay windowe in the Quenes old chambre in the Warderobe towarde the Dragon price of every lb' viij d. ij s. ij d. and for crochetts and tapethooks for the hangyng of the same verdours iiij d. and for his werkemanship hanging the saide verdours iij d.

" Robert Boylet for wasshing of ij pair of shets and ij pair of fustians that were occupied by Thambassiatours of Fraunce whiche were loged in Maister Sutton place xij d. And for wasshing of ij pair of shets of ij breds and viij pair of shetes everiche of iij bredes after the Kinges departing from his grete Warderobe in the monethe of Juyll' the xx^ti yere of his mooste noble reigne, for euery pair wasshing iij d. ij s. vj d.

" And for ceryng candell' at ij tymes v d. And to Joh'n Massy tawyer for tawing of a tymbre of hole sables iiij s. And to Robert Boyllet for xxx burdons of risshes at divers tymes whan the Kinges highnesse and goode grace rested and abode at his said grete Warderobe with the cariage of the same iij s. iiij d.

" William Whyte taloughchaundeller for iij dosen and ix lb' of pis candell' for to light whan the Kings highnesse and goode grace on a nyhgt come unto his said grete Warderobe and at other divers tymes price of every lb' j d. q^a iij s. viij d. q^a. And to Agneys Cosyn for making of viij pair of shetes of Brussell' clothe everiche of ij bredes for making of every paire vj d. iiij s.

" John Carter for cariage away of a grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete after the reparacõn made vppon a hous apperteignyng unto the same Warderobe late in the tenure of John Malter ferrour iiij d. And to a laborer called Rychard Gardyner workyng in the gardyne of the same Warderobe aboute clensing and

making clene of the said gardyne and other thyngs by iiij daies di' takyng iiij d. by the day xviij d. And to Piers Draper for M[l] sprigge price vj d. And for dī M[l] of latisnaille price iij d. of hym so boght and expended at Eltham aboute covering of the fonte att the cristenyng of Lady Kateryn the Kings doughter. And payed to ij watermen for bote hyre and cariage of divers chistes and cofres with other divers stuff belonging unto thoffice of the Roobes within the moost honourable household of oure saide souverain lorde the Kyng from Grenwiche unto Baynardes Castelle in London iiij d.; and from thens for cariage of the same stuff into his saide grete Warderobe iiij d. And unto John Huntman for cariage and bringing of the Kinges carre at divers tymes fromc Grenewiche to London ij s̃.

"And to Alice Shapster for making and wasshing of xxiiij sherts and xxiiij stomachers, v dosen handcouverchieffes, and xij combe coverchieffes, for making and wasshing of every sherte xij d., xxiiij s̃.; and for making of every couverchieff ij d. xvj s̃.; for making and wasshing of v pair of shets, everiche of iiij bredes and v elles di' longe, for every paire, making and wasshing iij s̃. iiij d., xvj s̃. viij d.: for making and wasshing of xiiij pair of shets everiche of iij breds, for every pair making and wasshing xx d. xxiij s̃. iiij d.: for making and wasshing of viij pair of shetes, everiche of ij breds, for every pair making and wasshing vj d., iiij s̃.; and for making and wasshing of iij hedeshets large xij d.

"And in money payed by the said accomptant unto John Lucas of Kent for seasing of a pece of blac satyn course cont' xxxviij yerdes forfait unto the Kinges highnes, that is to say, for the said John Lucas rewarde for xix yerdes of the same satyn, moite of the said xxxviij yerdes satin to hym due by statute of suche forfaitures made, preised at v s̃. iiij d. the yerd, Cj s̃. iiij d. And for the batillage and bootehire of the said accomptant as it hath bene accustumed after the rate of v marc by the yerde, that is to witt, for a quarter

of a yere and lxviij daies, within the tyme of this accompte, after the rate of ij d. by the day, xxviij s̃.

Sm̄ pagine huc x li. xix s̃. viij d."

" REPARACION OFF THE KINGES CARRE.

" Costes and expenses maade and doon as well for necessarie thinges boght for the Kynges carre and for the reparacõn of the same within the tyme of this accompte, that is to witte, John Jaks for a forehors bridelle, price iiij s̃. ; for v other bridels price the pece ij s̃. iiij d. xj s̃. viij d. ; for vj teyng haltres, price the pece xvj d., viij s̃. ; for v pair trays garnyssht, price in grete xxv s̃. ; for vj drawing colers, price the pece, iij s̃. ; xviij s̃. for a crouper for the lymour, price iiij s̃. for a doser price ij s̃. iiij d. ; for a lymour sadell' price v s̃. ; for apayre lymour hamys garnissht xviij d. ; and for a payre of braying roopes pricc vj d. Sm̄ to' iiij li.

" And to Agneys Philipp for ij auxeltrees for the same carre ij s̃. ; for xv lb. cloutes at ij d. the lb., ij s̃. vj d. ; for stiroppes viij d. ; for ij bondes of iren iiij d. ; for a bedd xvj d. ; for CC nailles viij d. ; for a chevel bolt and a lymour bolte weying xvj lb. price in grete ij s̃. viij d. for iiij newe lynces weying xvj lb. at ij d. xij d. ; a speringcheyne with staples and hookes weying xvj lb. at ij d., ij s̃. viij d. ; for ij braying roopes v d. ; for amending of the lokks of the same carre v d. for sowing of the barehide of the same carre vj d. ; for lycour for the same carre iiij d. ; and for ij grete nailles for the same vj d. xvj s̃. Sm̄ in all' iiij li. xvj s̃.

To' pagine xv li. xv s̃. vij d."

" YIT EXPENSSES NECESSARIE.

" George Lufkyn for makyng of x doublettes of blac satyn a doublet of purpull satyn, and a doublet of purpull velvet, for every doublet making with the inner stuff unto the same vj s. viij d. iiij l.; for the making of iij long gownes of clothe of gold, iij longe gownes of velvet, and vj demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne of velvet and damask, for every gowne making iij s. iiij d., xliij s. iiij d.; for making of a jaket of cloth of gold ij s.; for making of a gowne and a hoode of the liveree of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrar' viij s.; and for making of a mantell of blue velvett for the saide Duke deFerrar' garnyssht with a riche garter of ruddeur vij s.;

" And payed for the cariage of divers bedding and stuff from the Coldherber into the same Warderobe at oon tyme iiij d.; and for an other cariage of federbeddes and other stuff for the said Coldherber, and also the herber into the same Warderobe, and also for the costes of a man awaiting uppon the same stuff vij d.

" Payed for bystowing of many harneis of Milayn oute of the rayne iiij d.; Robert Boilet for wasshing and drying of ix pair of shetes of divers bredes for every pair iij d., ij s. iij d.; for wasshing and drying of iiij pair of fustians, for every pair iij d., xij d.; for wasshing and drying of a blanket j d.; for wasshing of iij rede cupborde clothes of rede worsted iij d.; for wasshing of divers old peces of busk and of a paillett vj d.

" Martyne Jumbard for enbrowdering and setting of CCCC xxvj vnces iij q of agelettes and spanges of silver and gilt for the garnysshing of vj coursour harneys and a hoby harneis of the same suyte of grene velvet for every unce browderyng and setting xij d. xxj l. vj s. ix d.; and to

Gilmyn sadeller for making and lynyng of the saide vij harneys, for every pece xx s., vij l.; for xlix bokels of laton for the same harneys at iiij d. the pece xvj s. iiij d.; for making and stuffing of a sadelle covered in tawny velvet x s.; for v yerds of cremesy sarsinett for stuffing of the saide agelettes at iiij s. viij d. the yerde, xxiij s. iiij d.; for vij lb. of white threde at x d. the lb., v s. x d.; for rede threde, ceringe, sowing, and making of every C of the said M^{l} lij. xx agelettes for every C xx d. xvij s. vj d. for vij yerdes chaynes of laton to put in the saide ageletts for cutting, price of every yerde, ij d. xxiij s. iiij d.; for the making and garnysshing of x hors houses that the Kinges highnesse and goode grace yave to my lady Duchesse of Bourgoingne his sister price of every pece making ix s. iiij l. x s.; for x sursengles of twyne price the pece viij d. vj s. viij d.

"Richard Carter for cariage of divers parcelles apperteignyng unto thoffice of the Beddes caried from London unto Eltham xv d. and to the Kinges carreman for a reward awaiteng uppon certen of the Kinges books put in the Kinges carr viij d. and for making of iij pair hosen of franche blac cloth boght of Hastinges Pursyvant for every pair making with the lynyng price iij s. iiij d., x s.

"Piers Herton for lynyng of a pair botews of blue leder lyned with blac velvet xx d.

"And to Alice Claver for the makyng of xvj laces and xvj tasshels for the garnysshing of divers of the Kinges bookes ij s. viij d.; and to Robert Boillett for blac papir and nailles for closyng and fastenyng of divers cofyns of fyrre wherein the Kinges books were conveyed and caried from the Kinges grete Warderobe in London unto Eltham aforesaid v d.; Piers Bauduyn stacioner for bynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius xx s.; for bind-

ing gilding and dressing of a booke of the Holy Trinite xvj s.; for binding gilding and dressing of a booke called Frossard xvj s.; for binding gilding and dressing of a booke called the Bible xvj s.; for binding gilding and dressing of a booke called Le Gouvernement of Kinges and Princes xvj s.; for binding and dressing of thre smalle bookes of Franche price in grete vj s. viij d.; for the dressing of ij bookes wherof oon is called La Fortcresse de Foy and the other called the Book of Josephus iij s. iiij d.; and for binding gilding and dressing of a booke called the Bible Historial xx s.

"John Cave for making of iij beddes of rede worsted at the Herber iij s.; for lyre and rynges of laton to the same iij s.; for hanging of the saide bedds and divers costers there ij s.; for making of ij travasses of grene sarsinett for either pece iij s.; and for making of a travas with ij curtyns of grene sarsinett for the chapelle at Coldherber whan my Lady Duchesse of Bourgoingne was loged there iiij s.; and for CC ringes of laton for the same xij d.; the saide Petir Baudvin for gilding of an old pair of claspes ij s.; and for gilding of an old pair of claspes ij s.; and for gilding of olde bolyons v s.; and payed for x burdons of risshes spent in the same Warderobe at divers tymes whan the Kinges highnesse and goode grace come thider, price with the cariage, xxij d.

"REPARACON MAADE AND DOON IN DIVERSE TENEMENTES APPERTEIGNYNG AND BELONGING UNTO THE SAIDE WARDEROBE."

THESE were chiefly payments to a carpenter and a smith for wood, iron, and labour, for the repairs of houses; for nails, hooks hinges, keys, and bolts, and for the workmens wages two of whom are described as "Dawbers" who it appears received from iiij d. to vj d. a day. Among these items which are of no interest or importance are, "for a holowe key for the galary dore of the same Warderobe viij d." "for a newe key for a lokk of the Toure dore within the same Warderobe iiij d." "for a lokk and a newe key for the Kinges kechyn dore there viij d." "for amending of a lokk and a key to the porters loge dore toward the Dragon ij d.; "for a plate of iren for a dore in the Quenes chamber j d." "for vj loodes of lyme, price of every loode x d. and the iiijth parte of a ferthing" to "Alice Veysy for cole for colouring of the same hous ix d." "for ij loodes of sand price the loode vj d.;" "and payed unto William Norton for borde naill and lome for eering and amending of his chambre flore that dust shul not falle downe uppon them that sittes and occupies his halle xij d."

"To Sir Thomas Williams Person of the Parissh Chirche of Saint Andrewe at Baynardes Castell in London for his yerely pension of xl s̃. by the yere due unto hym by reason of his saide chirche and benefice in recompense of certeyn offeringes oblacõns and emoluments unto the said benefice due, of the graunte of the Prince of right noble memorie Kyng Edward the Thirde, that is to witt, for the tyme of this accompte, after the rate of j d. q' by the day, xvij s̃.

"To the sayde Piers Courteys whome the Kinges Highnesse and goode grace hath assigned and ordeigned by his

high commaundement to rule gouverne and kepe his said grete Warderobe," &c. " for the fee and rewarde of the said Piers Courteys belonging and apperteignyng unto his saide office after the rate of C li. by the yere."

" To William Misterton clerk of the same grete Warderobe for his wages of xij d. by the day."

" To the yeoman taillours at vj d. by the day" each; " to the portitour at iiij d. by the day;" " to John Easter skinner for his laborious attendance in the same Warderobe and also for his profitable provysion and bying of furres for his rewarde after the rate of x li. by the yere after vj d. ob. the day;"

" To Richard Huntingdon and Thomas Dancast Clercs attending in the same Warderobe early and late for their laborious attendance in the same, and their grete labours, as well aboute making of many and divers endentures warrantes acquitances and billes in the same as overseing of werkemen, entring theire dayes and rekenyng and accompting the wages aswelle of divers taillours skynners and bedmakers as of other werkemen by all the time of this accompte for the rewarde of either of them after the rate of * yerely.

And for and in parchemyñ papir ink rede wex threde nedels counters bagges of leder with many other smalle necessarie thinges the seide office concernyng and touching after the rate of lxxvj s. viij d. by the yere."

* In the margin is added " lx s. p' ambobus p' temp' compi."

STUFF REMAIGNYNG UPPON THE EENDE OFF THE LAST ACCOMPTE IN THE SAIDE GRETE WARDEROBE.

Wollen Clothe: scarlett iiij vij yerdes di'; Clothe in greyne vj yerdes di'; White wollen clothe xliij yerdes and iij quarters.

Ermyn: bakkes xxviij tymbr' di' xiij bakkes.

Sables: hole vj tymbr' and ix beestes; bakkes xxvj; wombes vj tymbr' di' and x.

Bogy: skynnes blac CC lxvij.

Whyte lambe skynnes C xlv.

Velvette: sengle ix C xij virg' j q'rt'; double of divers colours C xlix di' q'rt'.

Clothe of gold aswel upon velvet grounde as satyn grounde C iiij vij yerdes and iij q'rt's.

Damask of sylke lxxj yerdes and iij q'rt's.

Satyn of sylke CCCC ix yerdes and di' q'rt'.

Chamelet: off ix yerdes every pece, xiij peces and a yerde cont' C xviij yerdes; off x yerdes every pece, xli peces cont' CCCC xxx yerdes di'; of xvij yerdes and a q'rter every pece, x peces cont' C lxxij yerdes di'; off xxiij yerdes and iij q'rt's every pece, xv peces cont' CCC lxxj yerdes and a q'rt'r: conteignyng in all' ioyntly M' iiij xij yerdes and a q'rt'r.

Sarssinette C xlviij yerdes di'.

Purpulle clothe of silver xiiij yerdes di' q'rt'.

Sperver of rede damask with curtyns of sarsynett j.

Tartaryn v yerdes iij q'rt's di'.

Curtyns of sarsynet used iij.

Worsted: off the moost assise ij peces; of the myddelle assise a peee; Cupbord clothes iiij; Counterpoynt of the mooste assise j; bedde of the moost assise j; sperver of blue worstede j; spervers of rede worsted ij.

Carpet j.

Bokeram: long xxvij peces xj yerdes; shorte cont' v yerdes j pece; shorte everiche conteignyng vij yerdes di' xxvj peces.

Lynnen cloth by· v̈j elles to the C: Lawne v peces; Holand clothe M̄ M̄ CCC lx; Flemmyshe clothe ij elles; Brussell clothe DCC vij elles iij quarters; Brownes-wyke iiij̈ ix elles; Busk M̄ M̄ CCC iiij̈ xiij elles and iij quarters of a naille; Canvas Cxxix elles.

Fustian xx peces xj yerdes iij q' di.

Fustians: of iiij bredes iij pair; off v bredes vj pair; off vj bredes j pair.

Shetes off Holand clothe, of iiij bredes viij pair; of iij bredes xix pair and j shete; off ij bredes ij pair; Hede-shetes of Holand clothe vij.

Garters, with lettres of gold xvj; with lettres off silk C xxij.

Shetes off Flemmysshe clothe of ij bredes xvj pair; Shetes off Brussell clothe of ij bredes vij pair; Shetes of busk of iij bredes ij pair.

Sylk j lb. an unce and j quarteron.

Frenge, off sylk x lb. x unces; off sylk and gold ij lb. v unces.

Poyntes off ryban off sylk iij groos.

Arras, conteignyng Cxlvj Flemmyssh elles called buscage ix peces; conteignyng xlvj Flemmyssh elles called buscage ij peces.

Quysshon clothes with ymagery of sylk xij.

Tapicery: off wolle wroght called counterpoyntes of divers sortes conteignyng CCxlvj Flemmyssh elles ix peces; chamberyng off tapicery white and grene chekked cont' iiij̈ xv Flemmyssh elles di' j.

Tykkes iiij.

Beddes called federbeddes stuffed with downe with their bolsters v.

Federbeddes with theyre bolsters all stuffed with feders xxx.
Pilowes off fustian stuffed with downe xxviij.
Pilowe beres off fustian unstuffed iiij.
Lytill bagges of fustian stuffed with ireos and anneys xxvj.
Pilowe beres of Holand clothe xxij.
Blankettes ij pair.
Paylettes of busk v.
Canvas in the Skynnery j.
Threde xlvj lb. and ij unces.
Bonettes xij.
Gloves viij dosen pair.
Quysshons: long covered in grene velvet cloth of gold j; long covered in velvet of divers colours iij; short covered in velvet of divers colours iiij; short covered in grene velvet cloth of gold j; square covered in tawny velvet ij; uncovered ij.
Table clothes off dyaper werk ij; Table clothes playne iiij.
Napkyns course of werk viij.
Towails playne vj.
Brusshes of hethe xij.
Trestels iij pair and j trestell.
Tables with iiij paire trestells iiij.
Fourmes vij; joynede fourmes iiij; longe j; shorte j.
Chayers ij.
Cupborde of ostriche borde j.
Stoles xvj.
Escochons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Ver vj.
Double soled shoon at iiij d. the payre iiij pair.
Spervers of lynnen cloth iij.
Standing glas j.
Standisshes with weightes and scales iij.

THE FOREYN RECEYTE OF STUFF.

And the said Accomptant charges hym self frely aswelle of divers peces of Arras, divers federbeddes, divers shetes, divers peces of worsted, divers fustians, and a sperver of tawny damask.

Two peces of arras of the story of Paris and Elyn; C liiij elles of Holand clothe of oure saide souverayn Lorde the Kynges provysion by the handes of Roger Cooke servant unto the right high and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto oure saide souverain Lorde the Kyng. ij federbeddes with bolsters unto them; a paire of shetes of iij bredes, a paire of shetes of ij bredes, of Holand clothe; ij pair of fustians either of v bredes; iij peces rede worsted of the myddell assise; a sperver of tawny damask; v paire of shetes of Holand clothe, everiche of iiij bredes and v elles di' longe; iij hedeshetes of Holand clothe, everiche of ij bredes and iiij elles longe; xiij paire of shetes of Holand clothe of iij bredes and iiij elles and a quarter longe; a paire of shetes of iij bredes of Holand maade of xxv elles; xvj paire of shetes of Brussell cloth, wherof viij pair everiche of ij bredes and iij elles di' longe; and other viij paire of shetes of Brussell clothe, everiche of ij bredes and iij elles di' longe; ij travasses maade of grene sarsinet.

A sperver maade of velvet ray of the colours of rede grene and whyte, conteignyng testour celour and valances lyned with busk, with ij syde curtyns and a foote curtyne of sarsinet changeable, the saide sperver garnyssht with frenge of sylk; an other sperver of velvet white and blue paled conteignyng testour celour counterpoint and valance of the same lyned with blac bokeram and garnyssht with frenge

of silk, with ij side curtyns and a foote curtyn maade of sarsynet white and blue. vj paire blankettes of white wollen clothe; a grete paire of fustians either of vj bredes and v yerdes longe; vj paire of fustians everiche of iiij bredes and iij yerdes and iij quarters longe except ij yerdes in all.

xxxviij yerdes of course blac satyn unto oure sayd Souverain Lorde, the Kyng forfaited, and seased as a forfaite by John Lucas of Kente; and also preysed by William Oriell of London mercer at v s̃. iiij d. every yerde and entrede in the bokes of oure said Souverain Lorde the King in his Eschequier and amontethe unto the somme of xl. ij s̃. viij d.

A pane of scarlet made of xij yerdes of scarlet boght aforehand and xxxij tymbres off ermyns used receyved of the Kinges Highnesse and goode grace; two complete herneys receyved of the Kynges highnesse and goode grace by the handes off Thomas Grafton merchant of the Staple of Caleys; and of ij pair hosen made of ij yerdes and iij q^{a} of Franche blac afore here of Hastinges the Pursyvant boght.

THE TOTALL EMPCION AND BYING OF STUFF WITHIN THE TYME OF THIS ACCOMPTE WITH THE FOREYN RECEYTE OF STUFF, AND STUFF ALSO REMAIGNYNG UPPON THE EENDE OF THE LAST ACCOMPTE OF THE YERE PRECEDENT.

Clothe off divers sorts: Scarlet, CC ix yerdes di'; Clothe in greyne, xxviij yerdes di'; Clothe of divers colours, C lxx yerdes j quart' dj'; White wollen clothe, xliij yerdes and iij quarters.

Furres off dyvers sortes: Ermyns, newe, xxviij tymbr' di' and xiij bakkes; used, xxxij tymbr'; Sables, hole, vj tymbr' and ix bestes; bakkes xxvj; wombes vj tymbr' di' and x wombes: Bogy blac, skynnes blac CC lxx; furre of shankes blac j; powderinges of shankes blac M M M CCC iiij x; White lambe DC xlv skynnes; Fox skynnes of Island viij.

Velvettes of divers sortes: sengle, M CCC xij yerdes dj' virg.; double C xlix virg' dj' dj' quart'.

Clothe of golde aswell blac of colour as of the colours white and grene velvet uppon velvet tisshue cloth of golde and other clothe of gold aswell of the grounde of velvet as of satyn grounde som broched with golde, CC lxx yerdes and iij quarters.

Clothe of sylver: purpull xiiij yerdes and di' quart'; blue uppon satyn grounde broched iij yerdes di'.

Damask of sylk, C iiij xviij yerdes di' quarter.

Satyn of sylk, DC xxxiij yerdes j quarter di'.

Chamclettes, of ix yerdes every pece xiij peces and a yerde cont' C xviij yerdes; of x yerdes di' every pece xlj peces cont' iiij C xxx yerdes di'; of xvij yerdes and a quarter every pece x peces cont' C lxxij yerdes di'; of xxiiij yerdes and iij quarters xv peces cont'

CCC lxxj virg' j q': conteignyng in all joyntly M iiij xij yerdes j quarter.

Baldekyns of silk vij peces.

Sarsinet: sarsinettes chaungeable and other divers colours, DCC iiij xv yerdes and iij quarters; Curtyns of sarsinet iij.

Spervers of damask with curtyns of sarsinet wherof j rede and the other tawny, ij.

Tarteryn, j pece v yerdes iij quarters di'.

Worsted: off the mooste assise v peces; of the myddel assise xiij peces; off the leeste assise vj peces; Cupbord clothes iiij; Counterpoynt of the moost assise j; of the moost assise bedde j; Sperver of blue worsted j; Spervers of rede worsted ij; Celours of worsted iij.

Carpet j.

Bokeram: longe xxvij peces xj yerdes; shorte cont' v yerdes j pece; shorte everiche cont' vij yerdes di' xxvj peces.

Lynnen cloth after vj elles to the C: Lawne v peces; Holand clothe M M CCC lxix ell' di' et j nayll'; Flemysshe clothe ij elles; Brussell clothe DCCvij elles and iij quarters.

Browneswyk, iiij ix elles.

Busk, M M CCC iiij xiij elles iij q' of a naill'.

Canvas, C xxix elles.

Fustian, xx peces xj yerdes iij quarters di'.

Fustians, of iiij bredes ix pair; of v bredes viij pair; of vj bredes ij pair.

Shetes off Holand clothe: of iiij bredes xiij pair; of iij bredes xxxiiij pair and a shete; of ij bredes iij pair; Hedeshetes of Holand clothe x; Shetes of Flemmyssh clothe, off ij bredes xvj pair; off Brussell clothe, shetes, off ij bredes xxiij pair; Shetes off busk cloth, of iij bredes ij pair.

Spervers off velvet garnyssht with frenge of silk: off velvet with curtyns off sarsinett oon of ray velvet and an other of velvet blue and white ij.

Travasses maade of grene sarsynet ij.

Garters: with lettres of gold xvj; with lettres of silk C xxij; off ruddeur richely wroght with silk and gold j.

Sowing sylk, j lb. ij unces and a quarter.

Riban off silk: streyte xj unces di'; brode ix yerdes weying v unces di' quarter.

Riban of silk for poyntes laces and gyrdels iiij unces.

Riban of silk and golde j unce.

Laces made of ryban of silk: ij dosen laces and a double lace of riban of silk weying ij unces di'; Mantell lace of blue silk with botons of the same j.

Poyntes: made of ryban of silk iij groos; made of ryban of silk weying j lb. ij unces iij quarterons di', xl dosen.

Frenge: of sylk xv lb. vj unces and a quarteron: of sylk and gold ij lb. v unces; of Venys gold xj unces di'.

Corses of sylk with laces and tassels of sylk and botons off sylk and gold: of blue sylk weyng an unce iij quarterons di', ij yerdes di' and a nail; of blac silk weying iij unces iiij yerdes di' di' quart'; of silk for laces and tassels, vj unces and iij quarterons; botons of blue sylk and golde xvj.

Arras: cont' Cxlvj Flemmyssh elles and a quarter called buscage ix peces; cont' xlvj Flemmyssh elles called buscage ij peces; of the story of Parys and Eleyn ij peces; counterpoint of arras with ymagery and silk, cont' xxx Flemmyssh elles j; counterpoint of arras with ymagery without silk cont' xxx Flemmyssh elles j.

Rosses embroudered; grete viij, small xlviij.

Quysshons off arras with ymagery and sylk xij.

Tapicery, off wolle wroght with ymagery called counterpointes of divers sortes cont' CClvj Flemmyssh elles ix

peces; chambering of tapicery white and grene chekked cont' iiij xv Flemmyssh elles di', j; counterpointes of verdours without silk everiche cont' xxx Flemmyssh elles vij.; counterpointes of verdours of wolle everiche cont' xx Flemmyssh elles vj; costeringes of wolle paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crounes in every pane, wherof two peces either cont' lx Flemmyssh elles and either of the other ij peces cont' l Flemmyssh elles, and a counterpoint cont' xx Flemmyssh elles, v peces.

Tykkes, iiij; grete j; myddell j.

Federbeddes: stuffed with downe with bolsters longing unto the same v; stuffed with feders with bolsters belonging unto the same xxxviij.

Downe CCC l lb.

Pilowes stuffed with downe xxviij; Pilowe beres of fustian unstuffed iiij; Pilowberes of Holand clothe xxij.

Lytill bagges of fustian stuffed with ireos and anneys xxvj.

Blankettes viij paire.

Pailettes of busk v.

Canvas in the Skynnery j.

Threde of divers colours lviij lb. di' and iiij unces.

Ryban of threde xiij unces.

Corde and lyour Cxv lb. di'.

Gloves viij dd' pair.

Quysshons: long, covered in grene cloth of gold j; longe, covered in velvet of divers colours iij; shorte, covered in velvet of divers colours iiij; shorte, covered in grene cloth of gold j; square, covered in velvet tawny ij; uncovered ij.

Hosen vi paire *xj paire.**

* The words in italics were afterwards added.

Sokkes of fustian, iiij paire.

Shoon double soled and not lynede: blac, v paire wherof iiij pair everiche paire at iiij d. the paire; blac v paire Spaynyssh leder ij paire.

Shoon sengle soled and not lynede: blac j paire, iiij d; Spaynyssh leder iiij paire, v d.; j paire, vj d.; blac vij paire xij d.; tawny Spaynyssh leder ix paire.

Sloppes off divers sortes: blue, j paire; Spaynyssh leder, iiij paire; tawny leder, v paire; rede Spaynyssh leder, a paire at xviij d. the paire; of by yond the see leder a paire, vj d.; blac leder a paire, v d.: Sloppes of blac leder not lined, ij paire; Sloppes off divers sortes and divers leders lined with blac clothe, blac j paire; Spaynyssh leder ij paire; russet a paire; tawny a paire; rede Spaynyssh leder a paire: Sloppes of divers sortes and divers leders lyned with velvett; Spaynyssh leder, vj paire; blue leder, a paire; grene leder, a paire.

Slippers, iij paire. *Item ij par' hatche.**

Patyns of leder, ij paire.

Botews off divers sortes and divers leders; tawny Spaynyssh leder, a paire; blac leder above the knee, vij paire; blac sengle unto the knee ij paire; rede Spaynyssh leder above the knee iij paire; tawny leder above the knee viij paire.

Bootes, blac leder a paire; rede Spaynyssh leder a paire; tawny Spaynyssh leder a paire.

Spurres parcell gilt: longe, a paire; shorte, a paire.

Hattes of wolle, v.

Bonettes, xix.

Ostriche feders, xj.

Rynges of laton, iiij.

* The words in italics were added afterwards.

Smalle gilt naill', CC. *Item other CCC gylt nayles.**
Crochettes: off the moost assise, C; of the myddell assise, CCC; of the leest assise, DCC.
Tapethokes, D.
Tentourhokes, CC.
Clovehamer, j.
Table clothes of diaper werk, ij; table clothes playne, iiij.
Napkyns of werk course, viij.
Towails playne, vj.
Brusshes of hethe, xij.
Trestels, iij paire and a trestelle.
Tables with iiij paire trestels, iiij.
Fourmes: joyned, iiij; longe j; shorte j.
Agelettes of silver and gylt and spanges of silver and gilt weying in all, CCCCxxvj unces and iij quarterons.
Claspes of coper and gilt, vj paire.
Bolyons of coper and gilt, lxx.

* The words in italics were added afterwards.

FOR THE OFFICE OFF THE BEDDES WITHIN THE MOOST HONORABLE HOUSEHOLD OF OURE SAIDE SOUVERAIN LORDE THE KYNG, RECEYVED BY THE HANDES OFF PIERS WRATON YOMAN OFF THE SAME OFFICE OFF THE BEDDES.

To oure said Souverayn Lorde the King to have into thoffice of his Beddes within his moost honourable householde divers stuff and bedding as may playnly appere by an endenture of papir thereof made bering date the xvj day of May the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng. And also by vertue of a warrant aswelle undre oure said Souverain Lordes signe manuell as undre his signet bering date the second day of Juyne the said xx^{ti} yere of oure said Souverain Lordes moost noble reigne unto the said Piers Curteys directe for the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding. And over this busk delivered for lynyng of divers peces of arras corde and liour for liring and lowping of the same arras; and for hanging of a curtyne of paled verdour rede and blue with riban of grene threde and rynges of latone by vertue of the warrant aforesayd: federbeddes xij with bolsters to them stuffed with feders; shetes of Holand clothe, v paire every of iiij bredes; a paire of ij bredes; blankettes iij paire; fustians ij pair everiche of v bredes; a paire of iiij bredes; pilowe, j of fustiane stuffed with downe and a bere of Holand clothe therunto; busk Clxx ell' iij q'. di' after the grete C; corde and liour lv lb; riban, v unces of grene threde; rynges, xxx of laton.

Delivered for to make off v peire of shetes of Holand clothe everiche of iiij bredes and v elles di' longe; iij hede shetes of Holand clothe everiche of ij bredes and iiij elles longe; xiij paire of shetes of Holand clothe everiche

of iij bredes and iiij elles and a quarter longe; a paire of shetes of Holand clothe of iij bredes made of xxv elles; viij paire of shetes everiche of ij bredes and iij elles di' quarter longe of Brusselle clothe; and viij paire of shetes, everiche of ij bredes and ij elles di' longe,

Brussell cloth Dlx elles; D elles di' Holand clothe.

Delivered unto Rauff Dowell' unto the Erber for the logeing of the ambassiatours of Bourgoingne iij peces of rede worsted of the moost assise, wherof was made iiij costers and iij counterpointes for iij beddes in iij chambres there; and also delivered unto the same Rauff for the same logeing vj peces rede worsted of the myddelle assise, wherof was made iij newe testours to iij celours that were boght of William Shukburgh and delivered to the same Rauf, and there were made also of the saide vj peces of rede worsted of the myddelle assise ix curtyns to iij beddes in the saide iij chambres and costers for ij of the saide iij chambres; and the saide iij old testours that were taken of from the saide elours were made into iij cupbordclothes, alle whiche stuff of worstedes remaigne stil there, for the logeing nowe of M^r. John Wode nowe undretresorer of England, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij day of Juylle, in the xx^ti yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King,

Worsted: iij peces of the moost assise; vj peces of the myddelle assise; iij celours; pilow of fustiane and bere of Holand cloth; j stuffed with downe with a bere of Holand clothe therto.

Delivered unto the Manoir of Grenwiche and Coldherber ayenst the commyng thider of my Lady Duchesse of Bourgoingne ij paire shetes of iiij bredes; a paire of

shetes of iij bredes; a paire of fustians of iiij bredes; a paire of blankettes; iij peces rede worsted of the myddelle assise; ij peces of arras of Paris and Eleyn; ij travasses of grene sarsinet; and delivered to make of the same ij travasses xlvij yerdes of grene sarsinett garnissht with v unces di' riban of grene silk, by vertue of a warrant under the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij day of Juylle in the xx^ti yere of the moost noble regne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng within the tyme of this Accompte,

Sarsinette xlvij yerdes grene, in ij traves; riban of silk, v unces di' streite; arras ij peces of the story of Parys and Eleyn; shetes of Holand clothe ij paire everiche of iiij bredes; a paire of iij bredes; fustians, a paire of iiij bredes; blankettes, a paire; rede worsted, iij peces of the myddelle assise; counterpoint, j of xx Flemmyssh elles.

Deliverede for to make of a sperver of ray velvet of the colours grene rede and white, the testour made of x yerdes of the saide velvet, the celour of the same made of ix yerdes of the same velvet, and the valance of the same made of iij yerdes a quart' di' of the same velvet, and the saide sperver lyned with xj elles busk. An other sperver made of velvet white and blue paled, the testour made of x yerdes, the celour made of ix yerdes, the valance made of iij yerdes j q' di' of the same velvet, and perfourmed with iij quarters of whyte satyne. And the counterpoint of thes ame sperver made of xxx yerdes, and the saide sperver lined thorough oute with blac bokeram and either sperver with ij side curtyns, and a foote curtyne of sarsinet of the colours according unto the said spervers, the same spervers bound with riban of grene threde sowed with silk and garnyssht with frenge of sylk,

Velvet, xxij yerdes j q' di' ray of divers colours; lij

yerdes a quarter di' blue and white; satyne, blue and white, iij quarters of a yerde white; sarsinette, xxj yerdes di' chaungeable, xxij yerdes white and blue; busk, xj elles; bokeram longe, iij peces; silk, iij unces di' di' q' of divers colours; frenge of silk of divers colours, iij lb. iiij unces iij q'; riban of threde di' lb.; threde j lb. of divers colours.

To oure said Souverayn Lorde the Kyng to have into th'office of his Beddes within his moost honourable household delyvered to Windesore by the Kynges high commaundement by the handes of Thomas Frysley lx yerdes of scarlet for to make of divers costeringes, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kynges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xvj day of August in the xx^ti^ yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Scarlet, lx yerdes.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the King to have into thoffice of his Beddes within his moost honourable household, a grete large federbedd and the bolster therunto stuffed with downe; v tapettes of verdours with crownes and roses paled blue and crymysyn; a sperver of ray velvet of the colours grene rede and white, conteignyng testour celour and valance of the same suyt, lined with busk and frenged with frenge of silk of divers colours, with ij syde curtyns and a fote curtyn of sarsinet chaungeable; an other sperver of velvet white and blue, conteignyng testour celour valance and counterpointe of the same, lyned with blac bokeram and frenged with frenge of silk, and the valence of the sperver of velvet white and bluc and parfourmed with white satyn; a paire of fustians of vj bredes and ij peire fustians either of v bredes; iiij peire of shetes

of Holand clothe everiche of iiij bredes and v elles longe; xliiij yerdes of rede sarsinett for divers curtyns and ij hedeshetes either of ij bredes and ij elles longe, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xvij day of August in the xx^ti yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Federbedde: A grete bedde with a bolster thereunto stuffed with down; tapettes other wise called costeringes, v of verdoures with crownes and rooses paled blue and crymysyn; spervers, oon of ray velvet of the colours grene rede and white with curtyns of chaungeable sarsinet; oon of velvet white and blue with curtyns of sarsinet; fustians, a paire of vj bredes; ij peir evcriche of v bredes; shetes, iiij paire everiche of iiij bredes and v ell' long; hedeshetes, , either of ij bredes and ij elles long; sarsinet rede, xliiij yerdes for divers curtyns; rynges, di' C of latone.

Delivered to make of a travas of grene sarsinett and ij curtyns for the Chapelle of my lady Duchesse of Bourgoingne at Coldherber whiche was lost there, by vertue of a warrant under the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij day of Juylle the said xx^ti yere,

Sarsinett xiij yerdes di' di' quarter grene.

Delivered for the garnysshing of a chaier for oure saide Souverain Lorde the King garnyssht with riban of silk and gold and gilt nayles, by vertue of the saide warrant bering date the xxiiij day of Juylle the said xx^ti yere,

Riban of silk and gold j unce; nailes gilt, CC smalle.

Delivered for to make of vj paire of blankettes, white wollen clothe xviij yerdes; white threde j unce.

Delivered to make of a grete paire of fustians of vj bredes, and vj paire of fustians everiche of iiij bredes and iij yerdes and iij quarters longe except ij yerdes lakking in alle,

Viij hole peces of fustiane except ij yerdes in alle.

Delivered for the conveying and trussing of ix worthy gentilwomen, embroudered,

Busk xxx elles.

Delivered unto Piers Wratone yoman of the beddes within the moost honourable household of oure said Souverain Lorde the King whan he went to the Grace Dieu and from thens unto Caunterbury,

Shetes of Holand cloth: a paire of iij bredes; a paire of ij bredes.

Delivered also to the Coldherber ayenst the commyng thider of my lady Duchesse of Bourgoine for the apparaillyng of the logeing there, di' C grete crochettes CC myddel crochettes and iiij C smalle crochettes, and for th'apparaillyng of the Erber ayenst the commyng thider of th' ambassiatours of Bourgingne, C crochettes of the leest assise CCC tapethokes and CC tentourhokes,

Crochettes, di' C of the moost assise; CC of the myddel assise; D of the leest assise; tapethokes CCC; tentour hokes CC.

FOR THE OFFICE OFF THE ROOBES WITHIN THE MOOST HONORABLE HOUSEHOLD OF OURE SAID SOUVERAIN LORDE THE KYNG.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng. A longe gowne made of blue clothe of gold uppon satyn grounde emaylled, and lyned with grene satyne; a doublet made of blac satyne lyned with Holand clothe and busk; and ij elles of busk and di' elle of Holand clothe for lynyng of other doublettes; a demy gowne made of tawny velvett lyned with blac damask; a demy gown made of blac velvet lyned with purpulle satyne; a demy gowne of grene velvet lyned with blac damask; and iiij tipettes made of blac velvett; and over this other stuff necessarie, as sloppes of divers leder; shoon of divers leder; patyns of leder; Coleyn threde delivered into the Tailloury for taillours to lyne arras and verdours with, and a lb' of threde delivered into the Skynnery for skynners to wirk with, by vertue of a warrant under the signet of oure said Souverain Lord the Kinges armes signed with his owne handes bering date the xj day of May in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Curteys by oure said Souverain Lordes highnesse for the deliveree of the saide stuff directe.

Velvet, xxiij yerdes di' of divers colours; blue cloth of gold, x yerdes di' uppon satyne grounde emayled; blac damask, xij yerdes; satyn, xxij yerdes and a quarter of divers colours; Holand clothe, ij elles; busk, iij elles; threde, ij lb' colen, di' lb' white, j lb' of threde for skynners; sloppes, ij paire of Spanyssh leder not lyned, a paire of Spaynyssh leder lined with clothe, j payre of blac leder lyned; a paire of blac leder not lyned; shoon, a paire of

Spaynyssh leder sengle soled and not lined; ij paire of blac leder sengle soled and not lined; patyns, j paire of blac leder.

To oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng to have into th'office of his Roobes within his mooste honorable household divers stuff by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signe manuelle and signet bering date the second day of Juyn the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Curteys direct for the deliveree of the said stuff,

Blac velvet, a yerde for lynyng of ij paire sloppes of Spaynyssh leder and of divers botews; botews, a paire botews unto the knee of blac leder; a pair above the knee of blac leder; v paire of Spaynyssh tawny leder; a paire of blue leder; sloppes, ij paire lined with blac velvet, a paire of tawny Spaynyssh leder, viij pair of Spaynyssh leder not lined; shoone, iij pair of Spaynyssh ledder sengle soled, ij paire of by yond see leder sengle soled; patyns, j pair of leder.

To oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, a demy gowne of purpulle velvet, double sett lyned with grenesarsinette; a jaket of blue clothe of gold emayled not lined, and oon elle di' of Holand clothe for to make of necessarie thinges for the Kynges medicyns, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signe manuelle and signet bering date the xix day of Juyl in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys direct for deliveree of the said stuff,

Velvet purpulle, vj yerdes di' double sett; cloth of gold emayled, ij yerdes blue; sarsinett, iij yerdes grene; Holand clothe j elle di'.

To oure saide Souverayn ij doublettes of blac satyne;

a longe gowne of blac velvett lined with tawny damask; a demy gown of grene velvet chaungeable lined with blac sarsinette; a longe gowne of white damask furrid with fyne sables; a doublet of purpulle satyn and a doublet of crymysyn velvet both lined with Holand clothe and interlined with busk; ij stomachers of blac satyn; half a yerde of blac velvet for lynyng of ij paire of sloppes; xxiiij shertes of Holand clothe; xxiiij brest coverchieffes of Holand clothe; and xlviij handcoverchieffes of Holand clothe; an ostriche feder; ij paire hosen of puke; iiij paire sokkes of fustian and a paire of hunting spurres parcelle gilt; ij paire of sloppes lined with velvet, blac; iij paire of slippers; a paire of botews of blac leder doubled soled above the knee; iij paire of botews of blac leder above the knee; a paire botews of blac leder; a paire of botews above the knee of rede Spaynyssh leder; a paire of botews of tawny leder; a paire of sboon of Spaynyssh leder; ij paire shoon of tawny leder; a paire shoon of blac leder double soled; a paire shoon double soled not lined; and iiij paire of shoon of blac leder sengle soled; by vertue of a warrant undre the Kynges signe manuelle and signette bering date the xxiiij^{ti} day of Juyll in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys directed for the deliveree of the said stuff,

Velvett, xxij^{ti} yerdes of divers colours; damask of silk, xx yerdes and iij quarters di' of divers colours; satyn of silk, ix yerdes and iij quarters of divers colours; sarsinett blac, iiij yerdes; Holand clothe, Cix elles; busk, iij elles; sable bakkes, vj tymbre di' xiiij; ostriche feder, j; hunting spurres, j paire parcelle gilt; sloppes, ij paire lyned with blac velvett; slippers, iij paire; botews, a paire above the knee of blac leder double soled; iij paire of blac leder above the knee; j paire of blac leder; a paire of rede Spanyssh leder above the knee; a paire of Spaynyssh

leder tawny; shoone, a paire of Spaynyssh leder, ij paire of tawny leder, a paire of blac leder double soled, a paire double soled not lined, iiij paire of blac leder sengle soled; hosen, ij paire of puke; sokkes, iiij paire of fustiane.

To oure saide Souverayn Lorde the Kyng a longe gowne of grene velvet upon velvet tisshue cloth of gold, and a longe gowne of white velvet upon velvet tisshue cloth of gold, both gownes lined with blac satyn; j unce and a quarteron of grene threde for the same; a doublet of blac satyn lined with Holand clothe and busk, and to have of divers thinges necessarie as more plainly apperith in the utter margyne by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the vj^{the} day of August the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King unto the saide Piers Courteys direct,

Tisshue clothe of gold, xxj yerdes di' of grene and white velvet upon velvet; satyn blac, xxvj yerdes; threde grene, j unce j quarteron; Holand clothe, j elle j q'; busk, j elle di'; laces of silk, xiiij laces of riban of silk; pointes of silk, viij dosen; riban of silk, vij yerdes brode riban of silk for girdels; shetes of Holand cloth, a paire of iij bredes; blankettes, a paire; hosen, ij paire; bonettes, ij; gloves, xviij paire; brusshes, iij of heth.

To oure said Souverayn Lorde the Kyng a demy gowne of grene velvet and a gowne of grene damask, bothe gownes lyned with blac satyn, ij tipettes of blac velvet, ij hattes vj bonettes, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and sign manuelle bering date xvij day of August in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet, vj yerdes j quart' of divers colours; damask, vj yerdes grene; satyn, xj yerdes di'; hattes ij; bonettes vj.

To oure saide Souverain Lorde the King a loose gowne of purpulle velvet double sette lined with blac satyn, a doublet of blac satin made and lined accordingly with a base of a jaket and a stomacher, both of blac satyn; a loose gowne of purpul clothe of gold upon satin grounde furred with ermyns; a loose gowne of velvet upon velvet blac clothe of gold furrid with ermyns; a streite gowne of crymysyn clothe of gold uppon satyn grounde lined with blac satyn, and a doublet of blac satyn; a pane of scarlet furrid with used ermyns di' yerde of purpul velvet forto lyne with an hatt by the bordure; a paire of long spurres parcelle gilt. Delivered also unto Richard Andrewe hosier iij yerdes and iij quarters puke forto make of iij paire of hosen, and to have into the said office of the Roobes within oure saide Souverain Lordes the King moost honourable household the parcels of stuff ensuyng, that is to say, iiij paire of shetes of Bruselle clothe everiche of ij bredes; iiij hattes of wolle; viij bonettes; a groos pointes of sylk of divers colours; xxiiij laces of silk of divers colours; viij yerdes di' brode riban of silk for girdels; and xij combe coverchieffes everiche of an elle of Holand clothe,

Scarlet xij yerdes; puke, iij yerdes iij q'; ermyns, vj tymbre di', xvj bakkes newe, xxxij tymbre bakkes used; velvet double sett, v yerdes; pouderinges, iij M CCC^{xx}iiij x; clothe of golde ix yerdes di, uppon satin grounde purpulle and crymysy; tisshue cloth of gold, iiij yerdes di' blac velvet upon velvet; satyne blac, xvj yerdes and a naille; Holand clothe, xix elles di'; busk, an elle; shetes of Brusselle cloth, iiij paire of ij bredes; spurres, a paire longe parcelle gilt; hattes iiij of wolle; bonettes viij; pointes, a groos of silk of divers colours; laces xxiiij of silk of divers colours; brode riban, viij yerdes di' of silk.

To oure saide Souverayn Lorde the Kyng to have into the office of his Roobes within his moost honourable

householde; a clooke maade of blac chamelet lyned with blac clothe, and the cape lyned with blac velvet; ij tipettes made of blac velvet; ij par' of grene hosen and ij paire hosen of blac puke. And to have of divers stuff necessarie into the said office for the store and were of oure said Souverain Lorde the King the parcels of stuff hereafter named, that is to witt, vj brusshes of hethe; di' lb' of white threde; di' lb' of Bruges threde; ij paire of botews sengle above the knee of Spaynyssh leder and tawny leder; ij paire of botews of Spaynyssh rede leder; a paire of blac botews sengle above the knee; iij paire of sloppes of tawny leder and Spaynysshe leder; iij paire sloppes of rede Spaynyssh leder of divers sortes; a paire of sloppes of blac leder not lined; a paire sloppes of blue Spaynyssh leder not lined; and a paire of sloppes of tawny Spaynyssh leder lined with velvett; iiij paire of shoon of blac leder of divers sortes; and ij paire of shoon of Spaynyssh leder double soled of divers sortes; a paire shetes of Brusselle clothe for foteshetes of ij bredes; a paire of botews of blac leder double soled above the knee,

Blac clothe, iiij yerdes; blac velvet, ij yerdes and iij q'; chamelett, xvj yerdes di' quarter parcelle of a pece cont' xvij yerdes di'; hosen, ij paire grene, ij paire blac puke; brusshes, vj of heth; threde, di' lb' white, di' lb' blue Bruges; botews of divers leders and divers sortes, ij paire sengle soled above the kne of Spaynyssh leder and tawny leder; ij paire of rede Spaynyssh leder; a paire of blac sengle soled above the knee; j pair of blac leder double soled above the knee; sloppes of divers leders and divers sortes, iij paire of tawny leder and Spaynyssh leder; iij paire of rede Spaynyssh leder of divers sortes; a paire of blac leder not lined; a pair of blue Spaynyssh leder not lined, a paire of tawny Spaynyssh leder lined with velvet; shoon of divers leders

and of divers sortes, iiij paire of blac leder of divers sortes, and ij paire of Spaynyssh leder double soled of divers sortes; shetes, j par' of ij bredes of Brusselle clothe; bootes, a paire of rede Spaynyssh leder, a paire of tawny Spaynyssh leder, a paire of blac leder.

Delyvered for the coveryng and garnysshing vj of the Bookes of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kinges, that is to say, oon of the Holy Trinite, oon of Titus Lyvius, oon of the Gouvernal of Kinges and Princes, a Bible, a Bible Historialle, and the vj^{the} called Frossard,

Velvet, vj yerdes cremysy figured; corse of silk, ij yerdes di' and a naille blue silk weying an unce iij q' di'; iiij yerdes di' di' quarter blac silk weying iij unces; laces and tassels of silk, xvj laces; xvj tassels, weying to gider vj unces and iij q'; botons, xvj of blue silk and gold; claspes off coper and gilt, iij paire smalle with roses uppon them; a paire myddelle, ij paire grete with the Kinges armes uppon them; bolions coper and gilt, lxx; nayles gilt, CCC.

FOR TH'OFFICE OF THE STABLE.

Delivered for to lyne with a foote cloth of velvet iij yerdes of long blac bokeram, unto Joh'n Cheyne Squier for the body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Hors; receyved by the handes of Joh'n Frysley clerk of the Kinges Stable by vertue of a warrant under the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij^{ti} day of Juylle in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the saide Piers Curteys for the deliveree of the saide bokeram directe,

Bokeram longe, iij yerdes blac.

Delivered for covering and making of xvij hors harneys of grene velvett, wherof vij harneys for coursours and oon harneys for an hoby, alle garnyssht with agelettes of silver and gilt and bordured with spanges of silver and gilt the saide vij harneys lyned with blac bokeram, by vertue of a warrant under the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxvj day of Juylle in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the saide Piers Curteys for the deliveree of the said stuff directe: and viij yerdes of crymysy velvet for covering of x hedstalles and x broderayns for x hobyes and palfreys the whiche the Kinges highnesse and goode grace yave unto my lady Duchesse of Bourgoingne,

Velvet: viij yerdes crymysy; xvij yerdes di' grene; bokeram longe, xvij yerdes di', boght by yond the see; agelettes, M^{l} lij of silver and gilt weying CC lxxj unces and iij quarterons; spanges, of silver and gilt weying C lv unces.

Delivered for the covering of a sadelle and an herneys in russet velvet cloth of gold for an hakeney, and a foote-clothe maade of russet velvet lyned with blac bokeram, by vertue of a warrant under the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the second day of Septembre in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King unto the saide Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet, iij yerdes russet; velvet cloth of gold, ij yerdes di' russet; bokeram longe, v yerdes.

Deliverede for the covering of a sadelle of astate ij yerdes of purpul velvet clothe of golde, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle beringe date the xj day of Septembre in the xx yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for deliveree of the saide stuff directe,

Purpulle velvet clothe of gold, ij yerdes.

Deliverede for covering of iiij sadelles and iiij harneys, wherof iij sadelles and iij harneis covered in blac velvet, and a sadel and a harneis covered in grene velvet; and iiij foteclothes of velvet lyned with bokeram, wherof iij of blac velvet and oon of grene velvet, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet, xxxij yerdes grene and blac; bokeram longe, xij yerdes.*

* Here follows in the MS. a general Inventory of all the articles mentioned in the preceding pages, entitled "The foote of the deliveree of stuff."

YIFTES YEVEN ASWELLE UNTO THE RIGHT HIGH AND MYGHTY PRYNCE THE DUKE OF YORK, SON UNTO OURE SAYD SOUVERAYN LORDE THE KYNG, AS UNTO OTHER DIVERS LORDES AND ASTATES AND OTHER DIVERS PERSONES BY THE KINGES HIGHNESSE AND GOODE GRACE.

To the right high and myghty Prynce the Duke of Yorke, son unto oure said Sonverayn Lord the Kyng for covering of an harneys and a sadelle for hym, by the vertue of a warrant undre oure saide Souverain Lordes the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxviijth day of Aprille the xx^{ti} yere of his mooste noble reigne unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet cremysy, j yerde di'; velvet uppon velvet grene clothe of golde, j yerde and a quarter.

George ¡Lufkyn Sergeant taillour of the grete Warderobe of the Kyng oure saide Sonverain Lorde to have the parcelles of stuff here in the lower margin specified for to make of certeyn garmentes for the apparaille and arraye of a warde unto the Kinges highnesse and goode grace apperteignyng and belonging, by vertue of a warrant undre oure said Souverain Lord the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xj day of May the xx yere of oure said Souverain Lorde the King moost noble reigne, unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Chamelet, vij yerdes violet, a pece blac; satyn, vj yerdes blac; velvet, iiij yerdes blac; bokeram longe, a pece; Holand clothe, an elle; busk, ij elles.

To the Lorde Howard to have of the yift of oure saide Souverayn Lorde the Kyng, by vertue of a warrant bering date the xij day of May the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the saide Piers Courteys directe,

Blac velvet, ix yerdes.

To the College off oure Lady or chapelle of oure Lady and Saynt George within the Castelle of Windesore, to have of the yifte of oure said Souverain Lorde the King the parcelles of silke here in the margyne named, by vertue of a warrant bering date the xxiiij day of May the xx yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souvesain Lorde the King unto the saide Piers Curteys for the deliveree of the saide silkes directe,

Velvet of divers colours: xv yerdes of white velvet with blac spottes; xxvij yerdes of blue velvet with braunches; xix yerdes of blac velvet with white spottes; xj yerdes iij quarters white velvett braunched.

To the right highe and myghty Prince Richard Duke of York to have the parcelles of silkes hereafter named, receyved by Sir Thomas Grey Knyght his chamberleyne, that is to witt, v yerdes of blac satyn and v yerdes of purpulle velvet for lynyng of the same gown; v yerdes of grene satyn for a gowne, and ij yerdes di' of blac sarsinett for lynyng of the same gowne, by vertue of a warrant bering date the second day of Juyne the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King unto the saide Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet purpulle, v yerdes; satyn, x yerdes; blac sarsinett, ij yerdes di'.

To th'Erle off Warrewyk to have for his were and use, iiij peire of shoon double soled and a peire of shoon of Spaynyssh leder sengle soled, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signe manuelle and signet bering date the second day of Juyn in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of our said Souverain Lorde the King,

Shoon: iiij paire double soled; a payre of Spaynyssh leder sengle soled.

To George Grey son and heyre of th'Erle of Kent, to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng ayenst the mariage of the same George, a gowne of blue velvet lyned with blac satyn, a gowne of crymysy velvet lyned with blac satyn, and a demy gowne of blac velvet lyned with blac satyn, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signe manuelle and signet bering date the xxvj day of Juyn in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure Souverain Lorde King Edward the iiij^{the},

Velvet of divers colours, xxvij yerdes; satyn blac, xxvij yerdes.

Edward Stanley oon off the cupberers of oure said Souverain Lorde the King to have of the yift of the Kinges highnesse and goode grace ix yerdes chamelet, v yerdes of sarsinette, ij yerdes of tawny satyn, and ij yerdes of blac satyn, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signe manuelle and signett bering date the ix day Juylle in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King,

Chamelet, ix yerdes; satyn, iiij yerdes; sarsinett, v yerdes.

To Dame Anne Wyngfeld to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, x yerdes of blac velvet

sengle, by vertue, of a warrant under the signe manuelle and signette of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng bering date the xv day of Juylle in the xx^ti^ yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said x yerdes of velvet directe,

Velvet, ix yerdes sengle.

To the Colleg off Wyndesore to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng xxx yerdes iij quarters white damask with floures, of divers colours; and to William Berkeley and Joh'n Rysley to either of hem ij yerdes of tawny satyn, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xix day of Juylle in the xx^ti^ yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteis for deliveree of the saide stuff directe,

Damask, xxx yerdes and iij quarters white with floures of divers colours; satyn, iiij yerdes tawny.

To the saide College off Wyndesore to have of the yift of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King xiij yerdes rede velvet tisshue cloth of gold; xiij yerdes blue velvet tisshue cloth of gold; xiij yerdes white velvet tisshue cloth of gold; and vij peces bawdekyns of silk, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle, bering date the xxij^ti^ day of Juylle in the xx^ti^ yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteis for deliveree of the said stuff directe,

Velvet, tisshue cloth of gold, xxxix yerdes of divers colours; bawdekyns of silk, vij peces.

To th'Erle of Warrewyk to have of the yifte of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for his use and were, a peire of

shoon sengle soled of blue leder; a paire of shoon of Spaynyssh leder; a paire botews of tawny Spaynyssh leder; and ij paire shoon sengle soled; and to Sir William A Parre Knyght to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the King for covering of his brygandyns, iij yerdes and iij quarters of crymysyn cloth of gold uppon satin grounde; and unto the Maister off the Kinges Barge ayenst the commyng of the righte high and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete the Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto our saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng, a gowne of blac chamelet, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kynges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij^{ti} day of Juylle in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff direct,

Cremysyn clothe of gold the grounde satyn, iij yerdes iij quarters; chamelet, ix yerdes di'; Shoon; j paire sengle of blue leder; a paire of Spaynyssh leder sengle soled; ij paire blac; Botews, j paire of tawny Spaynyssh leder.

To the saide College off Wyndesore to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, xx yerdes blue velvet, and xx yerdes of purpulle velvet, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the vj day of August in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe; and over this unto oure Souverayn Lady the Quene and to Lady Elizabeth the Kinges doughter for ij gownes for them had of the Kynges yift, by vertue of an other warrant bering the same date, xv yerdes of grene tisshue clothe of gold, by vertue of the saide warrant here above reherced,

Velvet, xl yerdes of blue and purpulle; tisshue cloth of gold, xv yerdes grene.

To the Argenter off Fraunce to have of the yift of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King xij yerdes of scarlet, and xij yerdes of violet in greyne, and lxvj yerdes and iij quarters of blac velvet, and xij yerdes of clothe of silver hached uppon satyn grounde, by the Kinges highnesse and goode grace yeven unto divers astates and gentils, being attending and awaiting uppon the person of the right high and right noble Princesse Lady Margaret Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xvj day of August in the xx^{d} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the said Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the saide stuff directe,

Scarlet, xij yerdes; violet in greyne, xij yerdes; velvet, lxvj yerdes and iij quarters; clothe of silver, xij yerdes hached uppon satyne grounde.

To the righte highe and right myghty Prince Edward by the grace of God Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwayle and Erle of Chester, the firstbigoten son of oure said Souverayn Lorde Kyng Edward the iiij^{the}, to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, v yerdes of white cloth of golde tisshue for a gowne, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xvij day of August in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of our said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the said Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said clothe of gold directe,

White clothe of gold tisshue, v yerdes.

To the right high and myghty Prince the Duke of York, son unto oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to have of the yift of his highnesse and goode grace, v yerdes of

purpulle velvet for a gowne; v yerdes of grene velvet for a gowne; iiij yerdes di' of grene damask for a gowne; a yerde di' of grene satyn; ij yerdes di' of tawny sarsinet, and v yerdes of white cloth of gold for a gowne, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xvij day of August in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the saide Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said stuff direct,

Velvet, x yerdes purpulle and grene; damask, iiij yerdes di' grene; satyne, a yerde di' grene; sarsinet, ij yerdes di' tawny; tisshue cloth of golde, v yerdes white.

To the same right high and myghty Prince the Duke of York to have of the yift of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng a mantelle of blue velvet lined with white damask garnissht with a garter of ruddeur and a lase of blue silk with botons of golde, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the saide xvij day of August in the saide xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said mantel,

Velvet, vij yerdes blue; damask, vj yerdes white; garter, j of ruddeur; lace, j of blue silk with botons of golde.

To the right noble Lordes the Marquies Dorset and th'Erle Ryviers to have of the yift of our said Souverain Lorde the Kyng to either of hem iij yerdes white tisshue cloth of gold for j short gowne, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuel bering date the said xvij day of August in the said xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto

the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said clothe of gold directe,

Tisshue clothe of gold, vj yerdes white.

To the Lorde off Audeley to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for covering of a peire of brygandyns, by way of rewarde, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxiiij^{ti} day of August in the xx^{ti} yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said clothe of golde,

Clothe of gold, ij yerdes crymysyn uppon satyn grounde.

To John Grantfforde oon of the yomen off the Crown to have of the Kinges graunte xij yerdes of scarlet to perfourme the Kinges pleasire and to delivere it unto suche personnes as the Kinges highnesse hath yeven hym in commaundement, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the last day of August in xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde unto the said Piers Courteys for deliveree of the said scarlet direct,

Scarlet, xij yerdes.

To Sir Thomas Montgomery and Sir Thomas Borough Knyghtes for the Body, to have of the yift of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng for the covering of theire brygandyns, that is to say, to the said Sir Thomas Montgomery ij yerdes and a quarter of cremysin clothe of gold upon satin grounde in stede of damask grounde; and to the saide Sir Thomas Borough ij yerdes di' of crymysyn clothe of gold uppon satyn grounde in stede of damask grounde, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet

and signe manuelle bering date the last day of August in the xx^ti^ yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King unto the saide Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the saide cloth of gold directe,

Crymysyn cloth of gold uppon satyn grounde, iiij yerdes and iij quarters.

To the Lorde Marquies and th'Erle Ryvers to have of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the King to either of them ij yerdes di' purpulle clothe of gold uppon satyn grounde,

Purpulle cloth of gold upon satyn grounde, v yerdes.

Delyvered for to make off a pilion for the right high and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto oure said Souverain Lorde the King to her delivered ayenst her going into Flaundres ayen,

Clothe of gold, iij yerdes and a quarter blue and purpulle; bokeram, ij yerdes; frenge, vj unces di' of blue and purpul silk; frenge, xj unces di' of Venys gold.

And to divers off the Kynges servantes aswelle of his mooste honourable Chambre as other divers Officers of divers of his Offices and other divers men by the Kinges highnesse and goode grace assigned and appointed to attende and awaite uppon the conveying and bringing over the see of the right high and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto oure said Souverayn Lorde the Kyng to have of the Kinges yift ayenst the same tyme, jakettes of wollen clothe murrey and blue, the names of whiche personnes hereafter ensue and folowe:

William Rither and a man to awaite uppon hym, either of hem a jaket of blue and murrey clothe; George Cheynewe and a man to awaite uppon hym, to either of hem a

jakett of blue and murrey clothe; Thomas Thwaytes a jaket of blue and murrey clothe; Richard Bunteyn and a man to awayte uppon him, to either of them a jaket of blue and murrey clothe; Rauf Newham a jakett of blue and murrey clothe; Olyvere Guyon a jaket of blue and murrey; William Acham, Thomas Philippe, Roger Richemond and a man to awayte uppon hym, Davy Morice, John Coket, Humfrey Reynforde, John Kendale, Thomas Fremanne, Henry Walker, Richard Scopeham, Edmond Mille, James Worseley, William Kyghley, Rauf Dowelle, Richard Cartemaille, John Davy of Fowy, Richard Leder, Thomas Brampston, William Parker, John Walforde, John Greyson, John Hamerton, Henry Sambrooke, Thomas Pyne, John Asteley, Thomas Granford, John Lightfoote, John Besteney, James Warner, John Wilshawe, Thomas Hullok, Henry Langtone, Nicholas Whitfeld, John Nevelle, William Dobinson, Thomas Dobinson, John More, John Guylle, John Hudde, William Peny, John Gonner, John Jewelle, Thomas Jackson, Richard Tod and a man to awaite uppon hym, Richard Halle, William Grenerigge, Thomas Heywode, Thomas Stanhope, Davy Fyssher, Robert Bray, Thomas Sparowe, John Hovy, William Thorneton, Thomas* Ryder, Thomas Smythson, and Osberne Walyngton, x servauntes of Sir Edward Wydevile Knyghte, iiij servantes of Sir James Ratclif Knyght, ij servantes of Tayes, and ij servantes of Darcy, a servant to awaite uppon Thomas Dobinson and William Dobinson, to everiche of hem a jaket of murrey and blue cloth:

And also unto Parker of Dover, Robert Wilson, Thomas Ustewayte, John Apris, Geffrey Chirke, iiij men to awaite upon William Berkley, and iiij men to awaite

* This word has been erased.

uppon Thomas ap Roger Vaghan, to everiche of hem a a jaket of murrey and blue:

iiij vij persones
xiij persones } C persones in alle.
Clothe murrey and blue, C yerdes.

To Sir Edward Wydevile and to Sir James Radcliff, Knyghtes for the Body of oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to have of his yift ayenst the conveyance and bringing over the see of the right highe and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete Duchesse of Bourgoingne suster unto oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, to either of theyme a yerde of velvet purpulle and a yerde of blue velvet for theire jakettes to be made of:

And to Darcy and Tay, Squiers for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King, ayenst the saide conveyance of the saide right highe and right noble Princesse, to either of theym, for theire jakettes, a yerde of purpul satyn and a yerde of blue satyne, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xviij day of Septembre in the said xx^{ti} yere of the said moost noble reigne of our said Souverain Lorde the King unto the said Piers Courteys for the deliveree of the said stuff direct; and to either of the said Darcy and Tay an harneys complete; and to William Berkley and Thomas ap Roger Vaghan, to either of hem, for theire jakettes a yerde of purpulle satyn and a yerde of blue satyn, by vertue of the same warrant:

Velvet, ij yerdes purpulle, ij yerdes blue; satyn, iiij yerdes purpulle, iiij yerdes blue; harneys, ij complete.

To Thomas Hatthe oon off oure wardes to have the parcelles of stuff here after ensuyng of the yift of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng for his apparaille and

arraye, that is to witt, a long gowne of russet clothe furrid with white lambe, a longe gowne of chamelet furrid with bogy shankes and bogy, a demy gowne of russet lined with blac clothe, a doublet of velvet, a doublet of chamelet, a jaket of blac satyne, iij tipetes of blac velvett, a hatte, ij bonettes, iiij paire of hosen, poyntes laces aud riban of silk for girdelles weying in alle iiij unces, di' groos of leder poyntes, iiij paire of shoon, ij paire of slippers, a paire of botews, and viij elles of Holand clothe for shertes stomachers and coverchieffes, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle, bering date

Blac clothe, a yerde di'; russet clothe, iij yerdes iij quarters di'; white lamb, xxxij skynnes; bogy, a furre of blac shankes, iij skynnes blac; velvet, ij yerdes di' blac; satyn, a yerde blac; chamelet, viij yerdes blac; riban of silke, iiij unces for girdels pointes and laces; Holand clothe, viij elles; hosen, iij paire; bonettes, ij; hatt, j of wolle; poyntes, di' groos of leder; shoon, iiij paire sengle soled blac; slippers, ij paire; botews, a paire.

Delivered unto the maister of the Kinges barge and unto xxiiij bargemen to make of xxv jakettes garnyssht with smalle rooses enbroudered; and unto iiij other persones to have of the Kinges yift viij grete roses enbroudered ayenst the commyng to London of the right high and right noble Princesse Lady Margarete Duchesse of Bourgoingne sustere unto oure saide Souverain Lorde the Kyng,

Clothe, blue and murrey, xvj yerdes; roses enbroudered, xlviij smalle, viij grete.

THE FOREYN AND OWTWARDE DELIVEREE OF STUFF FOR THAPPARAILLE OFF THE SAYDE MAISTER AND VIJ HENXEMEN.

To John Cheyne Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henxmen for th'apparaille of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges Henxemen ayenst the feste of Midsomer in the xx^{ti} yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King, by vertue of his warrant undre his signet and signe manuelle bering date the xxix^{ti} day of May in the said xx^{ti} yere of oure said Souverain Lorde the King mooste noble reigne unto the saide Piers Curteys for deliveree of the said stuff directe, that is to witte, viij longe gownes maade of vij peces purpulle chamelett and of a pece of blac chamelett, lined with xxxij yerdes of blac sarsinett; and also xxxij yerdes of blac sarsinet delivered for lynyng of viij longe gownes of wollen clothe, and xvj yerdes di' of blac satyn, and xvj yerdes di' of tawny satyn, for xvj doublettes for the said maister and vij Henxemenne,

Satyne, xxxiij yerdes; chamelet, viij peces; sarsinet, lxiiij yerdes.

FOR TH'APPARAILLE OFF THE KYNGES FOTEMEN.

To Robert Hert and John Topffeld the Kynges fotemen, for theire apparaille, by vertue of a warrant undre the Kinges signet and signe manuelle bering date the xviij day of Juylle the xx^{ti} of the moost noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lord the Kyng to the said Piers Curteis direct, asmuche velvet and chamelet as shalbe necessarie to make of ij doublettes for either of them; and also asmuche velvette and chamelet as shalbe necessarie for two jakettes for either of them,

Velvet, iiij yerdes di' blac, iij yerdes purpulle and blue; chamelet, viij yerdes di' of divers colours.

THE SOMER CLOTHING OF DIVERS OFFICERS.

To the saide Piers Courteys whome the Kinges highnesse and goode grace hath assigned and ordeigned by his highe commaundement to rule gouverne and kepe his saide grete Warderobe, and al his goodes beyng within the same, unto his moost honourable use safly to keepe, and to make into the same his grete Warderobe provysion ot all maner of stuff necessarie to and for his use and other personnes at his said high commaundement, and to make oute of the same his saide grete Warderobe deliveree of stuff at alle tymes necessarie by his said high commaundement, aswel for his moost royalle person as for all other personnes at his said high commaundement, for his liveree of clothing for the feste of Witson tyde in the xx^ti yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the Kyng, that is to witt, x yerdes of violet in greyne and a pece of tartaryn,

Violet in greyne x yerdes, tartaryn j pece.

William Mistertone clerc of the same grete Warderobe for his Somer clothing for the said feste of Witson tyde the said xx^ti yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord King Edward the iiij^the, iiij yerdes of Mustrevilers,

Mustrevilers clothe, iiij yerdes.

William Dunkam oon of the yomanne taillours of the same grete Warderobe, for his liveree of clothing for the season of Somer for the fest of Witsontyde, the said xx^ti yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lorde the King, iiij yerdes of Mustrevilers.

William Halle oon of the yomen taillours of the same

grete Warderobe for his liveree of clothing for the season of Somer for the feste of Witsontyde, the said xx^ti yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King, iiij yerdes of Mustrevilers.

Thomas Stanes Portitour of the same grete Warderobe, for his liveree of clothing for the season of Somer for the fest of Witsontyde the said xx^ti yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King, iiij yerdes of Mustrevilers.

Richard Huntingdon and Thomas Dancaster clerkes, erly and late attending in the same Warderobe, for theire liveree of clothing for the season of Somer for the feste of Witsontyde the said xx^ti yere of the mooste noble reigne of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King, to either of them iiij yerdes of Mustrevilers.

To the Rentgeder of the mansions and tenementes apperteignyng and belanging unto the same Warderobe for his hole rewarde for gadering of the said rente and for the overseying of the reparacion of the same Warderobe, and of the said mansions and tenementes, for his Somer liveree ayenst the fest of Witsontyde the said xx^ti yere of the moost noble reigne of oure said Souverain Lord the King, that is to witt, for alle the tyme of this accompt, Mustrevilers clothe, iiij yerdes.

Richard Sheldone and John Clerk, auditors of th' Eschequier of oure saide Souverain Lorde the King, to either of hem for theire Somer liveree, iij yerdes of Mustrevilers clothe; and betwix them a yerde and iij quarters grene clothe for half a countingclothe,

Clothe Mustrevilers, vij yerdes and iij q'.

INDEX AND NOTES

TO THE

PRIVY PURSE EXPENSES

OF

ELIZABETH OF YORK.

INDEX AND NOTES.

ABINGDON, 51 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 71, 74.

The queen appears to have been at Abingdon about the 8th October, 1502.

Acworth, Thomas, 18, 30, 45, 62, 93, 97, 104, 109.

Apparently one of the officers of the queen's household, connected with the department of the stables, the expenses of which he paid.

Adington, Robert, 93.

A tailor.

Ale, for, 79.

Almond butter brought, 2.

A usual present on Good Friday, when common butter was not permitted to be eaten. In the ancient cookery temp. Richard the Second, published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1790, is this receipt for making "Botyr of Almones. Take almonde mylk and let hit boyle, and in the boyling cast therto a lytel wyne or vinegar, and when it is sothen take and cast it on a canvas abrode, tyl it be colde, then take and geder it togeder and hang it up in a cloth a lytel while, then lay it in colde water and serve it forthe." D. Paid "in rewarde for a dish of *almon butter* presented on Good Friday, iij *s.*," occurs in the household expenses of Thomas Kytson, Esq., in 1575.—Gage's *History and Antiquities of Hengrave*, p. 206.

Almoner, the king's, 42.

—— the queen's, 31, 33, 67, 97.

Richard Payne, clerk. — See PAYNE.

Almorys, for, 96.

"Cibutum," in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, in the *Harl.* MS., 221, is translated by an "almery of mete kepyng, or a save for mete;" and Palsgrave, in *Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoys*, in 1530, has "almery to put meat in, *unes almoires.*" It appears, however, from this entry, that almories were applied to other purposes than for meat, as in this instance they were used for books: "and within the said feretory on both north and south side there were *ambries* of fine wainscot, varnished and finely painted, and gilt over with fine little images very beautiful to behold, for the reliques belonging to St. Cuthbert to lye in."—*The Ancient Rites of the Church of Durham*, G.

Alms, money given in, 1, 5, 12, 23, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 50, 52, 56, 59, 62, 67, 78, 85.

The whole amount expended "in almous" was only 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, which was distributed in small sums in the queen's progresses, in gifts to old servants of her family, or in the gratification of any sudden benevolent impulse. The practice of giving alms on journies was common with all persons of any consequence. "Delivered to my Mrs. to give by the way in her little purse."—Gage's *History of Hengrave*, p. 203.

Altar cloths, for working on, 82, 83.

Altar cloths were freqnently richly embroidered, sometimes with the name of our Saviour, sometimes with the Order of the Garter, the arms of the donor, &c. Rich robes and vestments were often bequeathed to be made into

altar cloths. *Royal Wills* and *Testamenta Vetusta.*

Alyn, Robert, 29, 35, 36, 41, 49, 53, 57, 58, 70, 71, 95.
Yeoman Usher of the queen's chamber.

Anchoress, an. 67, 102.
A female anchorite. In the 18th Edw. II. a piece of ground, in St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, which the parishioners had inclosed and built upon, is said to have been then the residence of an anchoress; and in the 4th Edw. IV. "Alice Ripas Anchoryse, Inclused withynne the Chapell of St. Eleyn of Pountefret," was protected by the Act of Resumption in the enjoyment of 40*s.*, which had been granted to her by the king's letters patent.—*Rot. Parl.* i. 419; v. 546[b].

Antill, 47.
Ampthill, in Bedfordshire. See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 295.

Anne, Lady, 9, 79, 94, 99.
The queen's sister, who married Thomas Lord Howard, son and heir apparent of Thomas, Earl of Surrey (afterwards second Duke of Norfolk). She had issue two sons, both of whom died infants. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, on the 4th February, 1495, is an entry of 6*s.* 8*d.*, being paid as the king's offering at her marriage, which nearly fixes the date of that event. See also *Rolls of Parliament*, vi. 479, 511.

Anthem, for setting an, 2.

Antyne, William, 21.
A coppersmith.

Apothecary, John Eyrce, 49.

Apothecary's bills, 8, 48.

Apples brought, 4, 13, 30, 47, 53, 74.

Arbour, an, made in the Little Park at Windsor, 31.
Apparently from the price, 4*s.* 8*d.*, an arbour made of twigs only.

Arrerages, *i. e.* Arrears, 109.

Arrows, for a sheaf of, 58.

Arthur, Mr., 100.
One of the queen's servants.

Arundel, Earl of, 40.
Thomas Fitzalan, K.G. He succeeded to the earldom of Arundel in 1487, and married the queen's aunt, Margaret, daughter of Richard Wydeville, Earl Rivers, by whom he had, among other issue, William, his son and successor, and a daughter, Margaret, who married her majesty's first cousin, John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, son of Elizabeth Duchess of Suffolk, sister of Edward IV. The Earl died in 1524.

Askew, Christopher, 20, 80, 104.
One of the queen's servants.

Attorney in the Common Pleas, 101.
William Mordannt. See MORDAUNT.

——— the King's, 101.
James Hobert. See HOBERT.

Auditor, the Queen's, 101, 102.
Richard Bedell. See BEDELL.

Aulferton, Oliver, 94, 100.
Keeper of the Queen's Goshawks.

Aurum Reginæ, 111.
"An ancient perquisite, belonging to every queen consort during her marriage with the king, and due from every person who hath made a voluntary offering or fine to the king, amounting to ten marks or upwards, for and in consideration of any privileges, grants, licenses, pardons, or other matter of royal favour conferred upon him by the king; and it is due in proportion of one tenth part more, over and above the entire offering or fine made to the king, and becomes an actual debt of record to the queen's majesty, by the mere recording of the fine." "In the reign of Hen. II. the manner of collecting it appears to have been well understood, and it forms a distinct head in the ancient Dialogue of the Exchequer, written in the time of that prince. From that time it was regularly claimed and enjoyed

by all the queens consort of England until the death of Henry VIII.; though, after the accession of the Tudor family, the collecting of it seems to have been much neglected," which agrees with the fact of no sum being entered under that head in these accounts. "There being no queens consort afterwards, until the accession of James I., the nature and quantity of the *queen's gold* became matter of doubt, and on the subject being referred to the Judges, their report was so unfavourable to the queen's claim, that she never exacted it." In the 11th Car. I., the king, on the petition of Queen Henrietta Maria, issued his writ for levying it; but afterwards purchased it of her for 10,000*l.*, "finding it, perhaps, too trifling and troublesome to levy;" and since that time no attempt has been made to collect this revenue, the value of which was nearly destroyed by the abolition of military tenures at the Restoration.—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, i. 220, 222.

Awdeley, Thomas, 10.
A mercer of London.

Axe, an, bought, 63.

Axletrees, bought, 103.

Bailly, Richard, 56.
Yeoman of the Queen's chamber.

—— Robert, 6.
One of the servants of Lord William Courtenay.

Baiting horses, for, 79.

Bangham, Lady Jane, 98.
This person had a son, named Edward Pallet, who was brought up at the queen's expense, in the house with her Majesty's nephews the young Lords Courtenay; but the cause of his being so favoured does not appear. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VII. are entries of a payment of 2*l.* on the 10th January, 1496, to a woman of Thistleworth, for keeping of my Lady Jane Bongham's child until the Easter following; and from entries on the 1st April, 13 Hen. VII., 15 March, 14 Hen. VII., and 1 Aug. 15 Hen. VII., it seems that she was allowed 3*l.* 6*s.* per annum for the purpose. The following entry in those accounts on the 8th July, 1501, tends to explain the circumstance of the king's charging himself with the expense of one of this Lady's children:—"To Agnes Adams, for kepyng and berying of Henry Bongham, the king's godson, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" Her other son, Edmond Pallett, was adopted by the queen.

Banquet, an arbour made in Windsor Park, for a banquet for the queen, 31.

Baptiste, Elizabeth, 99.

——— Faunceys, 100.
Two of the Queen's servants.

Barbour, Piers, 90.
One of the servants of Henry VII. Among the extracts from the privy purse expenses of that monarch, in the *Additional MS.* 7099, in the British Museum, are entries of payments to Piers Barbor, for wine and gloves; of 8*s.* paid him in January, 1503, "for one that makes the king a roll of his armes," and of a payment by him, of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Mrs. Eleanor Johns, &c.

Barge, the Master of the, 94.
Lewis Walter. See WALTER.

Barehides, for mending and liquoring, 15, 16, 37.
Barehides were hides used as coverings of packages, clothes, &c. Katherine Lady Hastings, by her will in 1503, gave her son "three *barrehides* for carriage; and two *barrehides* for cloth sekks." In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* p. 182, is an entry of 8*l.* "for a *bare hyde* to cover the king's barge;" and in the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*, p. 123, "for sowing of the barehide of the king's car."

Barge, the: notices of the queen being conveyed in her barge, and the expenses attending it, 6, 7, 15, 24, 60, 61, 73, 85, 94, 95.
Like her son, Henry VIII., and

earlier sovereigns, the queen frequently moved by water from Richmond to Greenwich, and part of her suite attended her in other boats.—See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* p. 298. The whole amount spent from March, 1502 to Feb. 1503, for conveying the queen and her suite by water, was 13*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, being about 2*l.* on each occasion. The situation of master of the royal barge was one of some importance; and in the Act of Resumption I Henry VII., Robert Savage was protected in the grant of the office of master of the king's barge. *Rot. Parl.* vi. 377. In the same year John Calcote, citizen and painter, son of "John Calecote, late of Lambeth, and maister of the barge to the most Christian Prynce, King Henry the VI^t^, late King of England," obtained the reversion of his father's attainder. Lewis Walter was the queen's bargeman.—*See* WALTER.

Barge, for tallowing and dressing the queen's, and for ropes, &c., for, 15, 81.

Barking, *i.e.*, Berking in Essex, Lady of, 4, 102.

Barton, Sir William, a priest for singing, and for going on a pilgrimage for the queen, 3, 102.

———, Thomas, 23.
One of the queen's footmen.

Baskets, for, 4, 11, 19, 26.
These baskets were of various kinds, some being provided with locks, and others are termed "trussing baskets," and were used for conveying large parcels of goods.

Basons, for, 19.

Bath, Bishop of, 90.
Oliver King, who was translated from Exeter in November, 1495, and died in September, 1503. This prelate rebuilt the Abbey Church of Bath.

Baynard's Castle, 20, 23, 25, 26, 39, 54, 64, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 87, 88, 93.

Baynard's Castle, keeper of the garden at, 98, 102.
According to Stow, Baynard's Castle continued to be the property of the Barons Fitz Walter until the early part of the fifteenth century, but he was not aware of the manner in which it was alienated from them. In the 7 Hen. VI. 1428, he found, he says, that after a great fire there, it was rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, on whose attainder in 1446 it fell to the crown. It was soon afterwards granted to Richard Duke of York, who lodged there in 1457; and in 1460 his son Edward, afterwards Edward IV., resided there when he deposed Henry. To this it may be added, that Henry VI., in 1447, granted the house which belonged to the Duke of Gloucester, with all the appurtenances in the parish of St. Andrew, within the ward of Baynard's Castle, to the provost and scholars of St. Mary's College, Cambridge.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 132^b^. In 1455, "the grant made of the place at Banardes Castell, late biidyd by oure uncle the Duke of Gloucester," was resumed into the king's hands.—*Ibid.* 309. Certain commissioners, who were appointed to administer the effects of the duke, were authorized in 1455 to take possession "of a place sometyme callid the duks warderobe atte Baynardes Castell in London, otherwise called Waterton's-aliey." —*Ibid.* 339^b^. In the 13th Edw. IV., the College of St. Mary's was specially protected in the enjoyment of the grant of the lands at Baynard's Castle.—*Ibid.* vi. 91. It was the residence of Cecily, Duchess of York, during the reign of her son Edward IV., and after his decease, Richard III. dated the first instrument on assuming the regal functions, from "a certain high chamber near the chapel in the house of Lady Ceciiy, Duchess York, near the river Thames, called Baynard's Castle in

Thames-street, London."—*Fœdera*, xii. 189; and as, in 1480, certain articles of Edward's robes (p. 122, *ante*) were carried thither from Greenwich, it may be inferred that he then visited his mother. In 1487, Stow says, that Henry repaired, or rather new built, the house in a beautiful manner, and mentions many occasions on which Henry resided there. These entries relate chiefly to repairs at Baynard's Castle and to the removal of furniture to and from it; but we learn from them that the queen passed several days there, about the 19th November, 1502; and she seems to have stopped there for a short time previously to going to the Tower in December following. Five shillings are stated to have been paid for making an arbour at Baynard's Castle in the 18th Hen. VII.—*Additional MS.* 7099.

Beale, mad, 104.

This entry is so imperfect, that it can only be suggested that the sons of a deranged person of the name of Beale were charitably supported by the queen.

Beasts, for painting, 36.

It is possible these drawings of beasts were intended as designs for tapestry, G.

See PAINTING.

Bed, for working on a rich, 82.

Ample evidence exists of the extraordinary richness and value of beds in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. Every kind of ornament, arms, flowers, devices, scriptural subjects, animals, &c., was embroidered on them, and they sometimes had particular names, and were not unfrequently strictly entailed on the possessor's heirs. The bed here alluded to must, from its being described as "the rich bed," have been one of unusual splendour; and three men and three women were employed on it from fourteen to fifty-two days each.

"A bedde he had ryght well ydyght
With ryche clothus of ryght gode aray."

Legend of St. Ede of Wilton, stanza 296.

Bed of Tourney, a, 39. See TOURNEY.

Bedelle, Richard, 101, 102.

The queen's auditor.

Bedford, fee farm of the town of, 109.

Beds, page of the queen's, 4, 10.

—— groom of the, 11.

—— wardrobe of the, 15.

—— yeoman of the, 51, 81.

Bedstead, for making a, 51.

Bedmaker, a, 65.

Beer, given to friars in charity, 56, 57.

Beer brewer, 56.

Belknap, Mrs. Margaret, 13, 38, 52, 99.

One of the ladies in attendance on the queen's person. Query, if she was the Margaret Belknap, daughter of Sir Richard Knollys, and widow of Henry Belknap, Esq., who died in 1488, and by whom she had Sir Edward Belknap, a privy councillor to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.? She was living in 1486, after which time nothing has been discovered about her.

Bell, John, his child christened, 28.

The queen was, most probably, one of the sponsors.

Bellows, a pair of, bought, 19.

Belly, John, 45.

Yeoman of the Queen's Stuff.

Berkeley, 43, 44, 45, 46, *bis*, 49, 50, 60, 62.

The queen seems to have been at Berkeley from the 29th August to the 4th September, 1502.

———— herons, 64, 66, 67.

Query, Berkeley Harness, or Demesnes?

Berkhampstead in Hertfordshire, the under keeper of, 30.

Beverston, 49, 60.

In the hundred of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester. A small castle rebuilt by the Thomas Lord Berkeley who is mentioned by Froissart. *See* Leland's *Itine-*

rary, vol. vi. p. 68. "T. Lorde Berkeley was taken prisoner in France: but after recovering his losses with French prisoners at the battle of Poyteres builded the castell of Beverston thoroughly." D.

Birche, Sir Robert, priest, for singing, 102.

Birds brought, 54.

Bits bought, 97.

Bishop of the King's Chapel on St. Nicholas' Even, 76.

"A gift to the Boy-Bishop for saying Vespers in the King's Chapel on St. Nicholas' eve. In the *Wardrobe Account* of the 28th Edw. I., published by the Society of Antiquaries, fo. 25, is a similar item: "7° die Decembris, cuidem episcopo puerorum dicenti vesperis de Sancto Nicholao coram Rege in capella sua apud Heton juxta Novum Castrum super Tynam, et quibusdam pueris venientibus et cantantibus cum episcopo predicto de elemosina ipsius Regis per manus Domini Henrici Elemosinar' participantis inter pueros predictos xl*s*." The History of the Boy-Bishop is too well known to require observation. G. In the extracts from the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* in 1512, in the *Additional MS.*, 7100, is this entry on the 5th December (St. Nicholas' Day), "To St. Nicholas, bishop, in reward, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

Bishops, new year's gifts of the, 90, 91.

Blades for knives, 96.

Blake, William, 109.

This person bought the wardship and marriage of John Carew, the son and heir of Sir John Carew, Knt., for which he paid 25*l.*

Blakemore, 45, 46, 66.

In the hundred of Westbury, in the county of Gloucester.

Boat-hire, 5, 6, 12, 27, 33, 34, 68, 96, 98.

The usual wages of each rower was 8*d.* a day, whilst the master of the queen's barge received double that sum: the hire of a boat from Greenwich to London was 4*d.* We find that 2*s.* 4*d.* were paid for boat hire from Richmond to Greenwich; 1*s.* from Richmond to London; 3*d.* from Westminster to London; and that for rowing from Baynard's Castle to Westminster the rowers were paid 4*d.* each, whilst the master of the barge received a whole day's wages, viz. 16*d.* The master of the other boats received always double what the rowers were paid. The price of a boat from Gravesend to the Tower and back, was, it seems, 3*s.* 4*d.* As the rowers were paid so much each for their services, the sums paid "in reward" for boats, probably meant for the hire of them above and below London Bridge. "The hire of a barge with vj men and the master" for going therein to courton May-day, 1575, was ix *s.*, "and for ij botes in coming up with the men ij*s.* viij*d.*, and in reward amongst the hargemen xij*d.*' "—Gage's *History of Hengrave.*

Bolok, John, 82.

An embroiderer.

Bolton, John, 45.

One of the queen's servants.

Bolts, for, 20.

Boards, for, 74.

Bone, Mrs. Margaret, 99.

One of the queen's gentlewomen.

Bonfires, for making, on the Eves of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter, 26.

Strutt observes, "On the vigil of Saint John the Baptist, commonly called Midsummer eve, it was usual in most country places, and also in towns and cities, for the inhabitants, both old and young, and of both sexes, to meet together, and make merry, by the side of a large fire, in the middle of the street, or in some open and convenient place, over which the young men frequently leaped, by way of frolic, and also exercised themselves with various sports and pastimes, more especially with running, wrestling, and dancing. These diversions they continued till midnight, and some-

times till cock-crowing." "At London," says Stow, "in addition to the bonfires on the eve of St. John, as well upon that of St. Peter and St. Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, St. John's wort, orpin, white lilies, and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers. The citizens had also lamps of glass, with oil burning in them all night, and some of them hung out branches of iron, curiously wrought, containing hundreds of lamps, lighted at once, which made a very splendid appearance." — *Stow's Survey: Sports and Pastimes*, 316, 317. *See* Gage's *History of Hengrave*, p. 198, for further illustration of the pastime called the Midsummer Watch, when it was customary to enter the houses of individuals in the city to examine the state of their arms.

Bonnets, for, 92, 98, 104.
Bonnets, as is shewn by Strutt, were used as well by men as by women. They were commonly made of cloth, and were sometimes ornamented with jewels, feathers, gold buttons, &c. Thus we find bonnets bought for the use of the queen and for the use of her nephew, Lord Henry Courtenay; and in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* bonnets are mentioned, as being bought for his majesty, p. 15. See also Bonnets, in the Index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.* In a curious letter from Edward IV. when Earl of March, and his brother, the Earl of Rutland, to their father, after thanking his "noblesse and good fadurhood" for the green gowns he had sent them, they request him that they might have "summe *fyne bonetis* sende un to us by the next seure messigere, for necessite so requireth."—Ellis's *Original Letters*, First Series, I. 10.

——— night, a, 17.

——— for fetching, 14.

Bonvice, Jerome, 105.
A *Laurence* Bonvice is mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, as having received 2068*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* on the 26th May, 9 Hen. VII., "to employ for the king, which must be repayed:" and on the 1st June following, 1340*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* to buy wools for the king's use.

Books bought, 98, 105.

—— for making a chest to put books in, in the Queen's Council Chamber, 96.

Bostall, 40.
In the hundred of Ashenden, in the county of Bucks. An interesting account of an ancient house at Borstall will be found in Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities.*

Botery, William, 9, 67.
A mercer of London.

Bourne, Mrs., 38, 51.
One of the queen's gentlewomen.

Bowl, a, 4.

—— a washing, for the queen of Scots, 19.

Bow, the queen's offering at, 22.

Bradow, Beatrix, 100.
Rocker to Lord Henry Courtenay. See Rocker.

Braggs, Emma, 100.
Rocker to Lady Margaret Courtenay.

Brampton, Richard, 95.
Gentleman of the queen's pantry. By the description of "yeoman of the king's pantry," he and Thomas Fysh, serjeant of the pantry, were protected in the enjoyment of the office of keepers of the manor, park, gardens, and warren of Shene; and Brampton was also protected in the enjoyment of the office of keeper of the park of Rowndhagh, in Yorkshire, by the act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII., 1485. *Rot. Parl.* vi. 381[a & b]

Brawderers. See Embroiderers.

Bray, 106. See Cokeham.

Bray, Lady, 10, 18, 21, 23, 28, *bis*, 52, 53, 54, 57, 67.
Probably Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Hussey, esq., and widow of Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. and Knight Banneret. She made her

will on the 15th of December, 1507, in which she ordered her body to be buried in the College of Windsor, near her husband, and died before the 7th of February following, without issue. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, in March, 1495, is an entry of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* being paid her for an image; in the next year 1*l.* 2*s.* for stools and skrenes; and in Sept. 1498 of 20*s.* for the queens' minstrels.

Braybroke, James, 90.
He is often mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*; on one occasion, as having received 9*s.* 8*d.* for the painter, and on another 40*s.* for Perkin Warbeck; and he appears to have been one of the king's servants.

Breakfast, paid for a, 12.
Nine-pence was the price of the breakfast of one of the queen's gentlewomen.

Bread for, 79.

Brent, Mrs. Elyn, 6, 12, 18, 23, 25, 32, 34, 43, 53, 62, 99.
One of the queen's gentlewomen. On the 12th April, 1499, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* were "delivered to Weston, for the king, for Mastresse Brent;" and in February following she received 12*s.* for a fork of silver, weighing three ounces. A Robert Brent was gentleman usher of the queen's chamber, keeper of Sandwich Castle, and verger of that town, as well as provost of the town of Middleton, in Kent, in the 1st Henry VII., (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 378,) whose wife or daughter Mrs. Elyn Brent probably was.

Bretayn, Agnes, 27.
Apparently the widow of a goldsmith.

Brice, — 78.
Yeoman cook for the queen's mouth.

Bricklayers, 80.

Bridge, the reward of a barge or boat beneath the, *sæpe*. See Barge.

Bridget, Lady, 29, 50.
Lady Bridget Plantagenet, the queen's youngest sister, who was born about the year 1481, and having taken the veil, retired to the monastery of Dertford, where she died. See the Introductory Remarks.

Bright, John, 36, 49, 56, 58, 71, 72, 74, 95.
A page: his wages were eightpence a day.

Bristol, 42, 43, 44, 46.
It does not positively appear, whether the queen visited Bristol in her progress, but it is evident that she was very near that city on the 22nd of August, when she offered at the chapel of St. Anne in the forest of Kingswood.

———, the fee-farm of the town and barton of, 101, 109.
In the 7th and 8th of Edw. IV., 1468, the sum of 102*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* of the farm of the town of Bristol was settled for life on Elizabeth, the queen of Edward IV., to be received by equal portions in Michaelmas and Easter terms (*Rot. Parl.* v. 625); and, by letters-patent, dated 26th of December, 1487, Henry the Seventh granted to his queen the same amount "to be perceived and taken of his ferme of his towne of Bristowe, with the suburbes and the appurtenances of the same."—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 446, which agrees with finding that 51*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* were paid in Easter term, 1502. In the act of settlement upon Queen Anne Boleyn, 31 March, 1530, 103*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was assigned her from the Fee farm of Bristol, and 60*l.* out of the manor and hundred of Bertone juxta Bristol.

Broad heads, for a sheaf of, for shooting, 58.

Brocas, Benet, 111.
Receiver of the Duchess of Suffolk's rents.

Brown, John, 11, 15, 36, 39, 41, 42, 49, 50, 58, 75, 93, 94, 95.
Groom of the queen's beds. His wages were 10*d.* a day.

Browne, Mrs. Anne, 99.
One of the queen's gentlewomen: her salary was 5*l.* per annum.

Brushes, for, 45, 75.

Bryan, Henry, 5, 19, 25, 55, 68.
A mercer of London.

Brydges, Sir Giles, 47.
Of Coberley, in Gloucestershire, father of John, first Lord Chandos, and ancestor of the dukes of Chandos. He was knighted for his valour at the battle of Blackheath, June 22, 1497; was sheriff of Gloucestershire 15 Hen. VII.; and died in 1511.

Brymesfeld, keeper of the park of, 38.
In the county of Gloucester. This manor formerly constituted the barony of the Lords Giffard of Brimmesfield, and the house was rased by the army of Edward II. The manor was assigned to the queen for her jointure, 21st of February, 7 Hen. VII., 1492.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 462[b]. It had been held in jointure by Cecily, Duchess of York, and was afterwards appropriated to the use of Katherine of Arragon. D.

Buckles, laten, shoes with, 85, 86.
Buckles for the straps which confined the shoe to the leg.

Buckingham, minstrel of the Duke of, 78.
Edward Stafford, K.G., succeeded his father as third Duke of Buckingham in 1483, and was beheaded and attainted in 1521. He was the son of Katherine, daughter of Richard Wydeville, first Earl Rivers, and was consequently first cousin of the queen.

Buckram, for, 22, 44.

Bucks brought, 30, 35, 38, 44, 46, 47, *bis*, 48, 63.

Bucks given in reward, 38, 39.
These bucks were given, the one to the officers of the queen's stable, and the other to the king's harbingers at Monmouth, together with ten shillings for a feast.

—— for conveying, 45, 48, 67, 88.

Bukks Shire, *i. e.* Buckinghamshire, 89.

Buknam, Ann, 53.
One of the queen's gentlewomen.

Bullok, Richard, 88.
A surgeon: his bill for attendance on the queen's nephew, Lord Henry Courtenay, amounting to 10*s.*, was paid by her majesty.

Bulstrode, William, 6, 12, 30, 36, 56, 58, 59, 88, 91.
It does not appear from these accounts what office Bulstrode held in the queen's household, but it was evidently a confidential one; and, as his servant is spoken of, he must have been a person of some consideration. He was probably the William Bulstrode, Esq., who was supervisor of the will of Thomas Ramsey of Hucham, in September, 1509. In the 11th Hen. VIII., 1520, a William Bulstrode was one of the gentleman ushers.—*Fœdera*, xii. 712; and a Lady Bulstrode is thrice mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* between 1529 and 1532.

Burton, Edmond, 4, 7, 12, 35, 49, 58, 71, 72.
Yeoman of the queen's chamber: his wages were 1*s.* a day.

Burying, expenses for burying a yeoman of the queen's chamber, 97.

Burying men who were hanged, expenses of, paid by the queen, 14.
To bury the dead is one of the "acts of mercy;" and that duty appears to have been very frequently fulfilled by Henry VII., by his consort, the queen, and by their son, Henry VIII. "To the confraternities of the Misericordia in Catholic countries belong crowned heads and all the first nobility, who frequently give their personal attendance, in masks, at funerals, as well as contribute towards the charge of burying the dead."—G. These accounts record an instance of two criminals being interred at the queen's expense. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* the payment of the burial of a footman is said to have been done by way of alms, and many other persons were in-

terred at his cost. In those of Henry VII. are entries for "the burying of a man that was slain in my Lady Grey's chamber 6*s.* 8*d.*:" and "for Wodecoks burial 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*" The following persons were also buried at Henry VIIth's charge: 27 February, 1494, "For Sir William Stanley's burial at Syon 15*l.* 19*s.*:" 15 November, 1503, "to my Lord Herbert, in lone by his bille for burying Sir Richard Pole, 40*l.*:" "8 December, 1499, for the burial of the Earl of Warwick, by four bills 12*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* ob.:" "May, 1500, for the burial of my Lord Edmund (the king's youngest son) over and besides the Abbot and Convent of Westmister, unrewarded, 242*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*:" A° 16 Hen. VII., for burying of Owen Tudor (third son of Owen Tudor by Queen Katherine,) a monk at Westminster, 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, which entry agrees with one in the churchwarden's accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster. "1501, Item for the knell of Owen Tudor with the bell, 6*d.*" Nichols' *Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times*.—p. 4. "To Thomas Cornew, for burying of Master Hasset 2*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and "for burying young Percy at Stony Stratford, 20*s.*" *Additional* MS. 7099. The expenses of the burial of Lord Edward Courtenay, the queen's nephew, were only 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*—p. 103. Of those persons, all excepting Stanley and Hassett, were connected with the royal family; but as Lord Stanley and the Earl of Warwick were criminals, both having been beheaded for treason, to bury them may have been considered as "an act of mercy."

Buskins for the queen's use, 85, 86.

Buskins are presumed by Strutt to have resembled "the shoes of the carpenter's wife in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, which the poet says 'were laced high upon her legs;' and probably both of them resembled the high shoes still used in the country."—*Dresses and Habits*, ii. 378. No earlier exampie of the use of the word has been found than in these Accounts; but Strutt considers that the same article was meant by *housiaux* in the Romance of the Rose, in the description of Pygmalion adorning the female statue he had made, who says he does not put "houseaux" on her, because, according to the printed copies, she was not born at Paris:—

"N'est pas de housiaux estrinée
Car ele n'est pas de Paris née
Trop par fust rude cauchemente
A pucelle de tele jouvente."

but, according to the copy in the *Harleian* MS. 4425, which Strutt follows (*Ibid.* p. 236), because she was so young that they would be too rough for her,—

"Car pas n'estoit de saison née
Ce fut trop rude chausement
A pucelle de telle jouvent."

See *Houses* in Roquefort's *Glossaire de Langue Romaine*. Buskins are said to have been the same article as is called sloppes in the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.* Strutt, *Ibid.* 345. The entry in which the word occurs proves that it was a kind of large shoe suited for travelling, as two pair were bought at the queen's going into Wales, which cost 4*s.* a pair. Buskins are not mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* between 1529 and 1532. Strutt has however cited an exampie from the Wardrobe Accounts of that monarch in 1516 (*Harleian* MS. 2284), of the delivery of two yards of black velvet for making a pair: these he thinks were for masking, as he finds that crimson satin buskins were used for the same purpose, which were sometimes ornamented with aglets of gold.—*Ibid.* p. 345: but this conjecture is very doubtful, as there is evidence that Henry wore buskins and shoes of velvet, as well as of leather; for, by a warrant dated 28 June, 27 Hen. VIII., 1535, the keeper of the great wardrobe was commanded to deliver "To Henry Johnsone, our cordewaner, for twentie yardis of veivette of dyverse colours, alie of our greate warderobe. Item

for making of three paire of *velvette bushynnes* and nine and thirtie paire of *velvette shooys* of sundry colours for oure use alle of oure greate warderobe. Item for syxe paire of English lether bootys, and syxe paire of *Spanyshe lether bushynnes*."—*Archæologia*, ix. 252. "A cote and a cloket, ij paire of hose, a doublet, a *payre of buskyns*, and spurres, a hatt, ij cappes, and a payer of velvet shoes," were the articles of which Henry Bourchier informed his mother, the Countess of Bath, he stood in immediate need in June, 1551.—Gage's *History and Antiquities of Hengrave*, p. 141.

Butter, for, 14, 56.

—— brought, 5.

Bynfel, 3.

Cabrok, (*i. e.* Colnbrook near Windsor) our Lady of, and to an Hermit there, 31.

Cakes brought, 30, 38.

Calverd, Edmond, 13, 26, 32, 35, 36, 42, 44, 56, 71, 95.

Page of the Queen's Chamber. His wages were 8*d.* per diem.

Candles, for, 83.

Candlesticks, for, 77.

Canterbury, Archbishop of, 14, 90.

Henry Deane was translated from Salisbury to the See of Canterbury, on the 26th of April, 1501, and is said to have died on the 15th or 16th of February, 1502 (query 1502-3); his successor was William Warham, who is stated to have been translated from London 29th November, 1504, so that if these dates be correct, the See was vacant for two years. If, as is most probable, Archbishop Deane died in February 1503, he was the person mentioned on each occasion in these accounts.

———— Friars Observant at, 57.

———— St. Thomas, St. Andrean, and St. Augustin, and our Lady of Undercroft, at, 3, 83, 84.

Capell, Sir William, Knt. 12.

Ancestor of the Earls of Essex. Sir William was a merchant and Alderman of London, and was Mayor of that city in 1503: his conduct whilst filling that office was made the ground, by Empson and Dudley, for extorting money from him; and for refusing to pay it, he was committed to the Tower, where he remained until the King's death. In the account of sums received by Empson for the King's service, in the *Harleian MS.* 1877, f. 47, in 1504, is this entry: "For W. Capell and Giles Capell his sonne, for their pardons 1000*l.*; by recognizance, 900*l.*, and 100*l.* in money." Bacon says "he was condemned in the sum of 2,700*l.*, and compounded with the king for 1,600*l.*; and yet after, Empson would have cut another chop out of him if the king had not died on the instant."—*History of Henry VII.* The money which he lent to the Queen seems to have been faithfully returned: he died in 1515. See his will in *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 531, and a notice of him in *Collins's Peerage*, Ed. 1779, iv. 348.

Car, Close, the, 16, 46.

—— for the repairs, &c. of the, 34, 103.

—— chare, the queen's, at Christmas, 104.

See some remarks on the subject of Cars, Chairs, Litters, &c., at the end of the notes.

Cards to the queen to play at, 84.

See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* on Cards, p. 306.

Carew, Sir William, 109.

———— John, his wardship and marriage, 109.

Carlisle, Bishop of, 91.

Roger Leyburn, Archdeacon of Durham. He died in November, 1504.

Carol, for setting a, 83.

The price of setting an anthem was 20*s.* [see p. 2.] and of setting a carol on Christmas Day 13*s.* 4*d.*

Carp, a, brought, 2.

Walton, in his *Complete Angler*, on the authority of Baker's *Chronicle*, where these lines occur—

Hops and turkies, *carps* and beer,
Came into England all in a year,

says, "there was a time, about a hundred or a few more years" before he wrote, "when there were no carps in England." But that this is erroneous appears from the Booke of St. Alban's, from this entry, and from the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, where several persons are mentioned as having brought the king presents of carps. Juliana Berners, however, states that "the carpe is a deyntous fysshe; *but there ben but fewe in Englande, and therfore I wryte the lasse of hym.*"

Carpenters, to, 80.

Carvenel, ——, 54.

One of the queen's servants. Probably the Piers Carvanell, who, by the title of the king's "welbeloved and faithfull servaunt, oon of oure gentilman hushers of oure chambre," was protected by the Act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII., in the enjoyment of the grants made to him "of the tenements and houses unto us belongyng within our pelece of Westmynster, oon with the kepyng of the houses called Parydyse and Hell, within the Hall of Westmynster, and also the tenements whiche Jamys Pryse late had and occupied; and also the keping of the Purgatory within the said Hall, whiche Nicholas Whytfeld late had and occupied; with the hous under the Exchequer, called Le Puttans House, with the towre and hous called Grene Gates," &c.—*Rot. Parl.* VI. 372[b]. By the same act, Piers Carvanell, the younger, was protected in the enjoyment of the baileshipp of Carvon in Cornwall.—*Ibid.* 359[b].

Carver, the queen's, 100.

A note on the office of Carver will be found in the *Journal of Bishop Beckington*, pp 109, 110. It appears from the *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 362, that the Earl's second son acted as his carver, and his third son as his sewer; and it is evident that the office was one of much consideration in all great establishments. Chaucer says of the Squier

"Curtels he was, lowly, and servisable
And *carf* before his fader at the table."

See *Leland Collect.*, vol. vi. *Todd's Illust.* p. 229. *Cant. Tales*, v. 7831-2, 9646-7.

Catesby, Mrs. Elizabeth, 99.

One of the queen's gentlewomen. Query if she was Elizabeth, wife of George Catesby (who died circa 1506), daughter of the notorious Empson. See *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 475; and Pedigrees of the Catesby family.

Caversham, our lady of, 50.

Cecily, Lady, 12.

Cecily Viscountess Welles, the queen's sister, whom Hall says, was "not so fortunate as fair." She was asked in marriage by the King of Scotland, for his son, Prince James, which was frustrated by political circumstances, and she became the wife of John Vlscount Welles, by whom, who died in 1498, she had two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann, both of whom died young. She married secondly, ——— Kyme, of Lincolnshire, but by him had no issue; and dying in .... was buried at Quarera, in the Isle of Wight.—Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, pp. 417, 418. A more particular account of her will be found in the INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Chafer, for a, 19.

Chain, for a gold, with knots, 61.

In this and the next reign the taste for gold chains was carried to a great excess. They were very generally worn by persons of rank, and were often bestowed by the sovereign and other superiors on their dependents, as a mark of favour, the extent of which was indicated by the weight of the present. By the

Sumptuary Act of the 37 Edw. III. 1363, artificers, tradesmen, and yeomen, were forbidden to wear *chains*, or any other article of gold or silver.—*Rot. Parl.* ii. 278, 281. Chains were frequently bequeathed in wills; and, from the manner in which they are often described, — for example, "A chain of gold of the old manner, with the name of God in each part," anno 1397; "a chain of gold with white enamel," anno 1537; "a chain of gold with a lion of gold, set with diamonds," anno 1485; "a chain of gold, with water flowers," anno 1490; &c.— an idea may be formed of their workmanship and value. Sir Thomas Parr, father-in-law of Henry VIII., left by his will, dated in 1517, to his son William, his great chain of gold, worth 140*l.*, which had been given to him by that monarch, and which, allowing for the workmanship, must have weighed more than two pounds troy. See *Testamenta Vetusta*, article CHAINS, in the Index. In 1531, a chain of gold weighing 5½ ounces cost 14*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* and in October, 1532, a chain made of gold, weighing 3 ounces, cost 7*l.* 14*s.* — *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* It was formerly the custom to wear the George of the Order of the Garter, and the badges of other Orders, suspended to chains instead of ribbons; and in old portraits, the knights of various Orders are represented with them in that manner. It would seem that this practice ceased about the commencement of the seventeenth century; for, when James VII. of Scotland revived the Order of the Thistle in 1687, the following passage was introduced into the Statutes: — "And we having considered that it was the ancient custom for the sovereign and knights brethren, on their daily apparel, to wear the jewel of the Order in a chain of gold or precious stones, and that the use of ribbons has been brought in since the Most Noble Order of the Thistle was left off, and that chains are not now in use, we have, therefore, thought fit to appoint the jewel of the said Order to be worn with a purple blue ribbon, watered or tabied."

Chairs, coverings of, 27, 28.

Chamberlain, the king's, 83.

Sir Charles Somerset, K.G., Captain of the king's guard, and afterwards Earl of Worcester, was the king's chamberlain in June, 1502.—*Fœdera*, xiii. 13.

———— the queen's, 7.

———— pursuivant, of the king's, 87.

Chamlet, 20, 44.

Chapel, bishop of, the king's, 76. See BISHOP.

——— dean of, the king's, 31, 64.

——— ministers of the king's, 90.

——— money given to the minister of, to drink at a tavern, with a buck, 23.

A feast given them at the queen's expense. A similar entry occurs in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, and appears to have been a common practice.

———, rewards given to the children of the, 54, 83.

In the act of Resumption, 13 Edw. IV., Henry Abingdon was protected in the enjoyment of 40 marks per annum, which had been granted him in May, 5 Edward IV., "for the fyndyng instruction and governaunce of the children of the Chapell of onre Housholde." —*Rot. Parl.* v. 594; vi. 86. In the act of Resumption, of the 22 Edw. IV., Gilbert Banestre was protected in the enjoyment of the same salary for "their exhibition, instruction, and governaunce."— *Ibid.* vi. 200. Among the Privy Purse expenses of Henry the Seventh, is an entry of 2*l.* being paid "To the children of the Chapel for singing Gloria in Excelsis." *Additional MS.* 7099.

Chaplain of the bishop of Murray, a reward given to the, 67.

Chariot, to a poor man that drove the, 51.

Charre, cotton russet for the queen's.

See a Note at the end of the volume, on Chairs and Chariots.

Cheeses brought, 18, 33, 37, 44, 87.

These cheeses came from Lanthony Priory, near Gloucester, and similar entries occur in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, from 1529 to 1532.

Chepstow, 43, 49, 51.

The queen was at Chepstow on the 28th of August, 1502, on which day she seems to have crossed the river Severn near that place, and passed through Thornbury on her road to Berkeley.

Cherries brought, 23, 30, 36.

It is said that Henry VIII. introduced the Kentish cherries. Holland in his additions to Camden, states that Richard Harris, fruiterer, was employed for this purpose, and that these cherries were planted in many parishes near Tenham. *Archæologia*, vli., p. 119. Be this as it may, it is evident from these accounts that cherries were not uncommon in England many years before that monarch's accession.

Chertsey, in Surrey, 17.

Chest, for making a, to put books in, 96.

Cheverons, cloth of gold with, as chair coverings, 28.

Apparently ornaments placed on the coverings, in the form of the heraldic ordinary, called a cheveron. Proofs will be adduced, in a subsequent note, of the frequent use of heraldic terms in the description of apparel and other articles.

Cheyne, Mrs., 77.

One of the queen's gentlewomen.

Chickens brought, 5, 54, 78.

Children, for the expense of, given to the queen, 11, 40, 63, 105.

It appears that the queen adopted two children, one belonging to a person called Maud Hamond, and the other to Thomas Hoden; and that she paid the expenses of their nutriture, which, in one case amounted to 16*s.*, and in the other to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, a difference which, perhaps, arose from their ages. Children were also given to her majesty's consort, and in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh*, is an entry of 20*d.* being paid "to Matthew Johns for a child that was given the king on New Year's Day."—*Additional MS.*, 7099. The practice of giving children to the sovereign, as a New Year's gift, seems to have been continued in the reign of their son, as on the 28th of December, 3rd Hen. VIII., 13*s.* 4*d.* were paid "to a woman that gave the king two children."—*Additional MS.*, 7100.

Child of Grace at Reading, making a shirt for, 50.

Children of the Privy kitchen, 91.

——— King's Chapel. See CHAPEL.

Chollerton, Arnold, 25, 42, 71, 72.

Yeoman usher of the queen's chamber: his wages were 1*s.* a day.

Christenings, money given at, 28, 29.

The queen was probably a sponsor on each of these occasions. Similar entries frequently occur in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* Sir Thomas Boleyn's account of the baptism of Henry, Duke of Alençon, to whom Henry the Eighth was godfather in 1519, affords information as to the manner in which the money given by sponsors, at christenings, was distributed, as well as of the presents usually made on those occasions. Sir Thomas says, "he presented the queen, in Henry's name, with the salt, the cup, and layer of gold," and that the 100*l.* which the king had "sent to give in reward," was bestowed as follows. "First, the norice, oon hundreth crownes; to iiij rockers

of the yong duke's chambre, ij hundreth crownes; to iij gentlewomen of the queen's privy chamber, called femmes de ret...., a hundred and fifty crownes, and at the offryng, xx nobils."—Ellis' *Original Letters*, First Series, i. 160.

Clarycords brought, 41.

"The clarichord is described by Kircher, in his *Musurgia Universalis*, as a Virginal. Luscinius throws something like strips of cloth over the strings, to damp their sounds, and render the instrument more fit for the use of a tranquil convent. That the clarichords were similar to spinnets, or, in fact, to small harpsichords, appears from the description given of them by Luscinius (*Musurgia, seu Praxis, Musicæ*, 1536, p. 9,) 'Omnia hæc instrumenta habent plectra (sic enim illa vocant,) chordas diversis in locis contrectantia, &c.'"—Note by Mr. Ayrton to Ellis's *Original Letters*, Second Series, i. 272. A clarichord is said by Chambers to have been "of the form of a spinette, but more ancient, and to have had forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy springs."—*Todd's Johnson*. Clarychords would seem to have been of considerable value, from 4*l.* being given in reward to the person, apparently a foreigner, who presented a pair to the queen, were it not that only ten shillings were paid for a pair in the same year by Henry the Seventh.—*Additional MS.*, 7099. Among the musical instruments which belonged to Henry VIII., were two pair of claricordes; and Skelton thus speaks of the instrument:—

"The *clarichord* hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is wrested high and low."

An extensive list, with valuable notes, of musical instruments used in the commencement of the 17th centnry, will be found in the *History of Hengrave*, pp. 23, 24, where virginals are often meutioned, but clarycords do not occur. "The Claricord is frequently represented on ancient bas reliefs in churches, both in France and in England, which differs materially from the Dulcimer." D.

Clegge, Hamlet, 21, 62.

One of the queen's servants.

Clerk of the works at Richmond, 18.

Nicholas Grey.

Cloaks, the queen's, 19, 54.

Cloaks made of velvet and sarsnet, furred, &c. were also worn by men.—*Rot. Parl.* ii. 279, 281; iv. 227. And in the 3rd, 4th, and 22nd of Edw. IV., no person, under the degree of a lord, was allowed to wear a cloak or gown which was not of sufficient length, "as beyng upright, to cover his prevey membres and buttocks," upon pain of being fined 20*s.*—*Rot. Parl.* v. 505; vi. 221.

Close carre. See Car.

Closet, Clerk of the Queen's, 50.

Master Hardlng.

Cloth for, 25, 38, 74, 105.

—— given to divers persons, 74.

—— Holland, 17.

—— of gold, 28.

—— rich, of tissue, 66.

Clouds, embroidered, 83.

On beds, &c. See Beds.

Cloughting, shoes for, 61.

Strengthening them with clout or hob nails, and sometimes with a thin plate of Iron called a clout. *Todd's Johnson*. In Palsgrave's "Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse," 'cloute of a sho' is translated, "ung talon; ung devant, ung debout."

Clowts, for, 103.

An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.—*Todd's Johnson*.

Coals, for, 83.

Coats, for, 20, 70, 76, 105.

—— of Kendal, for the fool, 24.

Coberley, in Gloucestershire, 44, 51.

The very curious and ancient manor-house of Coberley, which is noticed by Leland, has been lately pulled down. D.

Coffer, a, 32.

—— Fraunces, 29.
Apparently the carriage of a coffer belonging to a person called Francis.

Cokthorp, to our Lady of, 3.

Colbronde, George, 84.
One of the queen's servants.

Coldharbour, to the keeper of, 91.
See this word in the index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Colts, expense of breaking in and marking, 79.

Cokeham, 106.
In Berkshire. These lands and Bray formed part of the appurtenances of the manor of Stratfeld Mortimer, which was assigned as part of the queen's jointure in 1495.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 464.

Cokkes, Richard, 56.
A beer brewer of London.

Conewey, John, a smith, 25.

Confeccionary, the, 90.

Confessor, the queen's, 32, 59.
Dr. Underwood. See UNDERWOOD.

———— for fetching him, 11.

Conserva cherries, brought, 30.
A conserve of cherries.

Conyngsby, Humphrey, sergeant at law, 101.
Ancestor of the Earl and Countess Coningsby. He was made Sergeant at Law in 1496, became King's Sergeant in 1501, and in the 2nd Henry VIII. was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench.

Cook, for the Queen's mouth, 78.
In the Act of Resumption, 28 Henry VI., anno 1450, "John Gourney, Maister Coke for our mouthe," and "Thomas Cateby, Yoman Cooke for oure mouthe," are specially protected from its effects.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 192, 195. And a "Thomas Cornyssh, Squier, Cooke for our mouthe," is protected in his annuity of 10*l.* by the Act of Resumption, 7th and 8th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* p. 591.
A "Yoman Cook for the mouth," and a Grome for the Mouth formed part of the household of the Earl of Northumberland, in 1512. The duty of each was "to attend hourly in the kitching at the haistry for roisting of meat at braikefestis and meallis."—*Northumberland Household Book*, ed. 1827, pp. 41, 325, 326, 415. These offices still exist in the royal household.

Coope, John, 27, 103.
A tailor of London.

Coote, Henry, 92.
A goldsmith of London.

Coot's Place. See COT'S PLACE.

Cordener, *i. e.* Cordwainer, the Queen's, 85.

Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, 35.
A lodge in the forest of Whichwood, near Woodstock.

Cornish, —, 83.
William Cornish, jun. is mentioned in Burney's *History of Music*, as a composer of this period. The extracts from the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, in the *Additional MS.* 7099, present the following notices of him. To Cornish, of the King's Chapel, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And again, on the 31st December, 1502, 2*l.* In the 7th Henry VII., "one Cornisshe" received "for a prophecy in reward 12*s.*;" who was probably the same person.

Corpus Christi Day, a gown fetched against, 33.
On this feast a splendid procession always took place, and from the description of the gown—cloth of gold furred with pawmpilion—sent for by the queen, she was probably dressed in a sumptuous manner on the occasion.

Cosham, in Wiltshire, 67.

Cosham Park, the Keeper of, 46.
In Wiltshire. It formed part of the lands assigned to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. the queen's mother.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 627. Leland says "The mansion place at

Cosham Park appertained to the earldom of Cornwall, and was wont to he in dowage to the queene of England." *Itinerary*, ii., p. 28. D.

Cot's Place, 46, 49, 60.
Coates, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. The queen appears to have been there on the 12th of September.

Cotton, russet, 104.

Cotton, Dame Margaret, 25, 32, 63, 75, 76, 97.
Thls person had the care of the queen's nephews and niece, the children of her sister Katherine hy Lord William Courtenay, and of her Majesty's protegé, Edward Pallet. It is difficult, if not impossible, to identify her, or either of the individuals mentioned as Anthony, Richard, and Sir Roger Cotton. A Thomas Cotton of Cunnington, Esq., in his will proved in 1517, speaks of his *son Richard;* his *uncle Richard*, and his *brothers Richard* and *Anthony* Cotton, and his sister Margaret, a nun, some of whom were probably the persons here noticed. The name of "George Cotton" and "the three Cottons" are also mentioned as having shot with Henry VIII. in the *Privy Purse Expenses* of that monarch, between 1529 and 1532. A Sir Roger Cotton, knight, was protected in the enjoyment of the grant of the lands of William Barley, Esq., hy statute 11 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 507. Henry VIII. paid a visit to a Sir Robert Cotton in January, 1511; and as the king then offered to Our Lady of Walsingham, his seat was perhaps near that chapel.—*Additional* MS. 7100. Iu the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1526, is an entry of 6*s.* 8*d.* heing received from a "Richard Cotton for his grave." Nichols' *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 9.

——— Anthony, 30.

——— Richard, 51.

——— Sir Roger, sister of, 75.

Counsel, queen's, the clerk of the, 101, 102.

——— Chamber, keeper of the Queen's, 101.
John Holand.

——— the Queen's, for making a chest to put books in, in the, 96.

Courser, a, brought, 89.

Couper, Sir Thomas, parson of St. Bennetts, 25.

Courtenay, Edmond, Lord, 32.
Evidently a mistake for *Edward*. See p. 103.

———, Lord Edward, 20, 25, 32, 62, 70, 76, *ter*. 100, 103, *bis*.

——— Lord Henry, 20, 25, 62, 63, *bis*, 70, 75, 76, 77, *bis*, 79, 88, 100, 104.

——— Lady Katherine. See KATHERINE.
Youngest child of King Edward IV., wife of Lord William Courtenay, and mother of the Lords Henry and Edward, and Lady Margaret Courtenay mentioned iu these accounts.

——— Lady Margaret, 25, 63, *ter*, 76, 77, *bis*, 79, 100.

——— Lord William, 6, 17.
Lord William Courtenay, son and heir of Edward, seventh Earl of Devon, of that illustrious house, married Katharine, youngest daughter of King Edward IV., and died 9th June, 1511, having had issue by her, Henry, who became eighth Earl of Devon; Margaret, who died young, having been choked with a fish bone; and, we learn for the first time, from these accounts, a son Edward, who died on the 13th July, 1502 [p. 32, 63,] and the expenses of whose funeral amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* [p. 103.] It appears that their aunt, the queen, paid the expense of their diet and clothes; that they were under the care of Dame Margaret Cotton, at a place belonging to Sir John Hosy, in Essex, near Havering

Coffer, a, 32.

—— Fraun—

Appare
belong
Frar

Cokth

Colb

C

brought,

4.

which water is car-

between two per-

Todd's Johnson.

Crossmer, Ralph, 102.

Crewell, black, to purfulle roses, 68.

"Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball." — *Todd's Johnson.* "Crule, or caddas, *saysette*"—Palsgrave's *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse*, 1530. "A coote and a cappe of green clothe fringed with red *crule* and lyned with fryse," was part of the apparel ordered to be delivered for the use of Sommers, Henry the Eighth's fool, in 1535. *Crule*, of various colonrs, also fringed his hoods, &c.—*Archæologia*, ix. 249. The word frequently occurs in the list of furniture in the *History of Hengrave:* "black and yellow lace of *crewell*," p. 32; "fringed with *crewell*," p. 34.

Crowham, Our Lady of, 3.

Crowmer, William, 6, 57.

Gentleman usher of the queen's chamber. A Nicholas and William Crowmer were protected in the enjoyment of the offices of constable and porter of Pevensey Castle in Sussex, in the Act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 374b. It was perhaps the said Nicholas Crowmer who was a gentleman usher to Edward IV. and attended his majesty's funeral. — *Archæologia*, i. 353.

—— a daughter of, 8, 57.

A nun in the Minories, to whom 2*s.* were presented by the queen "in almous."

—— Bridget, 23.

One of the queen's attendants, and probably another daughter of the said William Crowmer.

Crowmer, Mrs. Ann, 12, 99.

One of the queen's gentlewomen, and probably the wife or daughter of William Crowmer above-mentioned. As she was paid her salary at Christmas, 1503, the entry in May, 1502, of 40*s.* in reward "at her departing from the court," cannot mean that she then permanently quitted the queen's service.

Croydon, 14.

The princess, widow of Prince Arthur, appears to have been at the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace, at Croydon, in May, 1502.

Crotchets, for, 92.

Crane, a, brought, 51.

Cupboard cloths, 77.

Cloths used to cover cupboards, which were a kind of side board. In the list of furniture in Henry VIII.'s palaces, in the Harleian MS. 1419, "A large cup board carpet of grene cloth of gold, with workes lyned with bockeram, conteyning in lengthe three yards iij quarters," is mentioned; and the word "cupboard" thus occurs in it:—"Item, Two cuppbordes, with ambries, ij tabells with trestels, one forme, and one stoole." "One table, and a cuppborde." "A cuppborde joyned to the wall, conteyning a holy water stock of marble," &c.—See a note to the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 313. Cupboard is thus mentioned in Palsgrave, *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse*, 1530: "Cupborde of plate, or to sette plate upon, *buffet*;" "cupborde to putte meate in, *dressoyer*;" and also, "Coupborde, unes almoires." "Two joyned *coobards* made fast to the wainskote."—*History of Hengrave*, p. 22. "A large *coobard carpett for the coobarde*, of Turkeye work."—*Ibid.* p. 26. In the *Northumberland Household Book*, among the "linnen cloth" were, "For a cupboard cloth of ij breids for the sellar, iiij elnz viz. ij elnys longe and ij yerdes brode a pece. A aingle cupboard cloth for the said

sellar, ij elnys longe and a yerde brode."—Ed. 1827, p. 16. In the list of persons to attend the earl "at his borde daily, and have no more but his revercion except brede and drynk," were, "a yoman of the chambre to kepe the *cupborde* at the sellar. A yoman or a grome to awayte upon the cupborde as panteler. A yoman or a groome to awayte upon the cupborde as butler."—*Ibid.* p. 362. It was one of Lord Fairfax's orders to his servants, in the middle of the seventeenth century, "Let no man fill beere or wine but the *cupborderd-keeper*, who must make choice of his glasses or cups for the company, and not serve them hand over heade. He must also know which be for beere, and which for wine; for it were a foul thing to mix them together.—*Ibid.* p. 424.

Curtain, of beds, 65.

——— rings, 65.

Cushion, a, brought, 13.

——— for various, 28.

Cutlerd, Richard, 101.

Dachet ferry, the keeper of, 62.

——— to the ferryman at, 30.

Damask, for, 19, 25, 65, 69.

——— gold of, 8.

Dancing, to a maid of Spain that danced before the queen, 89.

Apparently one of the servants of Katherine of Arragon. Payments of this kind were extremely common. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, are entries of payments "to the woman that sung before the king and the queen in reward, 6*s.* 8*d.*" "To a woman that singeth with a fiddle, 2*s.*" "To the queen's fiddler 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" "To little maiden the tumbler, 20*s.*" *Additional MS.* 7099. See Strutt's remarks on dancing, tumbling, &c., in his *Sports and Pastimes*.

Darcy, Sir Thomas, 2.

Probably Sir Thomas Darcy, K G. who was afterwards summoned to parliament as Lord Darcy of Chiche, and who was eminently distinguished in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.; but incurring the displeasure of the latter monarch, was beheaded and attainted in 1538. His wife is called in these accounts "Lady Nevill:" he is stated to have married to his first wife Dousabella, danghter and heir of Sir Richard Tempest, Knt., but whether she was the widow of a Knight of the name of Nevill has not been ascertained. In the 17th Henry VII., Sir Thomas Darcy was sent on an embassy to Scotland, and the following entry occurs in the Privy Purse of that sovereign. "To Sir Thomas Darcy going in embasade to Scotland 20*l.*"

Darrell, Sir Edward, 89.

Of Littlecotes in Wiltshire, afterwards vice-chamberlain to Queen Katherine of Arragon, and a person of some eminence in the reign of Henry VIII. He was married on the 25th April, 1512, as on that day Henry VIII. offered at his marriage, but whether the lady was his *first* wife Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Croft, Knt., or his second, the daughter of Lord Fitzwalter (Harl. MS. 807,) is uncertain.

Dartford, 49.

Davy, Edward, 9.

One of the queen's servants.

Davys, Mrs., 64.

Dean, Agnes, 46, 64, 100.

The queen's laundress. Her wages were 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and she was allowed 4*d.* per diem for food for her horse when attending her majesty on her journies.

Dean of the King's Chapel, 64.

Dean, Little, and forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, to a person who found iron there, 38.

In the reign of Edward II., the tythe of a mine there was granted to the Bishop of Landaff; and in the 2nd of Edward III., that bishop claimed the tenth of all iron within the parish of Newland, as impropriator, which was allowed. —*Rot. Parl.* ii., p. 13, 85.

Decouns, Richard, Mr., 1, 32, 100, 101, 102, 107.
The receiver of the revennes of the queen's lands, and the keeper of the expenses of her privy purse. He belonged also to the office of the Signet.

Deconson, John, 12.
Servant of the Prior of Hechyn.

Denouse, Richard, 100.
A minstrel

Denton, Mrs. Elizabeth, 88, 99.
One of the ladies attached to the queen's person, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. After her majesty's death, on the 23rd June, 1503, she was paid 20*l.*, probably her wages, "for the queen's debts." *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*

——— William, 100.
Carver to the queen. He was specially protected in the enjoyment of the carvership in the Act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 356.

Denys, Mrs. Mary, 99.
A lady attached to the queen's person.

——— Hugh, 41.
One of the queen's servants.

Derby, Earl of, 21.
Thomas, second Lord Stanley, and first Earl of Derby, K.G. He married Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., and died in 1504.

Dertford, Abbess of, 29.
Lady Bridget Plantagenet, the queen's sister, took the veil in the abbey of Dertford. This notice of the abbess was of a payment to her of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the expenses of her illustrious charge.

Desar. See Disar.

Devon, Earl of, 6, 86.
Edward Courtenay, K.G., grandson and heir of Hugh, brother of Edward third Courtenay Earl of Devon. He was created Earl of Devon 26th October, 1485, and died in 1509. The "Lord William Courtenay," his son and heir, married Katherine Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV., and the queen's younger sister See Courtenay, and the Introductory Remarks.

Devizes in Wiltshire, 67.

——— the keeper of the park of, 47, 48.

Dice, money for playing at, 52, *bis.*
See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 315.

"Disguysing," the, 21, 78.
Disguisings, so termed from the performers appearing disguised, and which are the origin of masquerades, very nearly resembled mumming, and were the chief amusement at Christmas, and on other great occasions, in the houses of persons of rank from a very early period. Strutt states that "it frequently happened that the whole company appeared in borrowed characters, and full license of speech being granted to every one, the discourses were not always kept within the bounds of decency;" he adds that they were particularly splendid in the reign of Henry VIII., and extended to the lower orders, but that many irregularities having arisen from persons going in the streets in masks, it was enacted by statute 3rd Henry VIII., cap. ix., that no person should appear abroad like mummers, covering their faces with visors, and in disguised apparel, under the pain of imprisonment for three months; and a penalty of 20*s.* was exacted from all persons who kept visors in their houses for the purpose of mumming.—*Sports and Pastimes*, 223, 224. The entries in these Accounts relating to the subject are of payments for ornaments for the jackets of the performers, and of costs of the royal livery for the trumpeters, and for various minstrels, who assisted. An idea of the expense attending these amusements may be formed from the following entries among the *Privy Purse Expenses* of Henry VII. and VIII., one of which corroborates Strutt's statement, that persons of the highest rank

condescended to take a part in them. "To Walter Alwyn in full payment for the Disguising made at Christmas, 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" "To Jaques Haute for the Disguising, 20*l.*" At another time "for his bille for his Disguysings, 13*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*" "To my Lord Suffolk, my Lord Essex, my Lord William, and other, for the Disguysing, 40*l.*" "To Peche (qr. Patch the fool) for the Disguising in reward, 26*l.* 14*s.*" "To Lewis Adam that made disguisings, 10*l.*" On the 2nd September, 1st Henry VIII. "For the Disguysings before the Ambassadors of Flaundres, 60*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*" In the *Privy Purse Expenses* of the latter Monarch in 1532, is a payment of 11*l.* 3*s.* for "masking gere when the King was at Calys," p. 270.

Disar, to a, 53, 87.

Evidently the more ancient Dissours or Sayers, and in French, Conteurs or Jestours, literally Tale-tellers, who recited either their own compositions or those of others, consisting of popular tales and romances. Gower, describing a coronation of a Roman Emperor, says—

"When every ministrell had playde,
And every *dissour* had sayde,
Which was most pleasant in his ear."—Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 162, 163.

The entry in p. 52 justifies the idea that, in 1503, a Disar or Desar was an actor as well as a reciter. "To a Disar, that played the Shepherd before the Queen, in reward 3*s.* 4*d.*," which it is presumed meant the Shepherd in the Adoration. From the entry in p. 86, of money paid in reward "to William Tyler, *Desar*, late servant to the Earl of Oxford," and an entry in the *Privy Purse Expenses* of Henry the Seventh, in August 1498, of 6*s.* 8*d.* being given "to my Lord of Oxford's Jocular," it appears that a Disar and a Jocular, like Minstrels and Fools, then formed part of the establishment of persons of rank.

Does, brought, 81, 83, 84, 86, 97.

Dolbyn, Hugh, 9.

One of the Royal Servants.

Dorset, Receipt of the Queens' revenues in the County of, 105.

Doublets, for making, 34, 46, 69, 93.

Dover, Our Lady of, 3.

Called "Our Lady in the Rock at Dover," in the "*Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*," p. 273. Henry himself paid 4*s.* 8*d.* as his offering there on his landing at Dover from Calais on the 14th November, 1532.

Droon, a Minstrel that played on the, 2.

A Drum. "To a droner that played on the drone, 10*s.*" *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* "1579. Paid to the soiers, the ansyant bearer, and to him that played upon the *drone*."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster*, in Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 19. The person who beat this instrument was also called a "drombeslade" and a "drounslate."—*Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, 1532. p. 316.

Drops, for, 21.

An ornament on jackets used by Mummers.

Drying money, to footmen, for their, 81.

The word *drying* thus occurs in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, in 1527, and is supposed by Dr. Pegge to mean *cleaning*. "For *drying* of the Pix for the sacrament against Ester, 4*d.*" —Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 109. There is no difficulty in supposing that the Queen's footmen received an allowance of money for cleaning, whilst her Majesty was on a progress.

Duffyn, John, 5, 32, 37, 47, 58, 66, 71, 72, 93, 94, 96.

A groom of the Queen's chamber. His wages were 10*d.* a day.

Dung hill, for casting a, 79.
Durham, Bishop of, his residence in London, 61
The Princess Katherine was there on the 6th November, 1502.
Dyer, to a, for dyeing cloth, 81.

Easthampstead, 52, 53, 57, 59, 72.
In Berkshire. The Queen arrived there on the 11th October, 1502, and remained some days.
Eching hoops of the wheels of the car, for, 34.
"To Eche" is to add to or increase. Thus Chaucer—
"Delitith nought in wo thy wo to seche
As doen these folis that ther sorowes *eche*
With sorowe, whan they han misavinture."
Troilus and Creseide, i. 705.
It was also used synonymously with to lengthen. "For *echyng* of a veil 10 elnes of lynnen cloth." Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, temp. Hen. VII., printed in Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 98.
Edward, Lord.
Son of Lord William Courtenay, by Katherine the Queen's sister. —See COURTENAY.
Edward IV., King, servants of, 23, 30, 67, 77.
Edward, Prince, offering to, 3.
Query, if to the shrine of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth.
Eggs, for, 14, 56.
Eldreton, Thomas, 103.
Apparently one of the Queen's servants.
Elnestow, in Bedfordshire, Abbess of, 37, 47.
Ely, Bishop of, 90.
Richard Redman, who was translated from Exeter in September, 1501, and died 26th August, 1505.
Elyot, Richard, the Queen's Attorney, 100.
According to Dugdale's *Origines*, he was made a Sergeant at Law in Michaelmas Term, 1505; but he is described with that title on the *Rolls of Parliament* two years before, namely, in the 19th Hen. VII., 1503, as a Commissioner for Wiltshire in the collection of the aid for Knighting the Prince. Eliot was made a Judge of the Common Pleas in April, 1514, and died in 1520.
Elys, Roger, 37.
One of the Queen's servants.
Embroiderer, to the Queen's, 13, 55, 82, 86.
He was allowed 16*d.* a week for his board wages, and 2*l.* a year for his house-rent.
Empson, Richard, 101.
The celebrated instrument of Henry the Seventh's extortions.
Esterfeld, Mr., of Bristol, 43.
John Esterfeld was one of the Commissioners in Bristol for collecting the subsidy, in the 12th Hen. VII., 1496.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 518. He was sheriff of Bristol in 1482 and May, 1484. Evans's *Annals of Bristol*. A person of the same name represented Bristol in parliament in 1595 and 1597, and was mayor of that city in 1594.
Essex, receipt of the Queen's revenues in the county of, 109.
Eton, Our Lady of, 3.
Estate, a Cloth of, 66.
This entry minutely describes a "Cloth of Estate," or the canopy under which persons of high rank generally sat.
Ewelm, 52, 59, 71.
In Oxfordshire. The Queen was there on the 13th October, 1502. This manor belonged to William de la Pole, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Suffolk, in consequence of his marriage with Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Chaucer, son of the Poet, and was forfeited by the Duke's attainder in 1450. It was, however, restored to his grandson and heir, Edmond de la Pole (son and heir of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, sister of

King Edward the Fourth), in 1495.

Ewry, office of the, 80, 90.
The office of the Royal Household in which the Ewers or basons, &c., for washing the hands before and after meals were kept. A full account of this office, which still exists, and of the duty of the persons attached to it, will be found in the *Liber Niger Domus Regis, Edw. IV.*, p. 83, printed by the Society of Antiquaries, in the "Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household," in 1790. Mr. Sharon Turner has misunderstood what was meant by "the Ewry," in his History of the reign of Richard the Third, as he speaks of Richard's having "*a palace in London, called the Ewer.*"

Exeter, Bishop of, 90.
John Arundel, who was translated from Litchfield and Coventry, on the 29th June, 1502, and died 15th March, 1504

Faggots, for, 80.

Fairford, 45, 46, 47, 49, 60, 67.
In Gloucestershire. It appears that the Queen was there in September, 1502.

Fairfax, Robert, 2.
Robert Fairfax, upon which name Fuller observes "a pulchro capillitio, from the fair hair, either bright in colour, or comely for the plenty thereof; their motto, in allusion to their name Fare, fac (say do)—such the sympathy it seems between their tongues and hearts, was of the Yorkshire family of that name, was a Doctor in Music of Cambridge, and was incorporated of Oxford in the year 1511." He was an eminent English Composer during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. Bishop Tanner says, he was of Bayford, in the County of Hertford, and that he died at St. Albans, which Hawkins observes, "is very probable, for he was either organist or chanter of the Abbey church there, and lies buried therein." His arms were affixed over the place of his interment, but have long been hid by the seat of the Mayor of that town. His curious collection of MSS. by himself and other Composers, were in the possession of General Fairfax, upon whose demise they formed part of the Thoresby Collection.—See Bliss's Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*, i. 34.

Fastern, 45, 48, 97.

——— Park, 86.
In Wiltshire. The park and pasture of Fastern were part of the Queen's jointure.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 462.

Fawn, a, brought, 18.

Feckenham, Receiver of the Lordship of, 110.

Fee Farms, 109.
"A fee farm rent is a rent charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands, at the time of its reservation: for a grant of lands reserving so considerable a rent is, indeed, only letting lands to farm in fee-simple, instead of the usual methods for life or years."—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, ii. 43.

Feld, John, 28, 36, 40, 44, 59, 60, 87.
Groom of the Queen's Chamber. His wages were six-pence a day.

Fent of gowns, 89.
"Fente of a gowne—fente."—Palsgrave's *Esclarcissement de la langue Francoyse.* This word is translated by cleft, rift, slit, &c., by Cotgrave. "*Fente* d'une chemise" is the *bosom*, and as this entry relates to fur for the collar and *fent* of a gown, it probably meant the part over the bosom.

Fines, money received for, 110.

Firing, for, 45, 91.

Fishe, Thomas, 30.

Fitzherbert, Mrs. Elizabeth, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen. Perhaps this lady was sister of Sir Anthony Fitz Herbert, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the next reign, and eldest daughter of Ralph Fitz Herbert, of Norbury, by Elizabeth Marshal, his first wife.—G.

Fitz Williams, John, 9.
One of the Queen's servants.
Flannel, for, 94.
Fleming, Ann, called the great, a gown given to, 69.
Perhaps the person who is thus mentioned in the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, in August, 1503—"To the long Fleming for a horse."—*Add. MS.* 7099.
Flexley Abbey, 44, 46, 47.
——— for offerings to the high altar at, 38.
Flaxley, near Newnham, in Gloucestershire. This place was visited in August, 1502, by the Queen during her progress into Wales.
Flowers, for, 4.
Fool, William, the Queen's, for his board, clothes, and expenses, whilst sick, 6, 24, 26, *bis*, 61, *bis*.
Two shillings a month were allowed for his board.
——— the Lord Privy Seal's, 91.
——— my Lord of York's, 2.
The fool of Henry, Duke of York, afterwards King Henry the Eighth. These entries afford little information on the subject of Fools, which has been ably discussed by Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare* (See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 319); but they corroborate the fact that a fool always formed part of the establishments of persons of distinction. The following entries relative to "Fools," in the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, and in those of the 1st of Henry the Eighth, may be acceptable. "To Thomas Blackall, the King's fool, 6*s.* 8*d.*" "To Patch the fool in reward." "To the foolyshe Duke of Lancastre." "To the Lord Privy Seal's fool." "For a horse, saddle, and bridle, for Dego, the Spanish fool, 18*s.* 6*d.*" "For Duk the fool's raiment." "To the King of France's fool in reward, 4*l.*" "To the King of Castile's fool."—*Add. MS.* 7099, 7010.
Of these fools the Lord Privy Seal's and Patch are the only ones noticed in the Queen's Privy Purse Expenses. It is not a little remarkable that Henry the Seventh should have allowed a fool to be nick-named the "Duke of *Lancaster*," as it was his greatest pride to elevate the house of Lancaster in the estimation of the world. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1485, is the following entry: "Item at the burying of Mr. John, the Queen's foole;" and in the list of New Year's gifts in 1556, was "geven by the Quein's Maiestie the 5th of December to a woman dwelling at Bury, for healing Jane the foole her eye, oon guilt salte with a cover," weighing 10oz. 3qr.; and "to Mr. Ayer, for kepinge the saide Jane during the tyme of the healing of her eye two guilt salts with a cover, 18oz. di." — Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, pp. 3, 27, 28.
Footmen, the Queen's, for bonnets, shirts, and other clothes for, 46, 69, 70, 75, 81, 93, 96.
——— to the, for their drying money, 81.
See DRYING.
Fotheringhay, 79, 111.
Fowler, William, 81.
A Dyer of Londou.
Fox, fur of, 17.
Fustian, for, 16, 38, 73.
Franches, *i. e.* franchises, 106.
Fraunceys, his expenses, 51.
Frese, for, 45.
Coarse Cloth. See a note in the "*Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*," p. 321.
Friars Observants of Greenwich, 56.
——— of Canterbury, 57.
Fringes for curtains, 65.
Frontlets, for, 92.
——— gold, for fetching the Queen's, 68.
A frontlet is described by Nares

as a forehead-band, worn to make the forehead smooth. Among the effects of Henry the Eighth in the list in the *Harleian MS.*, 1419, are, "Frontellets of crimson satten, embraudered with perles."—Strutt's *Horda*, iii. 80. And in the Regulations made by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, for the mourning of women of rank in 1492, Countesses and Duchesses were allowed "one barbe, one *frontelett*, and two or four kerchiefs."—Strutt's *Dresses and Habits*, ii. 325. An entry of "four old frontletts of dyvers colours of velvet," occurs in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, in 1524, printed in Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 125. Though, as it seems, generally made of cloth, silk, or velvet, as in the entry in p. 92, where, together with bonnets, &c., they formed part of a silk-woman's bill, it is evident from p. 68, that they were also made of gold. By statute 17 Edw. IV., the wives, and daughters unmarried, of persons having possessions of the yearly value of 10*l.* and upwards, were permitted to "use and wear frontlettes of blak velvet, or of any other cloth of silk of the colour of blak."—*Rot. Parl.*, vi. 189. Among the entries in the *Privy Purse Expenses* of Henry the Seventh, is a payment in 1492, of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* "To the Queen's grace for *frontlets*"—and on another occasion, of exactly the same sum for "*frontlets of gold.*"—*Add. MS.* 7099. In the *Privy Purse Expenses* of the Princess, afterwards Queen, Mary, is "Payed for a *frountlet* loste in a wager to my Lady Margaret, liij *li.*," which must, from the price, have been of gold.

Fruit, brought, 93.

Frye, Sir John, a Priest who farmed, *i. e.* rented lands at Worthy Mortimer, to let again, 107.

Fuller, Thomas, Mercer of London, 22, 27.

Fur, of fox, 17.

Furness, Abbot of, 110.

Furring of gowns, 89.

The use of Furs was confined to persons of rank by various legislative provisions. See *Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 278, 279, 281, 282; iii. 63; v. 505; vi. 221; and Strutt's *Dresses*.

Fustian, 105.

Fyll, the King's Painter, 36.

In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, in April, 1503, his name is thus mentioned—"To Thomas Stirr, for painting two Tabernacles, 6*l.*" "To Robert Fylle, for making of the same, 8*l.*"—See PAINTING and REYNOLDS.

Garter, for lace and buttons for the King's mantle, of the Order of the, 8.

Gear, for a kirtle, and other, 54.

This word was used with the greatest latitude to indicate similar articles to any one which might be the last spoken of. See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* in 1532, p. 323.

Gentleman, William, 41, 56, 88.

Page of the Queen's Chamber.

Gentlewomen, for the conveyance of the Queen's. See BARGE.

Gentyll, James, Mercer of London, 24, 60.

In the 19th Hen. VII., after the Queen's death, he was paid 30*l.* for the Queen's debt by the King.

Girdle, to a Monk that brought our Lady's, 78.

Probably one of the numerous Relicks with which the monasteries and abbies then abounded, and which might have been brought to the Queen for her to put on when in labour, as it was a common practice for women in that situation to wear blessed girdles. In a curious MS. of the fifteenth century, in the possession of the Rev. James Dallaway, entitled "The Knowyng of Woman Kynde," one recipe in dif-

ficult cases is, "to wryte the salme of Magnificath in a longe scrow and gyrdit abowte her, and sche shall be delyvert." Charms applied to particular parts of the body, under such circumstances, are perhaps not yet entirely obsolete. See Brand's *Popular Antiquities.*

Girdle, materials for, 9, 51.

——— harnesses for, 84.

Numerous notices relative to the use of girdles occur on the *Rolls of Parliament.* See *Rot. Parl.* vi. 278, 279, 281, 282; iii. 296, 506, 542, 593; and Iv. 73. By statute 3 Edw. IV., no person was permitted to wear a girdle harnessed with gold or silver in any part over gilt, who had not yearly possessions of the value of 40*l.*; but the wives of Squires of the Household, Yeomen of the Crown, and Squires and Gentlemen, and of Mayors, Aldermen, and Bailiffs, might wear gilt girdles and kerchiefs, of the price of a plyte of 5*s.*, v. 505.

Glasbury, Henry, 91.

——————— wife of, 96.

Gloucester, city of, 46.

——————— to an Anchoress at, 67.

——————— to the Rood near, 67.

——————— Receipt of the Queen's revenues in the county of, 108.

Gold, flat and round, 55.

The latter was eight-pence an ounce dearer than the former.

—— of Venice, 8, 23, 27.

—— Damask, *i.e.*, Damascus gold.

Goldsmiths, to, 64, 92, 98.

Goodman, Thomas, 101.

Goodriche, Thomas, 10, 64.

A Mercer of London.

Goose, John, 2.

The Duke of York's Fool, a name probably bestowed on him from his situation.

Goshawks, brought, 43, 86.

——————— Keeper of the Queen's, 94, 100.

Gough, Margaret, 102.

One of the Queen's servants.

Gowns, for, 16, 17, 22, 25, 34, 35, 40, 68, 69, 70, 105.

——— various, described, 68, *bis.*

Gowns, materials for making, 8.

——— for mending, 7, 93.

——— for furring and the cuffs of, 89.

——— wedding, 49.

——— for the carriage of the Queen's, 17.

——— for fetching divers, 33, 68.

An elaborate account of the gowns worn at this and earlier periods, will be found in Strutt's *Dresses and Habits.* Henry the Seventh gave the Queen in 1500, 20*l.* "to buy gold of Venice for to make a gown."—*Add. MS.* 7099.

Grantham, to the brotherhood of Jesus Guild in, 51.

Grace, the Rood of, in Kent, 3.

Grapes, brought, 52.

Grayling of tapetts for the sumpter horse, 14.

Tapets, cut or rounded, like the partlton line called in Heraldry *engrailed.* Instances occur in these accounts of the use of terms in the notices of dress, furniture, &c., which are now confined to Heraldry, as Chevrons, Pales, &c. Chaucer's *Personnes Tale* presents several examples of the kind, "as to the first sinne, in superfluitee of clothing, whiche that maketh it so dere to the harme of the peple not only the cost of the enbrouding, the disguising, *endenting* or *barring*, *ounding*, *paling*, winding or *bending*." The word *engrailed* is thus used in the list of articles delivered for the coronation of Richard the Third—"rede cloth *engreyled* with vj yerdes of white woolen cloth."—*Antiquarian Repertory.*—Ed. 1807. vol. i. p. 50.

Gravesend, 96, 97.

Grease, bought, 37.

Greenway, William, wife of, 16.

Greenwich, 5, 6, *bis*, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 36, 42, 70, 74, 87, 88, 92, 107.

Her Majesty was at Greenwich

on the 6th, 10th, 27th April; 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 18th of May; and on the 14th November, 1502.

Greenwich, Friars Observants of, 55.

Grey, Dame Katherine, 62.
Apparently one of the queen's ladies. She probably was the Lady Grey in whose chamber a man was slain; but it is difficult to identify her.—See BURIALS.

——, Nicholas, 7, 18.
Clerk of the Works at Richmond.

Greyhounds, the expense of the Queen's, 33, 59, 88.
The keeper of these dogs was allowed 2*d.* a day for their support.

Grice, John, apothecary, 8, 27, 48, 49,

Griffiths, ——, 97.
It seems that this person had been Yeoman of the Queen's Chamber; and that he retired to the monastery of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The expenses of his entering there, as well as of his funeral, were defrayed by the Queen; whence it may be inferred that he was a favourite Servant.

Grigg, Sir John, 80.

Grooms and Pages of the Queen's Chamber, to, in reward, 78.

Guard, to the King's, in reward, 38.

Guides, to, 32, 46, *bis*, 47, 97.

Guildford, Lady Jane, 52, 99.
One of the ladies attached to the Queen's person, and apparently Jane, the second wife of Sir Richard Guildford, K.G., and sister of Nicholas Lord Vaux. It is probable that it was this lady who accompanied the Princess Mary, sister of Henry the Eighth, to France, on her marriage with Louis the Twelfth, in 1514, as mistress of her maids of honour, whose unceremonious dismissal, together with all the bride's other English attendants, by Louis, the morning after his nuptials, is the subject of complaint from Mary to Henry and Cardinal Wolsey, in two letters printed in Ellis's *Original Letters*, First Series, i. 115—119. The young queen calls her "my mother Guildford," and says, she has not yet seen "yn Fraunce eny lady or gentill woman, so necessary for me as sche ys, nor zet so mete to do the kynge my brother service as sche ys;" and begs she may be immediately sent back to her—"for," she adds, "I had as lefe lose the wynnynge I schalle have yn France, as to lose her counseil when I shall lacke yt." In a letter from the Earl of Worcester to Wolsey, also printed in Mr. Ellis's *Letters*, his Lordship acknowledges the Cardinal's letter, acquainting him with Henry's pleasure "touching the retorne of my *Lady* Gildford:" he then explains Louis's reasons for dismissing his wife's English retinue, and states, that his Majesty persisted in refusing to allow them to return.—*Original Letters*, Second Series, i. 244. This lady, in the 6th Henry VIII., had a grant of an annuity of 20*l.* for her services to the king, to his father, his mother, and his sisters the Queens of France and Scotland. The Guildford family were peculiar favourites both of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. The husband, and Sir Henry the son, of the lady here noticed, were honoured with the Garter; and the latter, at whose marriage on the 25th April, 1512, both Henry the Eighth and the Princess of Castile offered, was Comptroller of the Household, &c., to the latter Monarch. In January, 1510, Sir Thomas Brandon, uncle of Charles Duke of Suffolk, bequeathed to "Lady Jane Gylford, widow," his place in Southwark, with his lease, which he had of the Bishop of Winchester, together with all his purchased lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, for life, she to pay to his nephew William Sydney, 20 marks a year, with remainder to his nephew Charles (afterwards Duke of Suffolk), and his heirs. A notice will be found of the Guildford family in Collins's *Baronetage*, vol. v. p. 1.

Gurden, Lady, 54.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen.

Hales, to the Holy Blood of, 3.
"A pretended relick of the blood of our Saviour, which was brought from the Holy Land, and deposited in the Cistercian Monastery of Hayles in Gloucestershire, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall. See Collier's *Ecclesiastical History*, i. 14; and Petri Benediciti Vita et Gest. Hen. II. &c. ii. 752."—*Northumberland Household Book*, p. 438.

Hales, Owen, fee farm of, 109.

Hall, to the grooms and pages of the, for making bonfires, 26.

Hallysworth, Dr., 96.
A physician who was sent for to attend the Queen in her last illness.

Ham, near Richmond in Surrey, 79.

Hamerton, John, 21, 42, 57.
One of the Queen's servants, but the situation he held does not appear.

——— George, 18, 35, 36, 41, 49, 58, 71, 72, 74, 91, 95.
Groom porter. His wages were 10*d.* a day.

——— William, 35, 37, 49, 51, *bis*, 58, 81, 91, 92.
Yeoman of the wardrobe of the Queen's beds. His wages were 1*s.* a day.

Hamond, Maud, 11, 63.
A woman who had given her child to the Queen, at whose expense it was nursed. See CHILDREN.

Hamper, for a, 39.

Hampton Court, 2, 6, 7, 12, 94, *bis*, 95.

Hanged, for burying men who were, 14.
See BURYING.

Harbegiers, to the King's, 39.
Harbingers. Persons whose duty it was to provide lodgings for the king, or persons connected with the Court, when on a journey.
In an unpublished letter, in the Hengrave collection, dated 26th July, 1560, addressed to the Countess of Bath, from her steward, the following passage occurs.—"Yor L. shall understand that I have had mych adoo, in staying yor house to be takyn up by the *Harbyngers* for the French imbassadors which comyth for the confirmacon of the pease. They threatenyd to hreke upe all the locks in the house, but I wthstood them as far as reason wolde, and was before the counsell byfore we were at stay, but I trust yor house is now saff enough from ther takyng."—G. (*See Herbegage.*)

Harcourt, Mrs., 62.
It was intended that this person should have been the Queen's nurse in her last and fatal confinement.

Harding, Mr., 50.
Clerk of the Queen's Closet; probably a priest.

Hardy, Sir John, 25.

Harness, horse, for a, 17.

Harnesses, for girdles, 84.
See GIRDLES.

Hart, a, brought, 51.

Harveys, Richard, 110.
Receiver of the Lordship of Feckenham.

Hawte, Jaques, 38, 80.
One of the Queen's servants. The Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh state, that he was Under Keeper of Kenelworth.

Hawks, for meat for the, 94.

Havering at Bower, 11, 32, 63, 79.

Hayward, John, 88.
A skinner.

Hed, Robert, 20.
A taylor of London.

Henchmen to the king, 90.
Pages of Honour. They were sons of gentlemen, and in public processions walked by the side of the monarch's horse. See a note on this word in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, 1532, p. 327.

Henley upon Thames, 59, 71, 72.

Henley, John, 92.
A sadler of London.

Henry, King, offerings made to, 3, 29.
Henry the Sixth, who, from his exemplary piety, enjoyed the honours of canonization. His shrine was at Eton.

Hensted, John, 16.
A tradesman.

Heralds of Arms, gifts to, on New Year's Day, 90.

Herauld, 47.
Harrold, in Bedfordshire, about eight miles from Bedford.

Herbegage, 74.
Preparing lodgings and making other arrangements for the Queen's reception at the places through which she passed. See HARBEGIERS.

Herbert, Sir Walter, 43, 51; his wife, 51.
Apparently Sir Walter Herbert, younger son of William first Earl of Pembroke. He was retained to serve the king beyond the sea for one year with a large retinue in 1492 (*Fœdera*, xii. 480), and was specially protected in the office of Steward of the Lordships of Uske, Carlion, and Treyleck, "with the making of the crouner and officers to the said office" appertaining, by the Act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 379. His wife was Anne, daughter of Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, but he died s. p.

Hercules, Friar, 8.
In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, in May, 1503, is an entry of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* "to Friar Hercules, for a Psalter."

Herman, John, Sergeant of the Queen's Car, 104.

Hermit, to a, at Colnbrooke, 31.

Heron, John, 76.

Hertley, John, 15, 16.
A tradesman.

Hichin, Prior of, 13.

Higham, Stephen, 13.
A tradesman.

Hiltone, Elys, 17, 20, 54, *bis.*
Groom of the robes.

Hinges, for mending, 21.

Hobart, James, the King's Attorney, 101.
Attorney-general and privy councillor to Henry the Seventh, and ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire: he died whilst attorney-general, in 1507.

Holden, Thomas, 40, 51, 59, 70.
A yeoman of the queen's household, but in what department does not appear. He was probably the Thomas Holden, mentioned in p. 40, as having given his child to the queen.

Holand, John, 101, 106.
Keeper of the Council Chamber.

Holburn, Abbot of, 53.

Horse-hire, for, 57, 59, 88, 97.
The hire of a horse for carrying venison was, on one occasion, 4*d.*, and on another 6*d.* a day; whilst the hire of one to convey a lady from Esthampstead to London, was 16*d.*

Horse, the Sompter, 14.
The sumpter horse was a horse that carried clothes or furniture; a haggage horse.

Horses, towards the purchase of, 21, 53.
Six shillings and eight-pence was the sum given in each instance to the same person, who was a groom of the queen's chamber. Henry VII. gave 10*l.* "for six new chariot horses." Several entries in the *Northumberland Household Book*—ed. 1827, pp. 24, 55, 120, 359, 360, and in the *Collection of Regulations for the Royal Household*, afford information as to the persons who were allowed horses in great establishments, and the names by which they were described as, the male horse, palfreys, nags, &c.

——— expenses of breaking

in, marking, driving, shoeing, baiting, &c., 79.
Horsemeat, for, 46.
Provender for horses.
Hosen, for, 38, 61, 75, 76, 98.
——— for making, 96.
——— watchet, 96.
Hooks, for, 92.
Hoops, for eching, 34.
See ECHING.
Hosy, Sir John, 77.
This person was keeper of the King's Wards, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, but he has not been otherwise identified. It may be inferred that he was the owner of the place near Havering at Bower, in Essex, where the young Lords Courtenay lived; but Morant, in his *History of Essex*, does not throw any light on the subject.
House burnt at Richmond, money given in remuneration of losses in consequence of, 18.
House rent, for, 86.
The queen's embroiderer was allowed 2*l.* per annum for his house rent.
Housell, for the Queen's, 1, 54, 83.
The Eucharist. To housel was to administer the holy communion. "The Cardinal song the masse, and after paxe, the King and the Quene descended, and before the high altar they were bothe *houseled* with one hoste devided betweene them." — *Hall's Chronicle*, Ed. 1809, p. 376. When the Queen takes her chamber she must be "brought into the chapell or church there to bee *houseled*." — *Regulations of the Royal Household*, temp. Henry VII., p. 125. "Toke the said John Glyn and hym ymprisoned, and in the castel in prison him kept hy the space of v oures and more, so that noon of his frendes myght come where he was to releve hym with drynk, or staunche his bloode, to th' entent that he should have bled to deth, except they suffered a Preste to come to shryve and *howsell* hym."—*Rolls of Parliament*, Anno 1472, vol. vi. 35. Thus too, Chaucer,
"——— ——— Man and wife
Should shew ther parish priest ther life
Ones a yere, as saith the boke
Ere any wight his *housel* toke."
See other examples in *Todd's Johnson*, and in Nare's *Glossary*. It appears that the Queen communicated thrice between March, 1502, and March, 1503, namely, on Easter Day, on All Saints Day, and on Christmas Day, and that twenty-pence were paid on each occasion "for her housel." In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Eighth*, the situations of the persons in relation to whom the word is used induced the Editor to imagine that it had another meaning than for the holy elements. In April, 1530, the two Williams, who were little better than jesters or huffoons, and Philip's boy, were paid ten shillings each for their *housel:* on the 26th of the same month Richard Ap Guilliams was paid 4*s.* 8*d.* for his *howsel* at Easter; and on the 28th, Thomas the King's Jester was paid 25*s.* "for his *howsill* and his livery coat." He is now however convinced that he was mistaken, and that the persons above mentioned received those sums to reimburse them for what they expended on communicating at Easter, they being wholly supported at the King's expense. It is remarkable that though in 1503 the Queen of England paid but 20*d.* on such occasions, yet that only twenty-eight years afterwards the King's minions should have been allowed ten shillings each, and that another of them should have been paid 4*s.* 6*d.* for the purpose. In 1497, six shillings and eightpence were paid "for the King's offering at his *Housillyng*."
Hove, Alexander, 66.
A goldsmith.
Hownslow, 53.

Howard, Lord, 99.
Thomas Lord Howard, son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Surrey. He married, in 1495, the Queen's sister, Anne, daughter of King Edward the Fourth, by whom he had two children, who died young. Lord Howard signalized himself at the battle of Flodden, and succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk, in 1524. He was allowed 120*l.* per annum by the Queen for the support of her sister.

Howell, Thomas ap, 6.
———, William ap, 30.
Humberston, Thomas, 66, 96.
A hosier.

Hungary, Ambassadors of, 11, 39.
A treaty was entered into in May, 1502, with Ladislaus, King of Hungary, that Henry should assist him against the Turks.—*Fœdera*, xiii. p. 5. But nothing occurs in that work to justify the idea that he then sent ambassadors to this country. The Emperor Maximilian, who also called himself King of Hungary, in April, 1502, appointed Cornelius de Burghes the Lord of Berselies, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Indoctus Prant, Knight, his ambassadors to Henry, who, doubtless, are the persons mentioned as having been at Richmond in the May following.

Hungerford, Lady, 47.
Hunt, Thomas, 90.
Of the office of the confectionary.
Hunters, for going after, 94.
Hynde, Thomas, 60.
A mercer of London.
Hynsted, John, 56, 103, *bis*.
A wax chandler of London.

Ink, for, 102.

Johnes, Mrs. Eleanor, 5, *bis*, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 99, 110.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen. Though repeatedly mentioned as being in attendance on her Majesty between March and June, 1502, she is not again noticed until September, 1503, when she received her salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* She was probably the wife or daughter of the Robert Johnes, the King's "weibeloved servaunt, and oon of the gromes of oure chambre," who was specially protected in the enjoyment of the offices of Constable and Parker of Lantrishen and the Isle of Bar, in South Wales, in the Act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII.; and also in the enjoyment of all offices and fees which had been granted to him, by the Act of Resumption, 11 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 351, 471.

Johnson, John, a surgeon, 14.
———— Robert, 40.
The queen's taylor.
Ipswich, our lady of, 3.
Iron, for finding, 38.
See DEAN.
Ivory, for a box of, 27.
—— a chest of, brought, 15.
Jagging of tapetts, 14.
To jag is to cut into indentures, now called vandykes: "j hode of blakke feiwet with a typpet halfe damask and halfe feiwet *y jaggyd:*" "j hode of depe grene feiwet *jakgyd*, upon the rolle:" "j rydyng hode of rede felwet with iiij *jaggys:*" a tippet "with j jagge"—"a *jagged* hode," occur in the inventory of the effects of Sir John Fastolfe.—*Archæologia*, xxi. 254, 259.
Jackets, for, 93.
——— for garnishing, for the disguising, 21.
See DISGUISING.
Jentille, James, 24.
See GENTLE.
Jewels, attendance on the queen's, 29, 40, 44, 59, 60, 87.
Wages of the two grooms of the queen's chamber, whose duty it was to take care of her majesty's jewels.
Jewelry, for, 64, 66.
Henry gave the queen, on one

occasion, 31*l.* 10*s.* for jewels; and after her death, an entry occurs in the Privy Purse Expenses of her husband "To Steven Jenyns of London, for pledging certain of the queen's jewels, 100*l.*"—26 May, 1503. Part of the jewels mentioned in these accounts were bought for the queen against the marriage of Prince Arthur.

Journies, costs of, 6, 32, 39, 40.

Jubilee, letter of pardon of the, 12.
Every twenty-fifth year was a year of jubilee, and the Holy See then granted extraordinary indulgences: of these "the letter of pardon" was the certificate, the price of which was only twelve-pence. In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, 23rd September, 1501, is this entry, "To the official of Sarum that come with the money of the jubilee." The year 1501 was the year of jubilee, and it is singular that the Princess Mary's letter of pardon should not have been paid for until May, 1502.

Justice, Richard, 7, 15, 46, 63, 68.
Page of the robes.

Katherine, lady, 17, 32, 33, 89, 99, 100, 103.
All these entries relate to Katherine, youngest child of King Edward the Fourth and wife of Lord William Courtenay, son and heir of the Earl of Devon. An account of this personage will be found in the INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. Henry the Seventh sent her, by her servant, in September, 1502, 10*l.*

Kemys, Henry, 101.
Probably a relation of the wife of Thomas Lucas the Solicitor-General. G.

Kendal, for, 24.
A kind of coarse cloth.

Kersey, for, 24.

Key, for making a, 68.

Kidlington, *i. e.*, Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, 34.

King, the, 8, 14, *bis*, 67.

King's daughter, the, 94.
The youngest child of Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth of York, in giving birth to whom her mother lost her life. The infant was born on the 2nd of February, 1502–3, and died soon afterwards. Sandford conjectures that she was named after Katherine of Arragon, her sister-in-law, and that that princess was her god-mother; but it is more probable that she was named after her aunt, Katherine Courtenay. The entry relating to this child is for four yards of flannel for her use.

King's father, the obit of the, 55.
Edmond of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry the Seventh, died on the 3rd of November, 1456, Dugdale's *Baronage*, ii. 237—which date agrees with the statement of 5*s.* being paid on the *third of November*, 1502, for the queen's offering at the celebration of the obit of that prince.

King's Mother, the, 52, 91.
Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who married to her second husband, Sir Henry Stafford, younger son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham; and to her third, Thomas, first Earl of Derby. She died 29th of June, 1509.

King's Place at Westminster, the keeper of, 2.

Kirtles, for, 38, 40.

——— for hemming and making or mending, 7, 22, 23, 35, 54, 93.
An explanation of kirtles will be found in a note to Bishop Becklington's Journal. 8vo. 1828.

Kitchin, to the officers of the, 2.

——— the children of the privy, 91.

Knives, carving, 96.

——— small, enamelled, 96.

Knoyell, William, 107.
A receiver of part of the queen's revenues.

Kydwelly, Sir Morgan, 87, 101.
This person, who was appointed Attorney-general by Richard the Third, was the first to desert the sovereign to whom he owed his promotion, and became one of the earliest and most zealous of Henry the Seventh's supporters: to his treachery, Mr. Sharon Turner and other historians mainly attribute Richard's subsequent disasters. It is remarkable that he neither retained his situation of Attorney-general after Henry's accession nor was promoted to any judicial office. To what extent he enjoyed that monarch's favour is uncertain, but these accounts prove that he was knighted and received a small annual fee in consequence of holding some official appointment. In the 1 Hen. VII. it is said that Richard had made him a referee in a certain suit on behalf of Thomas Gyldyn, and that having obtained a knowledge of the claimant's title, "within a little tyme after that tyme, the said Morgan marryied one Avys which pretendit to he nigh of blode to the foresaid Thomas Gyldyn" took possession of the lands in dispute, and "retained the same agenst all conscience and equyte, full ungodely, the said Morgan beyng of greate myght and favored in the said shire of Dorset beyng attorney to the late pretended Kyng Richard the Third."—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 321. In 1503, Sir Morgan Kydwelly was one of the Commissioners for levying an aid in the County of Dorset.—*Ibid.* 535.

Kynifare, fee farm of, 109.
Kanefare, in Staffordshire.

Labourers, to, 80.
Laces, for, 51, 75.
Ladies and gentlewomen, the queen's, clothes of, 40.
This entry proves that the ladies in attendance on the queen were clothed at her expense. It is remarkable, as indicative of the want of money, that this and many other bills were not wholly discharged at one payment, but that part only, in this instance not half, should be paid at one time.

Ladies and gentlewomen of the court, for conveying, 15, 73, *et sæpe.*
Vide Barge.

Lady of grace at St. Paul's, 81.
Lady's, our, girdle brought, 78.
See Girdle.

Lakyn, Mrs., 57.
Probably one of the queen's gentlewomen.

Lambeth, 32.
Lampreys baked, brought, 89.
Lampreys were a favourite dish, and one of our early monarchs is said to have died from having supped too plentifully off them. In the Hengrave Household Accounts is this entry, "for presenting a *lamprey pye* vj *d.*"

Langley, 37, 38, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 67, 74.
Langley, in the hundred of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire. Her majesty was there on the 5th and 6th of August, 16th and 20th of September, 2nd October, and 15th November, 1502.

Lands and revenues, receipts of the queen's, 107.
Langton, Henry, 77.
An old servant of King Edward the Fourth.

Lanston, Robert, 94.
One of the queen's servants.

Lanthony, Prior of, 18, 33, 37, 44, 89.
——— cheese, a, brought, 14.
Larks bought, 78.
Lathes, Doctor, 13.
Probably a physician.

Laton, buckles and rings of, 65, 85, 86.
A great deal has been said by various writers on the metal called

Laton—See a note to the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* in 1532, p. 333, to which it is only necessary to add, that Palsgrave, in his *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse*, translates it by the word *Laton*. Laiton is still common in France, and is defined to be "cuivre jaune mêlé avec la mine de zinc ou calamine, a l'eclat d'or." That it was of a pale yellow colour is proved by Chaucer's saying,

"Phœbus waxe old and hewed like *laton*
That in his hote declination
Shone as the burned gold with stremes bright:
But now in Capricorne adoun he light
Wher as he shone ful pale, I dare well sain."
Frankeleine's Tale, v. 11557.

Launderer, the Queen's, 46, 64, 100.
Agnes Dean. Her wages were 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and when travelling, she was allowed 4*d.* per diem for her horse meat.

Lawn, for a shirt, 50.
Kerchiefs of lawne, nyfels, umple, or eny other manere of kerchiefs, exceeding the price of 10*s.* per plight, were forbidden to be sold in England on penalty of paying 13*s.* 4*d.* per plight by statute 3 and 4 Edw. IV. 1463–4.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 505. Several pieces of lawn of the value of 3*s.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* the ell are mentioned in the inventory of the effects of Henry the Fifth in 1423.—*Ibid.* iv. 239. A lawn shirt of Arthur, Prince of Wales, worked in blue silk, is in possession of John Gage, Esq., F.R.S., Dir. S. A., to whom it was given by Mary, Countess St. Martin de Tront, the representative of the Bostock family, a member of which was of the Prince of Wales's household.

Lead, for, 25.

Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth, 5, 11, 14, 30, 43, 52, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen.

Levesey, Edmond, 35, 36, 41, 42, 95.
Yeoman of the Queen's household. His wages were 1*s.* a-day.

Lewes, Sir Richard, knight, 61.
Apparently a goldsmith.

——— William, 80.
Gentleman of the Ewry.

Lime, for, 80.

Linchelade, to our lady of, 37.

Lines for making two for the Queen's car, 104.

Linnen cloth, for, 62, 65, 70, 78, 80.

Liquoring, for barehides, 37.
See BAREHIDES.

Litter, for making a, 69.

——— Pins, for, 45.

——— for coverings of the Queen's, 28, 103.

——— for the expenses of the Queen's, 45.
See CAR.

Locks bought, 11, 20, 68, 71, 80.

Lock, Mrs., 14, 39, 92.
A silkwoman.

Lodgings, for preparing, 35, 41, 42, 49, 56, 57, 70, 71, 72, 93, 95, 98.
Expenses incurred in preparing for the queen's reception at the various places to which she went.

London, Mayor of, 23, 48.
In the 17 Hen. VII. 1501-2, Sir John Shaa Goldsmith, whose name again occurs in these Accounts, was Mayor of London: his successor was Sir Bartholomew Rede, son of Robert Rede, of Crowhurst, in Norfolk.

Long, Sir John, 51.

Lorimer, to a, for bits, 97.

Loryden, Marques, a minstrel, 100.

Loveday, Ann, 37.
A nun at Elnestow.

Lovel, Lady, 13, 15.
Perhaps the wife of Sir Thomas Lovel, mentioned in the next note; but her maiden name has not been ascertained. She presented the Queen with a box of ivory, having the passion of our Lord engraved thereon, in May 1502, and seems to have left Richmond, where the Queen was staying, on the 24th of that month.

—— Sir Thomas, 110.
Apparently the "Thomas Lovell, of Beecheham Wells, Gentleman," who was attainted of high treason, 1 Ric. III.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 246, but which was reversed in the 1 Hen. VII.—*Ibid.* p. 273, and, it is presumed, was the person who was protected in the enjoyment of various grants in the act of assumption of the 1 Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 284, 286, 345; by the act restoring John Lord Zouche in the 11 Hen. VII.—*Ibid.* p. 486; and in the act of attainder of Francis Viscount Lovell, in the same year.—*Ibid.* p. 503. On the accession of Henry VII., Sir Thomas Lovell was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Privy Councillor, and Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1487, he was knighted at the battle of Stoke; in 1502, was made Treasurer of the Household, was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the Executors of Henry's will. By Henry the Eighth he was as much esteemed as by the preceding monarch; and he appointed him Constable of the Tower, Surveyor of the Court of Wards, and Steward of his house. He died at Enfield, 25th of May, 1524. These Accounts state that he had advanced the Queen 100*l.* on plate. Notices of this person will be found in Blomfield's *History of Norfolk*, under the parish of Harling.

Lute, to Giles, a luter, for strings for the Queen of Scots' lute, 29.
A lute given to her sister the Princess Mary by her father in 1504 cost 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.* In those accounts is a notice of 13*s.* 4*d.* being paid to "Watt the luter that played the fool." Among the Hengrave Household Expenses, in 1573, is, "For stringing, tuning, and fretting my mistresses lute, ij *s.* vj *d.*"—Gage's *History of Hengrave*, p. 197. In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, vol. iii., p. 406, some curious verses will be found, descriptive of various musical instruments temp. Henry VII., from the Lodge at Lekingfeld.

Lybert, John, goldsmith, 7, 10, 64, 88.
It seems that this person was often sent for from London to attend the Queen, and that on one occasion her majesty honored him and another goldsmith called Vanderf with a present of a buck between them.

Lyer, for blue, 91.

—— of thread, 65, 66.
See LYOUR in the notes to the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV. *infra.*

Lynche, Mr., 14, 59.
A physician. "14th April 1492 to Master Lynche the phisicon 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"—*Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*

Lynne, John, 104.
A wheelwright of London.

Machene, Robert, 69, 78.
A taylor.

Major, Nicholas, 1, 10, 14.
The queen's sadler.—Query if he was the "Nicholas Major" who was one of the commissioners for levying the aid in the borough of Southwark, for knighting the Prince of Wales in 1503.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 537.

Malvesey, brought, 21.
A misprint for Malmesey, *i. e.* Malmsey Wine.

Marcazin, Janyn, 100.
A minstrel.

Marcle, co. Hereford, 110.
This manor was one of those assigned for the queen's dower.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 462.

Marquess, Lady, 59.
Apparently Cicely, wife of Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset, the queen's half brother. The marchioness was the daughter and heiress of William Baron Bonvile and Harington: after her husband's death, she married Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and died in 1530. She held the manor of Multon, in *Lincolnshire*, which by her will she gave to her son Richard Grey.

Mary, Lady, 12, 22.
The queen's third daughter. She was born in 1498; and at the age of eighteen, married Louis XII. King of France; after whose death she became the wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and died on the 25th June, 1553. A further account of her will be found in the INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Mason, to a, 26.

Masses for saying, when the queen was ill, 37.

Massy, Alice, the queen's midwife, 102.
Her salary was 10*l.* per annum, which was the same sum as was granted to Margaret Cobbe, the wife of John Cobbe, midwife to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward the Fourth, on the 15th April, 1469. —*Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 93.

Mathew, Nicholas, 70.
Yeoman of the queen's chamber.

Maundy, clothes, &c. given to poor women on the queen's, 1, 4, 74, 85.
On Maunday Thursday it was customary for sovereigns and other persons of rank, in imitation of our Saviour, to wash the feet of as many poor people of their own sex as they were years old, and to give them clothes, food, money, &c. An account of the "Order of the Maundy, made at Greenwich, 19th March, 1572," is printed in the first volume of the *Archæologia*; and the *Northumberland Household Book* contains a minute description of the articles which were given by the Earls of Northumberland on that occasion, p. 354. At present, alms, &c. are distributed to the same number of persons, of both sexes, according to the age of the king, by the royal almoner; but the more humiliating part of the ceremony is not performed, even by deputy. His Holiness the Pope, however, still adheres strictly to the ancient form, by annually washing the feet of several poor people, and giving alms to each. It appears from the *Northumberland Household Book*, that the earl, or whoever performed the ceremony for him, wore a kind of mourning gown at the time, made of broad violet cloth, furred with black lamb, "containing two and a half kelppes, after thirty skins in a kepe," p. 355.

Medicines, for, 88.

Merschet, Hans, 62.
A mercer.

Messagier, a, *i. e.* a messenger, 100.

Messages, for going, 63.
Several notices relative to the King's Messengers occur on the Rolls of Parliament; and in the 12th Henry VI. the expenses of them were 200*l.* The *Liber Quotidianus Garderobæ* of the 28th Edward I., and other wardrobe accounts of our early monarchs and princes, contain some curious particulars of the messengers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the *Northumberland Household Book*, one division relates to "allowances of persons sent on messages," p. 118.

Metingham, Agnes, 12.

Middelmore, John, 108.
Receiver of the revenues of the queen's lands in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. He was one of the commissioners in Worcestershire for collecting the subsidy in 1496.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 518.

Midwife, the queen's, 102.
Alice Massy. *See* MASSY.

Milan, St. Peter of, 3.

Milk, for, 14, 23, 56.
Ministers of the king's chapel, 23, 90.
Minories, to the Abbess of the, 8, 57.
——— to nuns there, 8, 57.
Minstrels, the queen's, 44, 91.
——— coats of white and green sarcenet for, against "the disguising," 78.
——— the King's, 78, 91.
——— the Duke of York's, 78.
——— the Duke of Buckingham's, 78.
——— the Queen of Scots', 86.
——— to a, that played on a droon, 2.
——— wages of, 100.

Dr. Percy has written so elaborately on the subject of minstrels that it is only necessary to refer to his essay. It appears from these Accounts that minstrels formed part of the establishment of every branch of the royal family, and of the household of other eminent noblemen. The wages of the queen's minstrels were 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, and on every occasion, when she rewarded those of the king, of her daughter the queen of Scots, and others, it may be presumed that they played before her. It is evident that minstrels took a prominent part in all "disguisings," and other festivities, on which occasions we learn that they wore the Tudor livery of white and green. 5*l.* were paid to three string minstrels for their wages.—*Additional MS.* 7099.

Minster Lovel, 51, 56, 57, 59.

In Oxfordshire. The queen was there on the 6th and 8th October, 1502, on her progress into Wales.

Mint, officers of the, 93.

Forty shillings were given them in reward, in consequence of the queen's visit to the mint, in February, 1503.

Miserden Park, in Gloucestershire, 38.
Misrule, to the Lord of, 91.

A "Lord," or "Abbot, of Misrule," was always appointed at Christmas, in the king's house, wherever he lodged, as well as in the houses of all persons of consequence; he presided over the sports and festivities at Christmas. Some observations on the Lord of Misrule will be found in the *Archæologia*, xviii. p. 313; in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, xlix. p. 341; Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, and in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*. In a letter from the council of the household of the princess, afterwards Queen Mary, to Cardinal Wolsey, dated 27th November, 1527, they beg to be informed "for the great repaire of stranngers supposed unto the Pryncesse honorable householde this soiempne fest of Cristmas," of the Cardinal's pleasure "concernyng as well a ship of siiver for the almes dishe requysite for her high estate, and spice plats, as also for trumpets and a rebek to be sent, and whither we shall appoynte any *Lord of Mysrule* for the said honorable householde, provide for enterluds, disgysyngs, or pieyes in the said fest, or for banket on tweif nyght."—Ellis's *Original Letters*, First Series, i. p. 271. The "Lord of Misrule" was rewarded by the queen with twenty shillings, as much as was given to all the pages of her chamber. In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, payments are noticed "To Bingley, Lord of Misruie, upon a prest, C s." "Bingeiey, Abbot of Misrule." To the Abbot of Misrule in reward, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, "on new year's day, 1503." "The Abbot of Unreason" seems to have been another name for the same person. —See a note to the *Northumberland Household Book*, Ed. 1827, p. 441.

Money borrowed for the queen, and for which her plate was pawned, 12, 110.

In May, 1502, she borrowed

456*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for part of which her plate was pawned, a practise common with many of our early sovereigns. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.* are the following entries relative to money borrowed by the queen. Anno 12 Hen. VII. "To the queen, to pay her debts, which is to be repaid, 2000*l.*" Anno 16, "To the queen, in loan on certain plate, 500*l.*"—and about two years after her majesty's decease, To "William Halyland, for plegging out of certain plate of the queen's, 102*l.*"—*Additional MS.* 7099.

Money lent to the queen, 13, 18, 77, 93.
These items relate to trifling sums advanced by the queen's attendants for some immediate purpose, and which were soon afterwards repaid them.

Monk, to a, for bringing our Lady's Girdle, 78.
See GIRDLE.

——— expenses of making a, 97.
These expenses could not be very great, as, together with the cost of his funeral, they only amounted to 13*s.* 4*d.*

Monmouth, 38, *bis*, 39, 46, 47.
The queen visited this place in August 1502.

Moray, the bishop of, 67.
Andrew Foreman was bishop of Moray from 1501 to 1516, when he was translated to St. Andrew's, and died in 1522.

Mordaunt, John, serjeant-at-law, 101.
Father of John, 1st Lord Mordaunt, and ancestor of the Earls of Peterborough and Monmouth. Though a lawyer, he commanded a division of the king's army at the battle of Stoke in 1484; was Speaker of the House of Commons in the 3rd Henry VII., *Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 386; was constituted King's Sergeant in the 11th, and Justice of Chester in the 15th Henry VII., and soon after became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Collins says he was knighted in February 1503 and died in September 1504. *Peerage*, Ed. 1779, iii. p. 239.

Mordaunt, William, attorney in the Common Pleas, 101.
William Mordaunt, of Hempstead, in Essex, esq., younger brother of Sir John, and ancestor of the Mordaunts of Warwickshire. He was chief prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and died in 1518, *Ibid.* p. 238, and Edmondson's *Baronagium*.

Morgan, Griffith, 51.
One of the queen's servants.

Mortimer, 79.
Stratfeld Mortimer, in Berkshire, which formed part of the lands assigned for the queen's dower. *Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 462.

——— Worthy, 107.

Mortimer, Sir John, 10.
Probably the "John Mortimer, esquire for the king's body," who was protected from the effects of the act of Resumption, 22 Edward IV.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 201; and the "Sir John Mortymer," who was protected in the office of steward of several lordships in Worcestershire and of the keepership of the Park of Nethewode, in Herefordshire, in the 1 Hen. VII.—*Ibid.* p. 352; and who, in 1503, was one of the Commissioners in Worcestershire for levying the subsidy.—*Ibid.* p. 535.

Mortlake, 85.

Mouth, cook for the queen's, 78.
See COOK.

Montjoy, Lord, his child christened, 35.
William Blount, 4th Lord Montjoy: he succeeded to the barony in 1485, and after filling many high situations under Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, died in 1535. It may be inferred that her Majesty was sponsor to his child, who was christened in June or July 1502.

Myklowe, John, 66.
Clerk of the controulment of the king's household.

Mylner, Richard, of Byndfeld, 62.

Nails, for, 103.

Nanfan, Sir Richard, 107.
A "Richard Nanfan, late of Trethowle Squyer," was attainted in the 1st Ric. III., but his attainder was reversed in the 1 Hen. VII. A person of those names, and an esquire, if it was not the same individual, was protected in the enjoyment of the offices of steward of the lordship of Tewksbury, and keeper of the lodge and park there; of steward of the lordship of Elmley in the county of Worcester, &c., and in the office of sheriff of that county, by the act of Resumption, 1 Hen. VII.; in all grants made to him, by a similar act, in the 3rd Hen. VII.; and by the name of "Sir Richard Nanfan, Knight," it was enacted in the 4 Hen. VII. that the reversal of the attainder of John Beaumont, Esq. should not affect the lands of Tregonan, in Cornwall, but that he should hold and enjoy the same.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. pp. 246, 273, 360, 406, 413. There was an ancient Cornish family of Nanfan of Trethewell, many of which were sheriffs of Cornwall in the fifteenth century, and which became extinct in the male line in the sixteenth century. A branch of the Nanfan family was settled in Worcestershire, and a copious pedigree of them occurs in Nash's history of that county.

Nattres, Natarasse, or Notarice, James, 11, 80, 89, 96.
One of the queen's servants.

Nelmes, Thomas, 9.
Another of the queen's servants.

Neville, Lady, 2.
See DARCY.

New Year's Gifts, 90, 91, 98.

Newbury, 80.

Norfolk, Duchess of, 5.
The person thus designated must, it is presumed, have been Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Frederick Tilney, then the wife of Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, son and heir of John first Duke of Norfolk, which dukedom was at that time in the crown by the duke's attainder, and the earl was not created Duke of Norfolk until 1514, eight years after her death. It is consequently not a little extraordinary that she should be styled *Duchess* of Norfolk in 1502; but as the widow of John the first duke died in 1494, there was no other person to whom the title of duchess of Norfolk could be attributed. She was ordered to receive the wife of Edmond de la Pole, the queen's nephew, who bore the title of Earl of Suffolk, apparently by courtesy only, the dukedom having been forfeited by his elder brother John de la Pole Earl of Lincoln, in 1487, and who was attainted for supporting Perkin Warbek, in the 19 Hen. VII. 1503.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. p. 545. The "Duchess of Norfolk" was present at the reception of Katherine of Arragon in the 17 Henry VII., 1502-3.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807. vol. ii., p. 290*, 291*.

Northleache in Gloucestershire, 44.

Northampton, to the Holy Rood of, and our Lady of Grace there, 3, 37.

Northumberland, Earl of, 39.
Henry Algernon Percy, K. G. 5th Earl. He succeeded to the earldom in 1489, and died in 1527.

Norwich, Bishop of, 90.
Richard Nekke, or Nyk, dean of the king's chapel; he was confirmed in this see in 1501, and died 1536.

Notarice. See NATTRES.

Notley, a Priory in Buckinghamshire, 32, 40, 50.
The queen was there in July 1502, and a messenger was sent to her at that place to know where she wished that her nephew, Lord Edward Courtenay, should be buried.

Nuns in the Minories, donations to, 57.

Nun, expenses of making a, 37.

—— a buck brought for the professing of a, 47.

The expenses on this occasion amounted to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a feast appears to have been part of the ceremony, as a buck was specially sent from Harold.

Nurse, to a lady that was to have been the queen's, 62.

—— of the Lord Edward Courtenay, 103.

—— to a French woman, that was to have been the queen's, 69.

These persons seem to have offered themselves as the queen's nurse in the confinement which proved fatal to her; but neither appears to have been accepted. Each was, however, rewarded with 6*s.* 8*d.* for her trouble in coming.

—— to the queen's brother's, 75.

This item displays the affection which the queen bore to her unfortunate brother the young Duke of York, who, with Edward the Fifth, was said to have been murdered in the Tower. The donation, though trifling in itself, was a special mark of favour, as the poor woman is not included in the thirty-seven who received the Manndy. Particular attention was paid by the royal family to their nurses and old servants, as is exemplified by many entries in these accounts. Henry the Fifth, in 1415, granted Joan Warren, his nurse, 20*l.* for life.—*Calend. Rot. Parl.* p. 264. In the 28th Hen. VI., Joan, widow of Thomas Astley, esquire, "oure servaunt and late oure norice," was protected in the enjoyment of an annuity of 20*l.* for her life out of the fee farm of Queenhithe, in the city of London, and also in the sum of 30*l.*, parcel of an annuity of 40*l.*, granted her by letters patent out of the revenues of the County of Warwick; and in the 34th Hen. VI. she was secured in the enjoyment of forty marks, parcel of fifty marks, yearly granted her by letters patent for her life.—*Rot. Parl.*, 199, 319. Philip Ap Hoell, who is described in the act of Resumption, 3 Hen. VII., as "oure old servaunt and well beloved *nurriour*," was protected in the grant of the Portreaveship of Lanvayl in Buelld, with the toll of that town, and the toll of Elvale, in the marches of Wales.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 406. The following entries occur in the Privy Purse Expenses of that Monarch: "To the King's nurse's son;" "To the Queen's dry norisse, in reward, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" on the 31st May, 1503, who may be presumed, from the date, to have been the person who attended her in her last illness.

Obit of the King's father, 55.

See KING'S FATHER.

Obourne, *i. e.* Holborn, Abbot of, 53.

Odiham, 107.

——— Keeper of the Park of, 84.

In the county of Southampton. Nicholas Gaynesford and John Gaynesford, Esquires, were secured in the enjoyment of the offices of Steward of the Lordship of Odiham, the Constableship and Portership of the Castle of Odiham, with the keeping of the park and warren, which had been granted to them for their lives, by the act of Resumption, in the 1st Hen. VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 384.

Offerings, for the Queen's, 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 27, 29, 31, *bis*, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 50, 53, 54, 64, 65, 67, 77, 78, 83, 84, 87, 88, 97.

The whole amount paid as the Queen's *offerings* between the 24th March, 1502, and February, 1503, was about 32*l.* 10*s.* The donations varied from 4*d.* to 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in proportion to the reputation of the shrine; and on one occasion a plyte of lawn was bought for a shirt for the Child of Grace at

Reading, which, with the making, cost 5*s.* 4*d.* Besides sending offerings at certain times to various shrines, her Majesty "offered" to the nearest saint to the places through which she passed on her progress, and also bestowed alms on all the hermits and anchoresses on her road. Several pages of the *Northumberland Household Book* are filled with an account of the offerings of the Earl and Countess of Northumberland, and their children, pp. 332—338.

Ointment, for, 103.
Grease for the wheels of the queen's car.

Oranges, brought, 4, 43, 87, 93.

Oxford, 45, 59.

——— fee farm of the city of, 108.

——— Earl of, 87.
John de Vere, K.G., Lord High Admiral and Great Chamberlain. He was restored to the honours forfeited by his father in 1464, attainted in 1474, again restored in 1485; and died without issue in 1513.

Packthread, for, 65.

Pages and grooms of the Queen's Chamber, rewards to the, 78, 91.

Palfreyman, the, 17.
Richard Payne.

Painting, 36.
The only entry in these accounts relative to painting or painters is that, on the 3rd August, 1502, three shillings and fourpence were given in reward to Robert Fyll, the King's painter, and that on the same day, John Reynoid, painter, received 10*s.* "for making of divers beasts and other pleasures" for the Queen, at Windsor, and which it would seem did not require much talent; hence it is probable that he was little superior to a sign-painter of the present day. In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, are entries of twenty shillings being paid "to Maynard the King's painter for pictures;" 4*l.* to "Thomas Painter for painting;" "To Thomas Stirr for painting two tabernacles, 6*l.*;" and "To Robert Fylle, for making of the same, 8*l.*" "For making and painting of knotts, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" The two last named persons, Maynard and John Reynoids, were probably the best artists of their times in England; but "Thomas Painter," it may be presumed, was a house-painter, one or more of whom were attached to the royal and other great establishments.—*See Collection of Regulations of the Royal Household*, and the *Northumberland Household Book*, where "j paynter" is mentioned among the Earl's workmen in the same passage with the joiner and smith, pp. 255, 390. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1531, is this entry: "Paid to Renaeever, paintour, for paynting and gylding of the LX storys of St. Margarett's tabernacle, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*," and for "guilding of the small tabernacle, 2*l.* 8*s.*"—Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 10. Among the New Year's Gifts to Queen Mary, in 1556, by Suete, painter, is a table painted of the Queen's marriage.—*Ibid.* p. 14.

Palfreys, for keeping, 17.

Pallet, Edward, 76, 97.
Son of Lady Jane Bangham. This lad appears to have been wholly supported at the Queen's expense, and, like her nephews the Courtenays, was under the care of Dame Margaret Cotton, as payments were made to that lady for his diet, clothes, and schooi hire, and the allowance for his board was fully equal to that for his more illustrious companions. It would be vain to inquire into the cause of his being thus patronized; nor have any other particulars of him been discovered.—*See* BANGHAM.

Paned, curtains, 65.
"Paned, variegated, composed of small squares, as a counterpane usually is."—*Todd's Johnson.* See "Pane" in the Index to the

Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV., Infra.

Pantry, gentleman of the, 96.
Richard Brampton.

Paper, for, 102.

Parchment, for, 102.

Pardon, for a letter of the Jubilee, 12.
See JUBILEE.

——— of the Monastery of St. Katherine's Mount, in Sinai, 21.

——— the Queen's offering to the coffer for her, 1.
The Queen's payment to the poor-box in performance of some of the conditions for obtaining the Easter Induigence. In 1491 the Marquess of Berkeley ordered in his will that his executors should purchase a pardon from Rome, as large as might be had for plain remission of the sins of all those who shall be confessed and contrite, at Longebrigge [a chapel in the parish of Berkeley] from even song to even song, on the feast of the Trinity, and there say paternosters, and three aves for his soul, and the souls of his father and son. Chaucer's description of one of those itinerant venders of mercy and relicks, who—

"Bret-ful of pardon come from Rome all hot,"
And who, "with fained flattering and japes,
—made the persone and the peple his apes"

is well known. Of this character probably were the two Monks of St. Katherine's Mount, in Sinai, and the monk who brought Our Lady's girdle to the Queen. In the Privy Purse Expeuses of Henry VIII., in June, 1511, is an entry of 20*s*. "For the King's offering at Westminster, and for *taking of the Pardon*, there, at Ascencion Tide." *Add. MS.* 7100.

Parker, ——, 79.
One of the Queen's servants.

Paston, William, 4.
Page of the Queen's beds.

Patch, ——, 74, 93.
Mr. Douce has suggested that Patch was another designation for a fool; and the conjecture is in this instance confirmed by an entry in the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh, of money given "*To Patch the Fool*, in reward," who appears to have been principaliy concerned iu arranging the Disguisings.—*See* DISGUISINGS.

Pawmpelion, a fur so called, 33, 89.
This word occurs in the same sense in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* In 1532. "For xxv dousin skynns of fyne pawmpelion, lx li;" and in the account book of Lord Burghley, among the apparel bought for Anne of Cleves, was "A gown of blacke wrought veilett, furred with pawpillon, viij li." The price of those skins in 1503 and 1530 was nearly the same. The word does not occur in any glossary, and the Editor conjectures, from the name, that they were skins brought from *Pampellone*, a town in the department of Tarn, twelve miles from Alby, hut Mr. Gage suggests that *Pampeluna* fur is meant.

Payne, Master Richard, 1, 5, 67, 97.
The Queen's almoner.

——— Richard, 17.
The Queen's palfreyman then deceased.

Pears, brought, 38.

Pease cods, brought, 16.

Peche, Dame Elizabeth, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen.

Penson, Robert, 97.
A skinner.

Pepins, 9, 15, 39.

Percy, Lady Anne, 21, 26, 28, 37, 43, 49, 51, 54, 70, 78.
Though not mentioned in the list in p. 99, she was undouhtedly one of the Queen's gentlewomen, and appears to have been in constant attendance from June to December, 1502. By the name

of "Lady Anne Percy," she received an annuity of 20*l.* until 1st *Hen. VIII.*, 1509.—*Additional MS.* 7100. She was probably Anne, 2nd daughter of Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumber, who married William Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, about the 28th December, 1510, 2 Hen. VIII., when the King paid 6*s.* 8*d.* for his offering at her marriage.—*Ibid.*

Performing, *i. e.* for making a horse harness, gown, &c., 17.

Pertriche, John, 104, 105.
The son of a person called "Mad Beale," who was supported at the Queen's expense. The reason of his being so patronised is unknown, but it probably arose from motives of charity, arising from his parent's infirmity. That one of the entries about him should be mentioned in Accounts intended for the Queen's eye is strongly indicative of the coarse manners of the time.

Petreson, Evan, 7.
A joiner.

Petticoats, for, 22, 70.

Pevesham, 66.

——— forest of, 46.

Pew, Our Lady of, 4, 22, 23, 77, 78.
Of Westminster. Our Lady of Pity or Mercy, an image of the Virgin Mary, sitting with our Saviour on her lap.

Pheasants, brought, 62.

Phip, William, 6, 26, 61.
Alias William Worthy; these payments were for boarding William the Queen's fool, for which he was allowed two shillings a month.

Physician, a, sent for, 96.
The queen died in childbed on the 11th of February, 1502-3; and it is evident that this payment was for the expenses of the messenger who was sent by the king's command to fetch Doctor Hallylsworth out of Kent to attend her majesty when she became in danger. The names of most of the physicians mentioned in these accounts, and in the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, are here collected. Those noticed in the queen's expenses are Doctors Halyllysworth, and Master Lynch. In the expenses of Henry the Seventh, the following names occur: "To Master Lewes, the queen's physician, 2*l.*;" "Ralph Sentiler;" "Master Domynys, the physician;" "Vincent Wolf, the physician;" "Master Guilliam, the physician." Benet Fentre was another of the physicians of Henry VII., with a salary of 40*l.* per ann., and was keeper of the prince's wardrobe in London.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 355. In the 2nd Hen. VIII., "Master Lewes, the Princess of Castile's physician, was paid 100*l.* for his reward in gold;" and in 1532, Doctor Yakisley is noticed in the Privy Purse Expenses of that year.

Pieces of copper, to ornament the jackets against the disguising, 21.

Pilgrimage, costs for, person sent on, by the queen, 3, 4, 96.
Vicarious pilgrimages were by no means uncommon. Queen Katherine of Arragon desired in her will that some person should go to Our Lady of Walsingham in pilgrimage, and in going by the way dole twenty nobles. William de Beauchamp, in 1268, speaks of his son Walter being signed with the cross for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land on the behalf of his father and mother. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in 1361, desired that a chaplain of good condition might be sent to Jerusalem, principally for himself and his parents, who was to say masses by the way at all times that he could conveniently do so for their and his souls; and also that a good and loyal man should be sent to Canterbury and to offer there 40*s.* in silver for him, and another to Pomfret to offer the same sum at the tomb of Thomas Earl of

Lancaster. Sir John Northwode of Kent, in 1378, desired that two pilgrims might be sent to visit the shadow of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. James in Galacia. Sir Richard Arundel, in 1416, ordered his executors to find a man who, for the good of his soul, should go to Rome, to the Holy Land, to the sepulchre of our Lord, and to the Holy Blood in Germany; and William Ponte of Kent, in 1471, bequeathed a shilling to any one who would "pilgrimage for him" to St. Thomas of Canterbury: but the most striking instance of delegating religious duties is that of Sir Roger Beauchamp in 1379, who says in his will, "Whereas I am bound to do a service on the infidels by desire of my grandsire, Sir Walter Beauchamp, to the expense of two hundred marks, I will that Roger, son to Roger, my son, shall perform the same when he becomes of age;" the fulfilment of the obligation being thus postponed for four generations. The queen adopted this easy method of settling with her conscience on three occasions: once, by sending a priest to make offerings in her name to shrines at Windsor, Eton, Reading, Caversham, Cockthorpe, Northampton, Walsingham, Sudbury, and Ipswich, who was occupied on his pious tour twenty-six days, and was allowed for his expenses and trouble tenpence a-day; secondly, to a person, who does not appear to have been a priest, for going to various shrines in Kent, who was so employed at the same wages for eight days; and lastly, by sending a man in pilgrimage to Our Lady of Wilsdon in February, 1503, who received 3*s.* 4*d.* for his trouble. An interesting article on shrines and pilgrimages will be found in the *Retrospective Review*, New Series, vol. ii. p. 301, and some remarks on the subject occur in the review of the Itinerary of Fitz Simeon, in the same volume.

Pins, for the queen's litter, 45.

Pin-powder, for, 27.
Query, powder for cleaning pins.

Plate, paid for, which had been burnt in a fire at Richmond, 92.

—— pawned, 12, 110.
See MONEY.

—— for attendance with the queen's, 75.

Pleasures, for painting beasts, and other, 36.
The word is used in a similar sense in the ordinance for the royal household 17 Henry VIII. "Dispoile of *pleasures* and commodities in nobleman's houses to be left." Also such "*pleasures* and commodities as they have about their houses, that is to say, deer, fish, orchards, hay," &c. p. 145. Mr. Gage remarks that in the survey of Thornbury in Gloucestershire on the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham in 1521, the gardens are mentioned as set "with rooses and other *pleasures*." "Pleasure grounds" is still in use.

Plomer, Mr. Christopher, 37, 62.
One of the queen's chapalns. Probably the Cbristopher Plummer who was collated to the Prebendary of Cadington, in St. Paul's, 9th July, 1515, and who became a Canon of Windsor, but was deprived by attainder for refusing the oath of supremacy in 1536.—Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses* by Bliss, i. 78.

Plyte of lawn, for a shirt, 50.
The word *plight* occurs in the statute respecting lawns in 1463; (*See* LAWN)—which induced Blount in his *Law Dictionary* to think it meant "a measure then in use, as yard or ell now."—"*Playte* of a gown," the only word like it in Palsgrave's *Esclarcissements de la Langue Francoyse* in 1590, he translates *ply*.

Points, for jackets, 21.

——— of silk for a litter, 45.

Pole, Henry, 9.
One of the queen's servants.

Pole, William, 35, 36, 42, 49, 58, *bis*, 93, 95.
A groom of the chamber, whose wages were 10*d.* a-day.
Pomegranets, brought, 74, 93.
Pomfret, 78.
Popingay, a, brought, 30.
Popyncote, Joan, 23.
This person, who, it may be presumed, was one of the queen's servants, was living in the 1st Henry VIII., as in that year fifty shillings were paid to her.—*Additional MS.* in the British Museum, 7100.
Pork, chines of, brought, 64.
Porters, at the gate, 2.
Possenet, mending a, 32.
A little bason, a porringer, a skillet.—*Todd's Johnson.* Palsgrave mentions "Posnet, a lyttle potte," but he gives no translation of the word. In the inventory of the goods of Sir Peter Freshevile in 1581, is this entry, "Item, brass potts and *posnets* with a chaufer, xlvj *s.* viij *d.*"—Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 234.
Pote, Joan, 82.
An embroiderer.
Pox, the French, for healing a person of the, 105.
Poyntz, William, 109.
Receiver of the queen's revenues in Essex.
Priests, to, for singing at various places, 102.
Primer, for a, 105.
The cost of a primer and psalter was 1*s.* 6*d.* In the 18 Hen. VII. 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* were given to Friar Hercules for a psalter, which it must be inferred from the price was illuminated.
Prince, the, to one of his footmen, 52.
——— the marriage of the, 1.
——— jewellery bought against his marriage, 66.
"The Prince" was Arthur, Prince of Wales, the queen's eldest son, who was born September 20, 1486; married Katherine of Arragon on the 14th of November, 1501; and died on the 2nd of April, 1502.
Prince, his schoolmaster, 28.
——— a servant of, 52.
——— a minstrel of, 78.
Henry, then Prince of Wales, the queen's second son, afterwards King Henry the Eighth. The entry relating to the schoolmaster may, however, refer to his deceased brother.
Princess, the, 10, 14, 43, 48, 54, 61.
Each of these entries alludes to Katherine of Arragon, the widow of Prince Arthur, and they admit of the inference that she was treated with great attention by her mother-in-law.
Psalter, for a, 105.
The price of a psalter and primer was 20*d.* See PRIMER.
Privy Seal, fool of the Lord, 91.
See FOOL.
Prothonotary of Spain, 4.
A person who probably came over with the princess Katherine.
Puddings, brought, 10, 64.
Purse, money for the queen's, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, *bis*, 13, 17, 18, *bis*, 20, 21, *bis*, 23, *bis*, 24, *bis*, 26, *bis*, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 41, 43, *bis*, 48, *bis*, 49, 51, 53, 54, 57, 62, 63, 76, 78, 80, 84, 89, 91.
Money for the queen's personal expenses, or, for pocket-money.
Purfle, 16, 83.
A kind of border, hem, or rather, trimming of gowns. Palsgrave, in 1530, translates "*Purfyll* a hemme of a gowne" by "bort." In the 37th Edw. III. esquires and gentles below the rank of knights who had not lands of the value of 100*l.* a-year, and their wives, daughters, and children were forbidden to wear "ascun revers ou *purfil.*"—*Rot. Parl.* ii. 278, 281. Chaucer, speaking of the Monk, says,
"I saw his sleves *purfiled* at the hond,
With gris and that the finest of the lond."

Eleanor Lady Walsyngham bequeathed her daughter "a *purfle* of sable" in 1506. Purfle, in p. 83, is used as a verb, and there means to embroider, crule being twisted yarn. In the inventory of the effects of Sir John Fastolfe is "j gowne of blewe felwett upon felwet longe furrid withe martyrs and *perfold* of the same, slevys sengle."—*Archæologia*, xxi. 252.

Pursuivant of the King's Chamberlain, 87.

Pyle cloth, a, 65.
No other instance of the use of this word has been discovered. A Pyle cloth seems to have been a kind of testor or canopy with curtains.

Quails, brought, 13.

Queen, ill, 37.

——— a physician sent after, for the, 96.

——— brother, of the, 75.
The young Duke of York. See NURSE.

——— lands, charged with, money for the king's use, 76.

——— revenues, 107—111.

Rabbits, brought, 13.

Ragdale, Robert, 22, 34, 54.
A tailor.

Ragland, 40, 41, *bis*, 43, 46, 49, 50, 53, 109.
Her majesty was at Ragland on the 19th and 24th of August, 1502.

Ratclif, Mrs. Mary, 99.
One of the queen's gentlewomen.

Rauf, John, 34, 103.
Yeoman of the close car.

Rawlenny, ——, wife of, 55.

Reading, child of grace of, 3, 50.

Receipts of the queen's revenue, 107—110.

Reed, Mr., 59.

Relick Sunday, 31.
The third Sunday after Midsummer-day.

Reliques at Westminster, the, 56.

Reynold, John, 79.

——— ——— painter, 36.
Whether he was the same individual as is mentioned in p. 79, is doubtful. See PAINTING.

——— Walter, 102.
Keeper of the garden at Baynard's Castle.

Rhenish wine, brought, 52.

Ribbands, for, 51.

Richmond, 2, 4, 6, *bis*, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 49, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 72, 81, 83, 84, 87, *bis*, 92, 94, 95, 98.
It is manifest that the queen passed great part of her time at Richmond, and that the rest was divided between Greenwich, the Tower, and Westminster, or in visiting places near town.

——— the residence of the queen at, burnt, 92.

Ricroft, John, 100.
One of the queen's servants.

Rivers, Earl, to a person in whose house the earl lodged at the time of his death, 78.
Anthony Wydville, Earl Rivers, the queen's uncle, was beheaded at Pomfret in June 1483, by command of Richard Duke of Gloncester, afterwards Richard the Third; and this entry is another proof of the readiness with which Elizabeth relieved those who had, in however humble a degree, assisted any of her kindred.

Robes, for making, 40.

——— yeoman of the Queen's, his bills, 105.

Robynet, 13, 29, 55, 82, 86.
The queen's embroiderer. It does not appear whether this was his baptismal or surname. He was boarded and lodged at the queen's charge.

Rochester, Bishop of, 52.
Richard Fitz James, the descendant of an ancient Somersetshire family, and uncle of Sir John Fitz James, Chief Justice

from 1526 to 1539; he was Bishop of Rochester from the 17th May 1497 to January 1504, when he was translated to Chichester, and thence, in August 1506, to London, and died January 15, 1522.

Rockers, to, 100, 103.
The situation of rocker to the royal family yet exists. Those mentioned in these accounts were rockers to the queen's nephews and niece, the children of her sister Lady Katharine Courtenay, and the wages of one were thirty shillings per annum, but the time for which the others were paid is not stated. Mr. Ellis has printed a warrant, which he styles a letter, from Henry the Seventh, to the treasurer and chamberlains of the exchequer, commanding them to pay the arrears of wages due to Lady Darcy "Lady Maistres," and "five markes sterlinges unto oure welbeloved Agnes Butler and Emly Hobbes, rockers of our said son, that is to say to every of them, xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* for their wages of the half yere, ended at Easter last passed."—*Original Letters*, Second Series, i. p. 170. Whence it seems that their wages were 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* each more than those of the rockers of the young Courtenays. The servants in the nursery of the Earl of Northumberland in 1512, consisted of "two rokkers and a childe to attend in nursery."—*Northumberland Household Book*, p. 43. In the Regulations ordained by Henry VII., under the "Array of her Majesty's infants," it is provided that the child shall "be hadde into the nursery where it shall be nourished with a lady governour to the nursery nurse, *with four Chamberers, called Rockers*, and the chamberlaine to give them their othes."—p. 127.

Roke, William, of Kidlington, 34.
Apparently a wheelwright.

Rolf, John.
See RAUF.

Roper, Henry, 10, 19, 36, 40, 41, 49, 53, 58, 71, 72, 98.
Page of the beds. His duties were to go messages, purchase articles, to attend the queen in her progresses and journeys, to prepare for her reception, &c.: his wages were 8*d.* a day.

Roses for crewel to purfle, 83.
See CREWEL and PURFLE.

——— brought, 21.

Roundseval, the fraternity of Our Lady of, 21.
A cell of St. Mary de Ronceval stood on the site of Northumberland House.

Russet, gown of, 17.
A coarse cloth. In the 37th Edward III., 1363, servants of husbandry and other persons not having goods or chattels worth 40*s.*, were forbidden to wear any other apparel than what was made of blanket and russet cloths of the value of 12*d.* a yard.—*Rot. Parl.* ii., 279—282.

——— cotton for the queen's car, 104.
Russet is defined to be a reddish brown. Dr. Johnson observes, "Newton seems to use it for *grey*, but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly." Palsgrave, however, in 1530, translates "Russet," by "*Gris*," grey.

Rutt, ——, 85.
The queen's shoemaker.

Sadlers, to, 92.
Sadler, Nicholas, 104.
Saddle, for covering a, 17.
St. Adrean, offering to, 3.
St. Alban's, Monastery of, 109.
——— payments to the Anchoresses of St. Peter and St. Michael near, 1, 102.
St. Amand, Lord, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 67.
Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, who succeeded his father in that dignity in 1457, was attainted in 1483, restored in the 1st Hen. VII., and died without legitimate issue in 1508. All these entries relate to bucks sent by him to the queen.

St. Anne in the Wood, near Bristol, 42.
In the Itinerary of William of Worcester is a notice "De capeila St. Annæ per duo miliaria de Bristolliâ," in the forest of Kingswood.—D.
St. Augustine, offering to, 3.
St. Bennett's, London, parson of, 25.
St. Clement, the Fraternity of, without Temple Bar, 86.
St. Dominick, offering to, 3.
St. Edward, of Westminster, offering to, 56.
St. Francis, offering to, 3.
St. Fredeswide, of Oxford, offerings to, 36, 39.
St. George, offering to, 42.
St. Ignasi, offering to, 3.
St. John, offering to, 14.
St. Paul's, offering to, 81.
——— the rood of the north door in, and our Lady of Grace there, 3.
St. Saviour, offering to, 4.
St. Sepulchre, London, the fraternity of Corpus Christi, in the parochial church of, 9.
St. Sinai, Katherine's Mount in, two friars of the monastery of, 21.
St. Ursula, brotherhood of, in London, 77.
Salisbury, Bishop of, 90.
Edmund Audley was bishop of Salisbury from 2nd April, 1502, to the 23rd August, 1524, when he died.
Sampler, an ell of linen cloth bought for one for the Queen, 30.
Sand, for, 80.
Sandys, Sir William, 70.
Apparently the first Lord Sandys, a distinguished favourite both with Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth.
Sarcenets, 9, 16, 19, 22, 32, 34, 51, 54.
By statute 17th Edward IV., 1477, the wives and unmarried daughters of persons having possessions of the yearly value of 20*l.* or upwards, were permitted "to use and were in their colers, ventes and slefes of their gownes and hukes *sateyn* chamelet, *sarcenet* or tarteron." The wives and unmarried daughters of persons whose possessions yielded 40s. and upwards per annum, might also use *sarcenets* and tarterons in this manner.—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 189.
Sarvington, Walter, 107.
Receiver of the queen's revenues in the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Southampton.
Satin, for, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 66, 69.
By statute 3rd and 4th Edward IV., 1463-4, the use of damask and *satin* was confined to esquires and yeomen of the King's household; to sergeants, esquires, and gentlemen, having possessions of the yearly value of 40*l.*; and to persons of higher rank.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 504[b]. See also statute 22nd Edward IV., *Ibid.* vi. 221, and SARCENET, *supra*.
Savernake, forest of, in Wiltshire, 67.
This forest was confirmed in dower to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 627.
Saucery, the, 2.
The Saucery was, it seems, the department in the King's household which provided the sances. In the 33rd Henry VI., the officers of the saucery consisted of a sergeant, clerk, yeoman and groom for the King's mouth, and of a yeoman and three grooms for the hall.—*Regulations of the Royal Household*, 4to. 1790, p. *22. In the 17th Henry VIII., in the statutes of Eltham, the duties of the clerk and yeoman of "the pastry and sausery" are defined; the principal of which were to see all their baked meats well seasoned and served, according to the appointment of the clerk of the kitchen, "without embesselling or giveing away any of the same, and also that there be no wasteful

expenses made of flower nor *sawce* within the said office.":—*Ibid.* p. 238. See SQUILLERY.

Saxilby, Mrs., 11.
Probably the Elizabeth Saxby who received 5*l.* as part of her salary in the 1st Hen. VIII.—*Additional MS.* in the British Museum, 7100.

Say, Mrs. Ann, 34, 38, 48, 52.
One of the queen's gentlewomen. Her board, whilst ill at Woodstock, cost 1s. 4*d.* a week. A William Say, Esquire, was usher of the chamber to Henry VI. in 1450.—*Rot. Parl.* v. 191 b.

Sayeing, gift to a man "sayeing himself to lodge in his house the Earl Rivers," 78.
"Saying," in this sense, appears to mean incurring danger or inconvenience; and this person was rewarded for affording shelter to the Earl Rivers, the queen's uncle, in the time of his distress, and when it was treason to protect him. The word seems to be the same as "assaying," which, in one sense, imports trial by danger or distress; difficulty, hardship.—*Todd's Johnson.* Mr. Gage, however, suggests that "saying" merely meant that this person *said* he had lodged the Earl Rivers.

School hire, for, 76, 105.
Eightpence a quarter was the sum paid for the school hire of a young favourite of the Queen's. See PALLET.

Schoolmaster, the Prince's, 28.
See PRINCE.

Scots, the Queen of, 10, 19, 22, 23, 29, 34, 38, 86, 89, 93.
Margaret, the queen's eldest daughter. She was born November 29, 1489, and in 1502, being then fourteen, was affianced to James IV., King of Scotland, and married him in the following year, after whose death at Flodden Field, she remarried in 1514, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. On the death of Queen Elizabeth, her great-grandson became King of England in her right.

Seal, a, brought, 2.

Searing, candles for the altar clothes, 83.

Seler of beds and cloths of estate, 65, 66.
Palsgrave translates "Sellar of a bedde" ciel, which Cotgrave explains to be "a canopy for the testerns and valances of a bed, also the canopy that is carried over a prince as he walks in state." Lady Hastings, in 1503, bequeathed to her nephew "a fedur bedde, a boulster, a blanket, a chike happing, an old counterpoint, *sillor* and *testor*." Among the effects of Sir John Fastolf, *temp.* Henry VI., in one of the sleeping apartments were "j purpeynt of white j *seloure* and j testoure" on which word the editor of that inventory has remarked "Seloure or seler is probably the head of a bed. Celura is rendered by Du Cange 'lecti supremum tegmen, *Lat.* Cœlum, *Gall.* Ciel de Lit.'" *Archæologia*, xxi., 262. That celour or seler also meant a canopy is manifest from the account of the coronation of Henry VIII., in the College of Arms, and printed as part of the evidence of Colonel Berkeley's claim to the barony of Berkeley. "Canapy to be borne over the King. The Kyng shall ryde opin hedded under a *seale* of cloth of gold," &c. p. 219. "The *cele* or canapi borne over the quene."—p. 220. "The seale or canapy."—p. 222.

Sergeants at law, 101.

Severn, for conveying the Queen over the, 43.

Seymour, Sir John, 67, 81.
Father of the Protector Somerset, and of Queen Jane Seymour. He was knighted for his services at the battle of Blackheath in 1497; in 1507 was sheriff of Wiltshire; and was made a knight banneret in 1513 for his gallantry at Therouenne and Tournay. He died 21st December, 1536, aged sixty. Collins' *Peerage*, ed. 1779, vol. i., p. 143.

Shadde, William, 10, 54, 64.
Neither of these entries afford

any information as to who this person was.

Shalmewes, the, 91.
Players on the Shalms, i.e., the base cornet. A note with an engraving of a shalm is given in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 351, and in the *Northumberland Household Book*, where the following entry occurs: "My Lord useth and accustometh yerly when his Lordship is at home to gyf to iij of the *Kyng's Shames* when they com to my Lord yerly, x *s.*"

Shanks, fur and tavelyns of, 89.
See a note in the index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Shaw, Sir John, 52.
A goldsmith and Mayor of London in 1501. He was the son of John Shaa of Rochford and Essex, and was knighted on the field by Henry VII. His name often occurs in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, as having sold the King plate, and as being paid once 4*l.*, and another time 3*l.* 3*s.*, for a George of the Order of the Garter. He appears to have been one of the executors of Sir Reginald Bray, K.G., in August, 1503.

Sheets, for making, 22.

——— for various kinds of, 81.

Shepherd, to a Disar that played the, 53.
It has been suggested under "Disar," that this entry is of a payment to a man who acted the part of the shepheard in some histrionic performance. What the piece was of which the shepherd was the prominent part, cannot perhaps be decidedly ascertained; but it may be conjectured that it was the Adoration of the Shepheards, which was often embroidered on arras and tapestry. In the account of the effects of Sir John Fastolf, under "Clothes of Arras and of Tapstre warke," is "Imprimis, j clothe of Arras, clyped the Schipherd's clothe;" and in the "Magna Camera ultra aulam Estevalem, j clothe of Arras of the Schipherds," which Mr. Douce considers to have been a description [query representation] of the adoration of the Shepherds.—*Archæologia*, xxi., 257, 262.

Shire Thursday 1, 4.
Or Maunday Thursday. See MAUNDAY. The etymology of Shire Thursday is thus explained in the "Festival" printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1511, f. xxx, p. 2, and f. xxxi.
"Yf a man aske why *Shere Thursday* is called so, ye may saye that in Holy Churche it is called (Cena Domini) our Lordes Souper daye; for that day he souped with his Discyples openly; and after souper he gave them his flesshe and his blode to ete and drynke. It is also in Englysshe called *Sher Thursdaye*, for in olde faders dayes the people wold that daye *shere* there theyr heedes, and clyppe theyr berdes, and poll theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Ester Day." A correspondence on the word will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xlix.

Shirts, for, 17, 76, 81, 105.

Shoes, for, 26, 38, 61, 75, 76, 85, 86, 98, 105.

Shrines, various, noticed, 3.

Shurley, Thomas, 4, 23.
Yeoman of the Queen's Chamber; his wages were 1*s.* a day.

Sickness, offerings made by the Queen during her, 37.
Made to induce the saints to intercede for her recovery.

Signet, Office of the, 100.

Silks, for, 5, 19, 27, 55, 67, 75, 92.

Sion, Abbess of, 13, 89.

Skeling, Alice, 99.
One of the Queen's attendants.

Skinner, Heyward, 100.

Skinners, to, 88, 97.

Sleeves, for making, 23, 93.
"Sleeves belonging to coats and

gowns were so contrived that they might be either affixed to, or separated from, them, as occasion required; they were commonly made of different materials, and were frequently superbly ornamented. The following articles are selected from an account of the apparel left in the wardrobes of Henry VIII., after his decease: 'A pair of truncke sleeves of redde cloth of gold with cut works, having twelve pslr of aglets of gold," and these sleeves were welted with black velvet. A pair of French sleeves of green velvet richly embroidered with flowers of damask gold, pirl of Morisco work with knops of Venice gold, cordian raised, either sleeve having six small buttons of gold and in every button a pearl and the branches of the flowers set with pearles.' The sleeves are also said, in some instances, to have had cuffs to them, and in others, to have been ruffed, that is, ornamented with ruffs or ruffles, at the hands."—Strutt's *Dress and Habits*, ii. 360, 375.

Sleeves belonging to gowns, 34, 35.

"Sleeve of a gown or any other garment" is translated by Palsgrave by the word *manche*, which is an ancient heraldic bearing. By statute 17 Edward IV., it was ordained that it should be lawful for the wives and unmarried daughters of persons worth 20*l.* a year or upwards, to "use and were in their colers, ventes, and *slefes* of their gownes and hnkes sarcenet or tarteron."—*Rot. Parl.* vi. 189.

Smith, Henry, 31.

Clerk of Windsor Castle.

Smocks, for, 34.

Smyth, Richard, yeoman of the Queen's robes, 18, 50, 74, 75, 105.

——— ———, bailiff of Swalowfeld, 108.

A William Smyth was page of the robes in the 11th Henry VII.

Soap, for, 75.

Socks, for fustian and cloth for making, 16, 61, 66.

"Socke for ones foot, chausson" occurs in Palsgrave. A pair for the feet cost 2*d.*, whilst a pair of hosen came to 10*d.* The cloth and making of one pair for the Queen cost 3*s.* 6*d.*

Somerset, revenues of the county of, 107.

Southwark, the fraternity of St. George in, 7.

Spain, Lady of, a letter given to, 69.

——— to a maid of, that danced before the Queen, 89.

——— the Prothonotary of, 4.

Spaniard, to a, 43.

All the persons here mentioned probably came to this country in consequence of Prince Arthur's marriage with Katherine of Arragon. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.* is an entry of two pounds being given "to a Spaniard that tumbled."

Spangles, for, 21.

The entry where this word occurs explains its meaning. See also SPANGLES, in the index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Spaniels, for their food, 94.

Spynell, Anthony, 61.

A goldsmith, and apparently a foreigner.

Squillery, to the, 2.

Query, Scullery, the duties of which are sufficiently obvious. In the Household of George, Duke of Clarence, in 1468, were "In the squillery and salserie a yeoman a groom and a page." It was the duty of the sergeant of the squillery, in the 17th Henry VIII., "to see his vessels, as well silver as pewter, to be well and truly kept and saved from losses and stealing." He was also sergeant of the woodyard.

Stable, the expenses of the Queen's, 18, 30, 45, 62, 93, 97, 104.

Independently of the two entries where the amount has been obli-

terated, the whole sum paid for the expenses of the Queen's stable was 373*l.* 17*s.*

Stable, to the officers and keepers of the Queen's, with a buck in reward, 38.

Stations, 6.

"Privileged altars, where, with proper dispositions, indulgences might be obtained under bulls from the Holy See. Thus St. Peter's and the other Basilicks at Rome have privileged altars to which the devotion of individuals frequently leads them, and the visiting of which is often made one of the conditions for obtaining the indulgence of the jubilee; when the faithful are said to make the stations. It appears that the Queen offered at certain places, which were called 'her stations,' one of which seems to have been the high altar of Richmond, and others were probably some of the shrines noticed in these accounts. The Queen may have made her stations in fulfilment of some vow, or in satisfaction of a canonical penance. Besides the privileged altars in churches, it must be observed, that it is not uncommon to find standing together in the open air, as in the Coliseum at Rome, on mountains, and in other places, certain privileged altars or oratorios corresponding with the number of stations of the Passion, a practice of private devotion; and in this sense is to be understood the passage from *Chaucer*—

'Yet I have been at Rome also,
And gone the *statyons* all a row.'" G.

Stafford, Lady Elizabeth, 41, 80, 99.

One of the Queen's gentlewomen, who had the comparatively high salary of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* She was possibly the Queen's first cousin, namely, the daughter of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, by Katherine, daughter of Earl Rivers. She married Robert Ratcliffe, Lord Fitz Walter and Earl of Sussex.

Stafford, Mrs., 14, 39.

——— William, 12, 14.

Both these persons were servants of the Queen, and were probably husband and wife.

Standers, 25.

Apparently iron uprights used in building.

Standard, key of the great, 68.

A large chest generally used for carrying plate, jewels, or other valuable articles. The word occurs in this sense in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* The clerks of the Earl of Northumberland's foreign expenses of the works of the kitchin, &c., were allowed at every removal "a gret standert chist for carying of there Bookes."—*Northumberland Household Book*, p. 389. Among the effects in Sir Thomas Kytson's wardrobe, was "one great standard, with iocke and keye bound with iron."—*History of Hengrave*, p. 34. John Cornwallis, Esq., speaks in his will, in 1506, "of all the brewyng vessells and *standards* in the brewhouse and bakehonse." In the last instance the word is used for tresil, stand, or stadle.

Staples, for, 20, 25.

Stars, for, 21.

Ornaments for the jackets of persons who were to perform in the "disguising."

Staunton, John, 47, 51.

——— ——— groom of the Queen's chamber, 36, 41.

——— ——— the elder, 21, 23, 24, 53, 100.

——— ——— the younger, 77.

Possibly the son of the above-named. All these entries probably relate to the same person.

Stebenhithe, 9.

The Duchess of Suffolk, the Queen's aunt, appears, from this entry, to have resided at Stepney.

Stirrups, for, 104.

Stokeclare, Our Lady of, 3.

Stoks, Margaret, 82.

An embroiderer.

Stole, carriage of the Queen's, 45.

The stole, in this sense, was a kind of packing chest for robes and clothes. "The King's chamberlain to assign for the lj garderobes and the King's chambre for the *male* and *stoole*, and other stuff needful, to the some of xii or xvj sompter horses." "The Stoole is here kept," l.c., in the office of the Wardrobe. See the Regulations of the royal household, *temp.* Henry VII., pp. 40, 41, whence "Groom of the Stole."

—— sheets for the, 81.

"Sheets for the stool" were probably sheets laid to wrap clothes in.

Stools, for fetching and making the Queen's, 7, *bis* 16.

Four of these stools were "working stooles;" another was covered with scarlet; and the carriage of one from London to Langley cost 14*d*. It seems that they were used for sitting on, rather than for the feet.

Stourton, fee farm of, 109.

Stormy, John, of Chertsey, 17.

Straight-white, for five yards of, 104.

Cloth called "straights" is frequently mentioned on the rolls of parliament.

Strakes, for placing on the close car, 34.

"The strakes or streaks of a wheel are the iron plates that shoe the fellows of a wheel or be nailed round the circumference of it."—Kennett's *Glossary*.

Stratfeld Mortimer, 106.

See MORTIMER.

Stuff, for conveying, 5, 39, 50, 68, 74, 79.

Goods of various kinds.

Sudbury, Our Lady of, 3.

Suffolk, Duchess of, 9, 86, 88.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, second daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of King Edward IV., then widow of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., who died in 1491. By him she had issue John, who was created Earl of Lincoln *vita patris*, and was declared heir to the throne by Richard III., in the event of the death of his own son, and died *s. p.* 1487, Edmund, who will be again noticed; Humphrey and Edward, priests; Richard, who assumed the title of Duke of Suffolk, was called the "White Rose," and was killed at Pavia in 1525, *s. p.*; Katherine, who is said to have married William, Lord Stourton, but who is probably confounded with the Katherine Stourton hereafter mentioned; Ann, a nun, at Sion; Dorothy, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Henry, Lord Morley, and died *s. p.* Glover notices likewise a son William, who married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Stourton, and widow of William, Lord Grey. *Harl. MSS.* 807, p. xi. The duchess is stated, in Frost's *Notices of Hull*, to have died on the 16th November, 16 Henry VII., 1500; but there can be little doubt, from the entry in p. 88, of a buck having been then given her, that she was living in January 1503. It is evident from these accounts that she was treated with much attention by her niece, the Queen. Though the mother of *nine* children, her descendants became extinct in the third generation.

Suffolk, Duchess of, receipts of her lands, 111.

—— Edmond de la Pole, Earl of, 5.

Second son of John, Duke of Suffolk, by Elizabeth Plantagenet above mentioned. His brother John, Earl of Lincoln, dying in 1487, Edmund became heir to his father on his death in 1491; but he was prevented from inheriting the honours of his family in consequence of his brother's attainder. He was styled, apparently by courtesy only, "Earl of Suffolk;" and from his imprudent temper, frequently incurred the King's displeasure, to whom his birth

rendered him an object of jealousy. Having killed a mean person, he was indicted for the crime in 1501, and, though pardoned by Henry, he was placed at the bar of the King's Bench, and formally arraigned, which so offended his pride, probably because he deemed that he ought to have been tried by his peers, that he quitted the realm without the King's leave, and went to his aunt the Duchess of Burgundy. Notwithstanding his conduct, he contrived to make his peace with Henry, and returned to England; but soon after Prince Arthur's marriage, he went again to Flanders, for which he was solemnly accursed at Paul's Cross, by a Bull, in October 1502, and was attainted in 1503. It was on this occasion that his wife was placed under the care of the Duchess of Norfolk. After remaining in exile for some years, he was at length brought to England, and was beheaded on Tower Hill for treason, on the 5th April, 5 Henry VIII., 1513. He married, according to Dugdale, Sandford, and other authorities, Margaret, daughter of Richard Lord Scrope, but she was, in fact, the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Scrope, second son of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Scrope, of Upsal. By her, whose will was proved in May 1515, he had a daughter, Ann, who took the veil in the Minories about March 1511. *Additional MS.* in the British Museum, 7100. Sandford's *Genealogical History*. Hall's *Chronicle*. *Rot. Parl.*, vi., 545. *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 530.

Sukcads, brought, 43.

A kind of sweetmeat. In the account of the feast at the installation of Archbishop Warham in 1466, is "jely ipocras, tench floryshed, lampray pistr', quince and orange pistr', tart melior, leche florentine, *marmalade succade*, comfettes, wafers," the two last with Ipocras. Leland's *Collectanea*, vi. 28. *Socado*, or sucado, which was the same article, is twice mentioned as having been brought to Henry VIII. *Privy Purse Expenses*, pp. 184, 224, once "In reward for bringing *ij barells of socado* and cakes to the king's grace:" "In reward for bringing *sucado* and marmalado to the King's grace at Eltham."

Surgeon's bills, 14, 70, 105.

Surveying the Queen's land, for, 101.

Swallowfield park, 18, 108, 111.

——— the under keeper of, 30.

Tables, money given the Queen at, 43.

The old name for backgammon. See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 356.

Talbot, Sir Gilbert, 64.

Apparently Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, K.G., ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury of that name. He was a privy councillor to Henry VII., from whom he received numerous favours, and whom he served with ability and zeal; and died in September 1516.

Tallowing.

See Barge.

Tame, Edmund, 108.

Receiver of the revenue of the Queen's lands in Gloucestershire and Wilts. "Afterwards Sir Edmund. He was the son of John Tame, an opulent merchant of London, who purchased the manor of Fairford in Gloucestershire, and built there a beautiful church, which still remains in nearly a perfect state, with the finest stained glass in all its windows. Following his father's example, Sir Edmund Tame built a church at Readcombe, an adjoining village.—See Leland's *Itinerary*." D.

Tapetts, 14.

In this sense, cloths for the sumpter horses; but tapetts also meant tapestry. See Tapets in the Index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Tavelyns of Shanks, 89.
See the Index to the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Tavern, money given the ministers of the King's Chapel to drink at a, 23.

Taylor's bill, 40.

Temple Bar, 86.

Thornbury in Gloucestershire, to the church of, 43.

Thread for, 65, 66, 83, 91.

Throckmorton, Christopher, Esq. 110.

Tippetts, sarcenet for the Queen's, 54.
"The tippet appears to have been a part of dress something resembling the partelet, and worn about the neck. It varied in size and form; for it was sometimes large and long like a mantle, at other times, it was narrow and scarcely covered the top of the shoulders. Like the partelet, it was used by men as well as by women."—Strutt's *Dresses and Habits*, ii., p. 368. "The partelet," to which Strutt compares the tippet, "answered the purpose," he says, "of the gorget which he describes on the authority of John de Reun, a French poet of the thirteenth century, as an article which was wrapped two or three times round the neck, and then fastened with a great quantity of pins, which raised it on either side of the face so as to resemble two horns, whilst it was so closely attached to the chin as to look as if it was nailed to it." "The partelets," he continues, "came into fashion towards the fifteenth century, and were common to both sexes. Those belonging to women were made of various stuffs of the most valuable and delicate kind. Sometimes they are described as being without sleeves, whence it may be inferred that they sometimes had them." "The tippet worn by ladies at the time of mourning, was quite another thing: it was a long narrow stripe of cloth attached to the hood or to the sleeves of the wearer." *Ibid.*, pp. 167, 368. Tippets were likewise worn round the head.

"With his *tipet* ybounde *about his hed*,
And she came after in a gite of red."—*Reve's Tale*, l. 3951.

which agrees with the following ordinance which is cited by Strutt, p. 323.

"Be it remembered that none may weare hoodes, under the degree of an esquire of the King's household, but only *tippets* of a quarter of a yard in breadth, except in time of need, and then they may wear hoodes." Occleve, in his censure on the dress of his times, and of the "foule waste of cloth," says that a yard of broad cloth was expended in one man's tippet.—*Ibid.*, p. 254. A part of the costume of a priest was also called a tippet; Palsgrave translates "Typpet for a preest" by "cornette," and William Water, vicar of New Church, mentions in his will in 1508, his "velvet tippet." In De Moleon's "Voyages Liturgiques," a canon of St. John's, of Lyons, is represented habited in his fur tippet. Pl. iv.

Tithes, for, 25.

Tourney, a bed of a, 39.
Query, a bed on which was worked the representation of a "tourney" or tournament.

Tower, the, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 36, 78, 80, 85, 87, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98.
It appears that the Queen was at the Tower from the 27th April to the 2nd May 1502; that she arrived there on the 12th December in that year, and remained until her accouchement, soon after which she died there.

Transoms, for, 25.

Travice, or Travers, Laurence, 63, 79, 100.
This person, whose name is thus variously written, was apparently in attendance on the young Courtenays, the Queen's nephews and niece.

Trende, William, 96.
One of the royal servants.

Tripe, brought, 64.

Troye, 44, 47.
Troy Mitchel, or Mitchel Troy, about three miles south-west of Monmouth, which place the Queen visited during her progress into Wales in September 1503.

Trumpeters, coats of white and green sarcenet for the, 78.
These dresses, the colours of which, white and green, were the King's livery, seem to have been made for the trumpeters to wear at the "disguising" in the preceding year.

Trussing bed, for making a, 65.
Trussing beds were beds used in travelling, when it was the custom for persons of consequence to carry their beds with them. Palsgrave translates "Trussyng bedde" by "lit de champ," i.e., field bed. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, gave, by his will, dated in February 1397, to his Duchess, "mes lits faites pur mon corps, appelles en Engleterre, *trussyng beddes*." Nichols' *Royal Wills*, p. 155. In the list of horses kept by the Earl of Northumberland were, "A horsse for my lordes cloth-sak with his bedde," and "a hors for the grome of the stable to ryde upon that ledes the cloth-sek horsse that caryeth my lords trussynge bed and all thyngs belongynge yt when he rydes his hors."—*Northumberland Household Book*, pp. 55, 120, 358, 359. Dr. Percy conjectures that a trussing bed could be trussed or packed in a cloth-sek or portmanteau. "To truss," means to pack close. A pair of trussing coffers were sent to the King of Scotland in 1430. *Fœdera*, x. 470; and the same articles, as well as "cotton to trusse plate," are mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, pp. 49, 190. In the "Form of Making the King's Bed," temp. Henry VIII., to trusse seems to be used synonymously "to tuck in." "The first sheete to be layed and then *to trusse in* both sheete and fustyan rounde about the bedde of downe," "to *trusse* the endes of the said sheete under every end of the bolster."—*Archæologia*, iv., 313. A remarkable instance of the use of the word trussing will be found in the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Twycrosse, Leonard, 49.
A servant.

Tyler, William, desar, 87.
See Desar.

Usher, the King's gentleman, 91, 92.
John Whiting.

Undrewood, Dr., 59.
The Queen's Confessor. Probably Edmund Underwood, who resigned the prebendary of Sneating in St. Paul's, before the 28th June, 1518. Bliss's Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*, i., 78.

Utton, Dr., 83.

Valance of a cloth of estate, 66.

Vandelf, John, 66, 88.
A goldsmith.

Velvet, for, 10, 17, 19, 22, 64, 65, 75.
Velvet appears then to have been from 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* a yard.

Venice, gold and silk of, 8.
See Gold.

Verney, Sir Ralph, 63.
Probably the Sir Ralph Verney who was sheriff of Bedford and Bucks in the third, sixteenth, and thirty-second of Henry VIII., and ancestor of the Earls Verney, &c., in Ireland.

——, Eleanor, Lady, 8, 30, 36, 39, 43, 55, 57, 84, 91, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen. Her salary was 20 *li.* per annum. It is probable that this lady was Eleanor, daughter and heir of John Loutham of Northampton, and widow of Sir Richard Verney, of Compton Murdock and Warwick, Knight, who died in 1490, ancestor of the Lords Willoughby de Broke. If this conjecture be correct, she must have been then aged.

Venison brought, 45.

Venison, carriage of, 59.

Vysys, two quartered boards with, 74.

Apparently, vices or screws. Sir William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, bequeathed by his will in 1449, to the church of St. George, of Stamford, "a tabernacle well ywrought of sylver and over gilt of the wight of one marc or thereabouts goying with a bill to be set high upon the coupe: and above upon the point of the seyd tabernacle, a litel cross of silver and over gilt, goyng also by a vyce."

Vineyard, the, 44.

One of the country seats of the Abbots of Gloucester, one mile distant from that city, near the road which leads to Flaxley in the forest of Dean.—D.

Wafry, to the, 90.

The Wafery was, and still is, one of the offices of the royal household; an account of it will be found in the Liber Niger Edward IV., printed in the *Collection of Regulations of the Royal Household.*

Wages of the Queen's servants, 99, 100.

On the 13th April, 1503, about two months after the Queen's death, the following entries occur in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*

"For the wages of the Queen's ladys and gentlewomen, 68*l.*

For the wages of the servants of her staple, 47*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*"

It appears from the same accounts and those of the 1st Henry VIII., that the salaries of some of her ladies continued to be paid long after her decease.

——— of various persons, 82.

Wakefeld, Robert, bailiff of Odiham, 107.

Wales, shoes, &c., bought on the Queen's going into, 85, 86.

——— when the Queen returned from, 92.

The Queen commenced her progress into Wales in August 1502, and crossed the Severn on her return on the 28th of that month.

Walker, John, 4.

Yeoman Almoner.

Waller, John, 86.

His servant was rewarded for bringing a goshawk to the Queen.

Walsingham, our Lady of, 3.

The famous image of the Virgin Mary, which was preserved in the Priory of Black Canons at Walsingham in Norfolk, was celebrated all over Europe for the great resort of pilgrims, and the rich offerings made to it.

Walston, 49.

Woolaston, in the hundred of Westbury, in Gloucestershire.

Waltier, Lewis, 6, 15, 24, 60, 73, 85, 94, 95.

Master of the Queen's barge. His wages were 16*d.* per diem, and to him the wages of the rowers and other expenses of conveying the Queen and her suite by water, and of repairing the barge, &c., were paid. See BARGE.

Wapping Mill, men hung at, 14.

Ward, Simon, 97.

Lorimer of London.

Wardemole, for dyeing, 81.

"Waddemole, now called Woadmel, and in Oxfordshire, Wodnenell, a coarse sort of stuff used for the covering of the collars of cart horses. Ray, in his Collection of East and South Country Words, describes it to be a hairy, coarse stuff, made of Island wool, [query Iceland], and brought thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk. Perhaps from the Saxon Veoð, grass, hay, weed, and Mele, any hollow continent, as if a collar stuffed with straw or hay; or possibly from the Island *Vadur*, a rope, or any wod of coarse hemp, and *Mel*, to beat or mall, 'Et in quinque virgatis de *Waddemole* emptis pro coleris equinis hoc anno, lj sol j denar.'" —Kennett's *Glossary*. It is evident that Wardemole was a kind of coarse cloth, and in this sense the word is frequently used by

Sir Walter Scott in the "Monastery;" and in the supplement to Dr. Jamieson's *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, no other authority is cited for the word, which is there said to mean "a coarse cloth made in the Orkneys," than that delightful romance.

Wardens, brought, 6.
Large pears. See a note on this word in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 360.

Wardrobe of the Queen's beds, 53, 54.

Warreyn, John, 65.
A bed maker.

Warwick, 69.

Watch, King's, to the, 90.
The King's watch consisted, it is presumed, of the twenty-four yeomen of the crown; and it was the duty of the Wait to "pipe the watch" four times during the night, from Michaelmas to Shire Thursday, and in summer three times. *Regulations of the Royal Household*, temp. Henry VII., pp. 38, 48.

Water, for heating, 4.

Watermen, wages of, 6, 15, 24, 60, 75, 94, 96.
See BARGE and WALTIERS.

Wax, for, 16, 17, 56, 103.
White wax was 16*d.* a pound, being double the price of yellow wax.

Wayne, i. e., Wain, paid for bringing one which had broken down, 46.

Wedding clothes, for the purchase of, 4.

——— gowu for a, 49.
Sixteen shillings were given to an apothecary "towards his wedding gown," and forty shillings to the page of the Queen's beds "towards the buying of his wedding clothing." The custom of presenting favourites and dependants with their wedding clothes was very common, and instances of it will be found in the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

Weredon, John, 49.
One of the Queen's servants.

Westminster, 19, 21, 22, 24, 32, 34, 35, 56, 70, 87, 95, 98.
The Queen was at Westminster on the 6th and 12th June, 1502, and apparently rested there for a day before she proceeded to the Tower for her last confinement.

——— Abbot of, 32.
John Islip, who succeeded in 1498, and died 2nd January 1516. "The rebus of this abbot, a boy *slipping* from a tree, i.e., *I slip*, with the initials of his name, occurs in painted glass in the Deanery at Westminster."—G.

——— St. Margaret's of, 97.

Weston, Mrs. Anne, 23, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen.

——— Richard, 84.
A servant of the Queen's. Probably the father of the Sir Francis Weston, K.B., who was supposed to have had an intrigue with Anne Boleyn, and suffered death in consequence.

Whiting, John, 91, 92.
Gentleman usher of the King's chamber.

Whitstones, Owen, a messenger, 100.

Wicker bottles, 84.

Wild boar, a, brought, 64.

Willesdon, Our Lady of, 4, 96.

Willeston, Woolaston in Monmouthshire, 43, 46.
The Queen was there on the 28th August 1503.

Williams, Sir John, 30.

——— Alice, 100.
One of the rockers of the young Lord Edward Courtenay.

——— John, 9.
One of the Queen's servants.

Winchester, Bishop of, 90.
Richard Fox, who was translated from Durham 17th October 1500, was Lord Privy Seal, and died 14th September 1528.

Windsor, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 49, 50, 58, 59, 64, 72, 74, 88.
The Queen was at Windsor in June and early in July, 1502, whence she went to Woodstock;

and appears to have stopped there on her return from her progress into Wales.

Windsor Park, an arbour made in, 31.

——— clerk of the castle of, 31.

——— the keeper of the little garden at, 7.

——— to Our Lady, and St. George, and the holy cross at, 3, 29.

——— to the children of the college of, 31.

——— Richard, then deceased, 102.
One of the Queen's servants.

Wine, Rhenish, brought and purchased, 48, 52, 84, 91.

—— sent for, 46.
A note on the wines used in England early in the sixteenth century will be found in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, p. 363.

Wise, Ralph, 26.
This person lived at Greenwich, and had the Queen's fool under his care during his illness.

Wolpitts, Our Lady of, 3.

Women, alms to thirty-seven poor in almasse on Shirc Thursday, 1.
See MAUNDAY.

Woodcocks, brought, 53.

Woodnote, Thomas, 28, 33, 40, 44, 59, 60, 86, 88, 98.
Groom of the Queen's chamber. To him and John Felde, another of the grooms of her Majesty's chamber, was entrusted the care of her jewels on her removal from one place to another.

Woodstock, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 50, 74, 108.
Her Majesty was at Woodstock on the 20th July, and was there visited with a fit of illness.

Worcester, to Our Lady of, 3.

Worsted, for, 91, 104.

Worsted yarn, 14.

Worthy, William, alias Phip, 5, 26, 61.
The Queen's fool was boarded by him; and for whom he sometimes purchased clothes.

Worthy Mortimer, 107.
See MORTIMER.

Wotton, Mrs. Margaret, 99.
One of the Queen's gentlewomen, whose salary was 4*l.* per annum.

Wurley, Henry, 64, 98.
A goldsmith of London.

Wybern, Nicholas, 12.
One of the Queen's servants.

Wycombe, 36, 40.
In Buckinghamshire, through which the Queen passed, and where she seems to have rested on the 3rd August, 1502.

Wyndeslowe, Henry, to the daughters of, 21.
On the 2nd January 1497, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were paid by the King for "cristening of Winslow's child;" one of the daughters of that person here spoken of was probably the King's god-daughter.

Wyrdon, John, 29, 105.
One of the Queen's servants.

Yone, Margaret, 55.
This person belonged to the Queen's household.

York, minstrels of the Duke of, 78.
Henry, the Queen's second son, afterwards King Henry VIII.

—— Archbishop of, 90.
Thomas Savage, who was translated from London in April 1501, and died 2nd September 1507.

—— fool of my Lord of, 2.
It is not certain whether the *duke* or the *archbishop* of York is here alluded to, probably the former.

Zouch, Mrs., 23.
As the entry in which the name of this lady occurs is a payment by the Queen for lining her gown, she was probably one of her Majesty's attendants, though her name does not occur in the list in p. 99.

INDEX AND NOTES

TO THE

WARDROBE ACCOUNTS

OF

KING EDWARD THE FOURTH.

INDEX AND NOTES.

Acham, William, 164.

One of the persons appointed to attend the Duchess of Burgundy on her visit to this country.

Ageletts, 115, 119, 120, 124, 125, 139, 153.

Ageletts were pieces of silver or other metal, or tags, attached to the ends of laces or points. Palsgrave, in his *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francaise* in 1530, translates "Agglet of a lace or poynt" by "fer;" and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, in the Harleian MS. 221, is "An agglot or an aglet to lace with all." A pointmaker was paid 2*d.* per dozen for pointing points of silk with ageletts of laton. Spenser speaks of a dress

"With goiden aiguiets that glistered bright."

The various notices of ageletts in these Accounts afford information as to the different uses to which they were applied. From p. 125 and p. 153, it appears that they were placed as ornaments on harnesses, being fixed with small chains.

Ambassadors, 121, 141.

The first of these entries relates to the washing of bedding which had been used by the ambassadors from France, and the second to the delivery of beds, &c., for the ambassadors of the Duke of Burgundy.

Andrew, Richard, 120, 150.

Citizen and Hosier of London.

Anneys, bags of fustian stuffed with, and with ireos, 131, 137.

Bags filled with anniseed and other spices, to keep insects from destroying the clothes, &c., in the Great Wardrobe. That anneys meant anniseed may be presumed from finding the word so spelt, under "Spyces" in the *Northumberland Household Book*, "Powder of annes iij lb. j quarteron," ed. 1827, p. 19; and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* in the *Harleian MS.* 221, "Aneys seed or spice" occurs.

Apris, John, 164.

One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Argenter of France, 160.

The "Argentier du Roy" is the master of the wardrobe, or gentleman of the robes. The person here alluded to seems to have been in attendance on the Duchess of Burgundy, and the entry relates to the delivery to him of scarlet and violet cloth for the use of the princess's suite. It is singular that he should be called the Argenteer *of France*.

Arms, the king's, on clasps, 119.

—— on clasps of books, 152.

It was usual to place the arms of the owner on the clasps which were generally attached to books. Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, mentions in her will in 1399, "a 'Chronicle of France' in French, with two clasps of silver, enamelled with the arms of the Duke of Burgoyne; a book, containing the psalter, primer, and other devotions, with two clasps of gold enamelled with her arms; a French bible in two volumes, with two gold clasps enamelled with the arms of France; and a psalter richly illuminated with the clasps of gold enamelled with white swans, and the arms of my lord and father enamelled on the clasps." Among the books of Sir

John Fastolfe were a psalter clasped with silver, and his and his wife's arms engraved thereon. *Archæologia* xxi., p. 276.

Arms, escutcheons of the arms of Lord George Vere, 131.
It is not easy to explain for what purpose these escutcheons of the arms of Lord George Vere could have been made, or why they should have formed part of the contents of the great wardrobe. See VERE.

Arras, 117, 120, 130, 132, 136, 139, 141, 146.
An arras mender "who is howrely in the warderobe for wyrking upon arres and tapestry," was attached to the household of all great persons in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Among the "officers of the riding household of George, Duke of Clarence, Anno 9, Edward IV.," was "A broderer of Tapacerye for amendlnge of the Arrasse."—*Collection of Regulations of Royal Households*, p. 99. *Northumberland Household Book*, pp. 45, 48, 326. The Earl of Northumberland's arras mender in 1512 was allowed 33*s.* 4*d.* if a yeoman, and xx*s.* if a grome, a year, for his wages, and xx*s.* for finding "al maner of stuff belonging to his faculties except silke and golde." "Paid for v days work in amending arras at vj *d.* the day."—*History of Hengrave*, p. 191.

Astates, 155, 160.
"Lordes and Astates," lords and persons of consequence.

Asteley, John, 164.
One of the persons appointed to attend the Duchess of Burgundy.

Audley, Lord, 162.
John Tuchet, Lord Audley, who succeeded his father in that barony in 1458, and died in 1491.

Axle-trees, for the king's car, 123.

Backs, 129, 134, 150.
Parts of skins so called.

Bags of leather, 128.

Bags of fustian, 131.

Barehide, 123.
See this word in the Index to the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 175.

Barge, king's, the master of the, 159, 166.
Some remarks on the royal barges will be found in p. 176 ante. These entries relate to the equipment of the master and rowers of the barge which was to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy. They wore cloth jackets of blue and murrey, each jacket being ornamented with two small roses, and the master also wore a gown of black chamlet.

Bargemen, jackets for the king's, 166.

Base of the king's jackets, 150.

Batillage, 122.
Batillage appears to be nearly synonimous with the word to which it is joined—boat hire, from batellus, a little boat. In the "Liber Quotidianus Garderobe, 28th Edward I.," is the following entry. To Dom John de Langeford, among other payments, "Una cum *batellagio* ejusdem Domini Johannis inter Westmoñ. et London."—p. 47. Batellus occurs often in those accounts, pp. 54, 72, and 272, &c. Libera battella, a free boat, occurs in the Plac. in Itin. at Chester, 14th Henry VII. See Blount's *Glossary*.

Baudkins, 135.

——— of silk, 116, 158.
A rich cloth, now called brocade. The name is said to have been derived from Baldacus, from Babylon, whence it was originally brought. *Blount.* By statute 12th and 14th Edward IV., it was enacted, that all cloths of gold, cloths of silver, of bawdekyn velvet, damask, satin, sarcenet, tartaron, chamelet, and every other cloth of silk made beyond the sea, and then being in the kingdom, and offered for sale, should be sealed with the seals of the collectors of the subsidy of

poundage and tonnage.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 155.

Baudwyn, Piers, stationer, 125, 126.

Baynard's Castle, 122.
See a note in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 176.

Beasts, 129, 134.
Query, a measure containing many furs, or a single one, most probably the latter.

Bedding, 124, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143.

Bedmakers, 126, 128.

Beds, yeoman of the, 145.
Peter Wraton.

—— office of the, 140.

—— for making of various kinds, 126.

Beds, 130, 137.

Berkeley, William, 158, 164, 165.
Esquire of the king's body, who was protected from the effect of the act of resumption, 22nd Edward IV., 1482.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 200. He was sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy, having four men to attend upon him, and was present at Edward IV.'s funeral.—*Archæologia* i., 352.

Besteney, John, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Bible, Historical, 126, 152.
See Books.

Bible, the, 126, 152.
See Books.

Blankets, 124, 131, 133, 137, 139, 141, 142, 144, 149.

Boat hire, for, 122.
See Batillage.

Bogy, 129, 134, 166.

—— legs and shanks, 116, 166.
Budge is described as lambs fur, but it was sometimes used for another kind of fur. Palsgrave translates "bouge furre, romenis peaux de Lombardie." In the statute 37 Edward III, the word "bugee" was used to describe *fur* generally. "Ne nul manere de Pellure ou de bugee, mes soulment d'aignel, conil, chat, et gopil."—*Rot. Parl.* ii, pp. 278, 281. But in the Wardrobe Accounts of the 28th Edward I., 1301, the word is thus used, "Pro pellura diversa fururis et capuciis *tam de Bog' quam de agnis*, &c.," p. 354. John Colet, Dean of St. Pauls, hy his will in 1519, hequeathed his "best coat of chamlet furred with black bogys."

Bolsters, 118, 131, 132, 137, 139, 143, 144.

Bolts, 127.

Bolyons, 119, 139, 152.
Bolions appear to have been a smaller sort of button used as fastenings of hooks, &c; they were made of copper and gilded, and cost about eight pence each. Palsgrave translates "bullion of a woman's girdle" by "close."

——— for gilding old, 126.

Bonnets, 119, 131, 138, 149, 150, 166.
See a note on "bonnets" in the index to the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 179.

Books, the king's, removed and garnished, &c., 125, 126, 152.

——— silk for laces and tassels of, and garnishing, 117, 152.

——— for binding, 125, 152.
The books, the titles of which are mentioned, are "Titus Livius," "The Holy Trinity," "Froissart," "The Bible," "The Government of Kings and Princes," "La Forteresse de Foy," "The "Book of Josephus," and "The Bible Historial."

The "Government of Kings and Princes" was, probably, a translation of "Ægidius Romanus de Regimine Principum," which is conjectured by Weston to have been translated into English by John Trevisa. A MS. entitled "Regime des Princes par Gilles de Rome, a Monseigneurs fils du Roy Philipe le Bel," was in the library of Galway Mills, Esq., in 1800,

which was stated to have been translated from the Latin of Ægidius Romanus into French verse by Henri de Gauché. The volume alluded to in these Accounts was apparently in French.

"Froissard" was of course Froissart's Chronicles, and was probably highly illuminated. Perhaps the most beautifully illuminated copy in existence is in the Harleian collection marked Nos. 4379, 4380.

Several copies of the "Le Bible Historiaux," ou "Les Hystoires Escolastres," are among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum marked 19 D ii. iii. iv. v., and 15 D iii. See the Printed Catalogue, p. 299. One of them has the following paragraph written in it,

"Cest livre fust pris ove le Roy de France a la bataille de Peyters; et le bon Counte de Saresbir, William Montagu la achata pur cent mars et le dona a sa compaigne Elizabeth le bone Countesse qe Dieux assoile. Et est continus le Bible, entre ove fixt et giose le mestre des Histoires et Incidentes: tout en mesme le volume, la quele livre la dite countesse assigna a ses executours de le vendre pur xl livres."

"Titus Livius." A MS. entitled "Titus Livius; des Fais des Romains: translate par Pierre Bertheure avec peintures," is in the British Museum, Royal MS. 15 D vi.

"La Forteresse du Foy." Two MSS. with this title are among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, the one which has only the four first books, is marked 19 E iv., and the other 17 F vi., which is thus described in Casley's catalogue, "La Fortresse de la Foy 5 liv. aveque belles Peinctures faite a Lisle en Flandres per Jehan du Quesne."

"The Book of Josephus." Several copies of Josephus' History are in the British Museum, marked 10 A x; 13 D vi, and vii, and 13 E viii.

Boots of various kinds, 119, 138, 152.

Borough, Sir Thomas, 162.
Then knight of the king's body. He was the father of Sir Thomas Borough or Burgh, K.G., who was summoned to parliament as a baron in the 3rd Henry VII., and was the ancestor of all the subsequent barons.

Botews, pairs of, 119, 125, 138, 147, 148, 151, 159, 166.
Botews were a kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reached above the knee. By statute 2 and 3 Edward IV., 1463-4, it was ordained "that noo knyght under thastate of a lorde, squier, gentilman, or other persone, use nor were eny shoes or *boteux*, havyng pykes passyng the iengh of ij ynches," on pain of forfeiting 40*d.*, and the same penalty was to be inflicted on any "cornyser" who made pykes of shoen or *boteux*" of a greater length.—*Rot. Parl.* v., 505. In the same year, the importation of tanned *botes*, *shoen*, *galoches* or *corkes*, &c., was strictly prohibited. *Ibid.* p. 507; and in the 4th Edward IV., cordwainers and coblers in the City of London, or within three miles of it, were forbidden to make "eny shoes, *galoges* or *botes* with pykes" above two inches; or upon any Sunday, or on the feasts of the Nativity, Ascension, and Corpus Christi, "to sell or comaunde or make to be sold eny shoes, *botes*, *or galoges*," or "to put, sette or doo uppon any mannes fete or legges eny shoes, *botes*, *or galoges* upon pain of forfeiting 20*s.*"—*Ibid.* p. 566. In previous statutes, the only articles of the kind spoken of are "botes et soulers," and *botews* seem hitherto to have been confounded, and even by Strutt, who cites these entries, with *boots.—Dresses and Habits*, ii., 346. That they were different is clearly proved by these Accounts; and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* in the Harleian MS. 221, they are thus described, "Bote for a mannys legge, bota, ocrea; Botew, cothurnus, botula," which admits of the inference

that a botew was what was previously called the smaller boot, buskin, or galoche. This, however, ill agrees with finding that botews are mentioned as always reaching "above the knee," or reaching "unto the knee," whilst boots are merely noticed as being made of various sorts of leather. *Botews* that came above the knee were rather dearer than those which only reached to it, but they were of much less price than boots.

Botons.
See BUTTONS.

Boylet, Robert, 121, 124, 125.
A servant of the wardrobe.

Brampston, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Branched velvets, and velvets with branches, 156.
Probably what is now termed figured velvet.

Bray, Robert, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Braying ropes for the king's car, 123.

Breast coverchiefs, 148.
Coverchiefs used to cover the breast.

Bridles, of various kinds, 123.

Brigandines, for coverings of, 159, 162.
Jackets with pieces of iron quilted in them, which were generally used by archers.—*Archæologia* xxi. 271. It is evident from these accounts that the brigandines of persons of rank were sometimes covered with cloth of gold, and other rich stuff.

Broched, cloth broached with gold, 134.
Cloth with words, or ornaments of gold worked upon it. In Palsgrave "*broche* with a scripture," occurs.

Broderayns for horses, 153.
Apparently broad, or wide, reins. The word occurs in the list of articles for the garnishing of the queen's litter and chares "*broode rayns*, v covered with in cloth of gold; hrydel rayns ix covered in velvet." "Brydels, vj with bytts bossed, with *broode rayns* and chayns; the same bridels covered in cloth of gold and garnyssht with crowns and fleur de lys, chaast and gilt, and with faux rayns, &c." Rayns, and "leding rayns" are also mentioned.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, vol. i., p. 47.

Browneswyke, 130, 135.
A kind of linen cloth. No other instance has been found of the use of this term. Query if cloth made at *Brunswick* be meant.

Brussell cloth, sheets of, 150, 151, 152.

Brusshes of heath, 131, 138, 149, 151.

Buckles for harnesses, 125.

Buckram, 135, 142, 143, 153, 154, 163.

Bunteyn, Richard, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Burdon's, i.e., loads, of rushes, 121, 126.

Burgundy, Duchess of, 125, 132, 140, 144, 145, 153, 159, 160, 163, 165, 166.
See the INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

——— ambassadors of, 140, 145.

Buscage, 130, 136.

Busk, 124, 130, 131, 132, 135, 137, 140, 143, 146, 148, 149, 155.
A sort of linen cloth, and apparently of a coarse and common description, as it was used for pailets, linings of vallances, &c. The word does not occur in the *Rolls of Parliament*, but busk appears to have been the article called bustian in the sumptuary law of the 3rd and 4th Edward IV. "No man but such as hath

possessions of the yerely value of xls." shall use or wear "in aray for his body, any fustian, *bustian*, nor fustian of Napuls, scarlet cloth engrained, &c."—*Rot. Parl.* v., 505 a. Among the effects of Henry V. were "1 rem' de *bustian* cont' xvij alnz, pris l' aln' iij *d.*"

Buttons, 117, 136, 152, 161.

Calais, Staple, a merchant of the, 133.

Cameletts.
See CHAMLET.

Candles, 121.

Canterbury, 145.
Edward IV. visited Canterbury, perhaps with a pious object, some time before September in 1480.

Canvas, 130, 135, 137.

Capes of cloaks, &c., 151.

Car, the king's, 122, 125.

—— expenses of repairing the king's, 123.
See CAR in the Additional Notes.

Carmen, the king's, 125.

Carpenters, to, 127.

Carpets, 130, 135.

Carriage, for, of divers articles, 122, 124, 125.

Cartemaille, Richard, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Carter, Richard, 125.
One of the king's servants.

——— John, 121.
These two persons seem to be described by the name of their occupation.

Caster, John, 120.
A skinner.

Cave, John, 126.
A bedmaker.

Celours, i.e., ceilings of beds, 132, 135, 141, 142, 143.

Cering, 125, 127.

Cering candel', 121.

Chains of laten for fixing in agelettes, 125.

Chairs, 131.

——— for mending, garnishing, and repairing, 121, 144.

Chambering of tapestry, 137.
Tapestry used for covering the sides of rooms.

Chamelet, 116, 129, 134, 151, 155, 157, 159, 166, 167, 168.

Chests, 122.

Chevel bolt for the king's car, 123.

Cheynewe, George, 163.
One of the persons appointed to attend the Duchess of Burgundy. As he was allowed a man to wait upon him, he was evidently a gentleman, and was probably the George Cheynu who was protected in the enjoyment of certain grants by the act of resumption 22nd Edward IV., 1482.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 201 a. Perhaps he was the George Cheyney, a yeoman usher, who attended the funeral of Edward IV.—*Archæologia* i., 353.

Cheyney, John, Esq., 153, 167.
Esquire of the body, and master of the Henxmen. He attended his sovereign's funeral. In the reign of Richard III., his offices were filled by another person, and it is not improbable that he was the Sir John Cheney who distinguished himself in the service of Henry VII. at Bosworth field, and who, in the 3rd Hen. VII., was created a baron; became a knight of the garter, and died s. p. about 1496.—*Archæologia* i., 350, 368, 375. Dugdale's *Baronage* ii., 290.

Chirke, Geoffrey, 164.
One of the persons appointed to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Clasps of copper gilt, 119, 139, 152.
Some of these clasps, which were marked with the king's arms, were probably used with apparel; the others were for books, and were engraved with roses. See ARMS.

——— for gilding, 126.

Claver, Anne, silkwoman, 117, 125.
See a note on Silkwomen under Corse.

Clerk, John, 170.
Auditor of the king's exchequer. In the 1st Henry VII., a John Clerke and Richard Sheldon were protected in their office of the auditorship of divers lands which had belonged to George, Duke of Clarence.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 355. A John Clerke was appolnted one of the barons of the exchequer in Trinity term, 1461; and was dead in the 7th Henry VII.—*Ibid.* p. 451. A person of those names was also searcher of the town and port of Calais in the 3rd Henry VII.—*Ibid.* 405.

Cloaks, 151.

Cloth of gold of various kinds, 116, 129, 134, 146, 147, 149, 150, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163.

—— of silver, 116, 129, 134, 160.

—— French, of various kinds, 115, 116, 134, 160, 166.

—— of Mustreviliers, 115, 169, 170.
See Mustrevilliers.

—— russet, 166.
See Russet.

Clove Hammer, 120, 138.

Cloutes, 123.
Iron plates to keep axle-trees from wearing.

Coffers, 122.

Coffins, *i. e.*, chests of fir, for books, 125.

Coket, John, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Coldherber, 124, 126, 141, 144, 145.
Coldharbour, or, as it was sometimes called, "the Harbour," in Thames Street, London, was the residence of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, in the 32d Henry VI., 1453.—*Rot. Parl.* v., 450. In the 7th Edward IV., it appears to have been in the hands of the crown, probably in consequence of the attainder of the earl in 1459, as in 1467 it was granted to Ann, Duchess of Exeter, the king's sister, for life.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 215, who died seized thereof; but on her death in 1476, Coldharbour seems to have again reverted to the crown, and to have been granted to John Neville, afterwards Marquis Montagu, third son of the Earl of Warwick; for in the 14th Edward IV., 1474, it was the king's intention to have caused the marquis to be attainted, which measure he only refrained from taking at the instance of George, Duke of Clarence, and other peers, but he nevertheless granted to the Duke, who married the coheir of the marquis's elder brother, certain of his lands, of which the mansion or messuage called "The Harbour," was part, to him and his heirs, so long as there were heirs male of the body of the said marquis.—*Ibid.*, vi., 125. Coldharbour again reverted to the crown on the attainder of the Duke of Clarence in 1477; and in 1480, the year to which these Accounts relate, it was clearly one of the royal establishments, and was assigned for the residence of the Duchess of Burgundy on her visit to this country, and also of the ambassadors from Burgundy. It was for some time the Herald's College.

Collars, horse, 123.

Cologne thread, 146.
Call' silke, or *Cologne silk*, was forbidden to be imported on pain of forfeiture by statute 22nd Edward IV.

Combe Coverchiefs, 122, 150.
From the number of these articles, twelve, and their size, each being an ell long, it may be conjectured that they were worn on the head by men as well as by women. Chaucer says,
"Hire *coverchiefs* weren ful fine of ground,
I dorse swere they weyeden a pound,

That on the Sonday were upon hire hede."

By the regulations for ladies' mourning by the Countess of Richmond in 1492, a duchess was allowed four *kerchiefs*, and a countess two *kerchiefs*, besides a barb and a frontiet to each. Handkerchiefs edged with goid were among the effects of Henry VIII.—*Harleian MS.*, 1419.

Cooke, Roger, 132.
Servant of the Duchess of Burgundy.

Coppersmith, John, 119, *bis*, 121.

Cord, 137, 140.

Cordwainers, 118, 119.

Corse of silk and satin, 117, 122, 133, 136, 152.

"Corse of a gyrdell, tissu. Corse weaver, tissutier."—*Palsgrave.*

A corse of siik seems to have been wove or plaited silk, as Cotgrave explains "Tissu, a hawdrick, ribbon, fiilet, or head band of woven stuff," also "woven plaited, interlaced, wound one within another." In the 34th Henry VI., to encourage our own manufactures, "wrought silk throwen, ribans, laces, *corses* of silke or eny oyer thing wrought touching or concernyng siike wymmens craft, the *corses* that commen out of Geen only except," were prohibited to be imported for five years.—*Rot. Parl.* v., 325. See also p. 506, vi., 223. By statute 3rd and 4th Edward IV., knights under the degree of a lord, and their wives, were prohibited from wearing "eny manere *corses* wrought withgoid." And esquires and gentiemen, and other persons under the rank of a knight, and their wives, were forbidden to wear "eny *corses* wrought iike to velvet or to sateyn frizery."—*Ibid.*, vi. 505 h.

From the statute of the 34th Henry VI., it appears, that the mannfacture of silk was confined to women, hy which empioyment, it is said, that "many a worshipfull woman within the citee have lyved full honourably, and therwith many good houshoides kept, and many *gentilwymmen* and other in grete noumhre like as there nowe be moo than a thousand have be drawen under theym in lernynge the same craftes." The importation of wrought siiks is said to have caused "grete ydelnes amongs yonge gentiiwymmen and oyer apprentices of the same craftes, and the leying down of many good and notabie houshoides of them that have occupied the same craftes which be convenient, worsiiipfull, and accordyng for gentilwymmen and other wymmen of worship." In reformation of these inconveniences, and "also the premisses tenderly considered and howe it is no commoditee nor thing abidyng to th'enrichyng of this iande, but things of plesaunce for theym that iiken to have them, whiche every well disposed persone of this lande by reason and naturai favour woid rather that wymmen of their nation born and owen biode hade the occupation thereof than strange people of other iandes," pray, &c.

Costers, 126, 141.

Pieces of tapestry used on the sides of a tabie, and on the benches round it; and a doser was the part piaced at the back. Ann, Lady Maltravers, bequeathed, by her will, in 1374, "a doser of green powdered with doiphins with *four costers* of the same suit." William, Lord Moriey, in 1379, gave his son his "best dorser, *four costers* and one banker with his arms." Costers were also the sides of beds. Joane, Lady Bergavenny, in 1434, bequeathed her bed of silk, black and red, embroidered with woodbine flowers of silver, and aii the *costers* and apparel tiiat belongeth thereto. She also bequeathed her hullyng of black, red and green, with morys letters, with cushions, with bancours, *and costers*. Among the effects of Henry V. were "1 coster de worstede' vermaiile cont' xi verges de iongur' & iii verg' de large.

Item vi tapites vermaille, chescun de vj verges de longur, et iiij verges de large, pris le pece iiij *s.*" Also seven costers of arras of gold worked with various histories, for instance, "Cest emprise de haut noun." "Si poer voier en memoire" "of Abraham and Isaak," of the "v joies de Nostre Dame," &c.

Costerings, or carpets, 118, 137, 143, 144.

See CARPETS. Costerings appear to have been very similar to costers. *Vide* also the places where the word occurs.

Cosyn, Agnes, 121.

A sempstress.

Counters, 128.

Pieces resembling money formerly used in calculations. Palsgrave translates "counters to caste a count with" by "ject."

Counterpoints, for, 117, 118, 129, 135, 136, 137, 142, 143.

Another name for a counterpane. Katherine, Lady Hastings, speaks in one part of her will, dated in 1503, of a bed of arras, sillor, testor, and *counterpane;* and in another place, of certain "stuff of bedding, that is to say, a feller, tester, and *counterpoint* of rosemary;" and of "a fedur bedde, a boulster, a blanket, a chike happing, an olde *counterpoint*, sillor, and testor." The counterpoints mentioned in these Accounts varied as much in size, as in material and price.

Counting cloth, green cloth for a, 170.

Courser harness, 115, 124, 153.

Courteys, Piers, 113, *sæpe.*

Keeper of the king's Great Wardrobe. A special warrant was issued by the king, dated 18th November, 12th Edward IV., commanding that a clause should be inserted in the Rolls or Records of the Resumption of the Parliament held at Westminster, the 29th April, 3d Edward IV., in favour of "our trusty and well-beloved servaunt, Piers Curteys, and Alice Russell, the provision which ensueth." This provision protected the said Piers and Alice in the enjoyment of all grants of lands made to them on the 25th October, 4th Edward IV., and enacted that the said grant should be effectual to them and the heirs males of their bodies coming. In the Act of Resumption, 4th Edward IV., Piers Curteys, Groom of the Robes, and William Trussel, Yeoman of the Crown, were secured in the possession of Deerfal Wood and Paletop Wood in Leicester, and Curteys and Alice Russell were then protected in the enjoyment of the grant above mentioned; and again in the 7th and 8th Edward IV., in the act of the 13th Edward IV., and in that of the 1st Henry VII., he was protected in the enjoyment of the offices of keeper of a ward in Leicester Frith, and another in Beaumont Lees, of bailiff of Leicester, and feodary of the king's honour there, and also of the office of keeper of the Privy Palace of Westminster, and of the Wardrobe within the same.—*Rot. Parl.* v., 517, 536 b, 592, 594 b, 610 b, vi., 87, 372. The grant in the 3d Edward IV. to Courteys and Alice Russell was of divers messuages in Leicester and Derby, which had been forfeited by Everard Digby. —*Calend. Rot. Patent.*, 309.

Piers Courteys preserved his office of keeper of the wardrobe during the usurpation of Richard III.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i., p. 35. His salary was 100*l.* a year. See p. 128.

Coverchief, 166, hand and breast, 148, comb, 150.

The breast coverchief was worn over a shirt, and the king possessed an equal number of them and of shirts.

Among the linen of the Earl of Northumberland in 1512, were "al maner of kurcheifs, ande hed kercheifs breest kerchiefs heede kercheifs." Ed. 1827, p. 350. The "head kerchief" was probably the article here called a

"comb-kerchief." Lady Bryan, in a letter asking for linen for the princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, when a child, complains that she had "neither gown nor kertel, nor pete cote; nor no maner of linnin for smokes, nor *cercheſes*, nor sleves, nor rayls, nor body stychets, nor *handcerchers*, nor mofelers, nor begens." Ellis's *Original Letters*, second series, ii., p. 80.

Crochets of various sizes, 120, 121, 138, 145.

Crowns, roses, and suns, embroidered on various articles, 118, 137, 143, 144.

A white rose, en soleil, or surrounded by the sun, was a favourite badge of Edward IV. The rose is said to have been first used by Edward of Langley, Duke of York; and the sun was assumed in consequence of the singular appearance in the heavens, on the morning previous to the battle of Mortimer Cross, of three suns, which, as the day advanced, became joined in one, an omen the Yorkists afterwards construed into a signal of victory, and which Edward thus perpetuated. See Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, pp. 45 and 53, where a drawing of the badge occurs: on the king's great seal the rose and sun are represented separately. Sandford's *Genealogical History*. The crown was, of course, introduced on the articles noticed in these Accounts as indicative of the rank of the royal owner.

Cruppers, 123.

Cupbearer to the king, 157.

Edward Stanley. See STANLEY.

Cupboards of ostriche board, 131.

Cupboard clothes, 124, 129, 135, 141.

See CUPBOARD, p. 190.

Curtains, 126, 129, 132, 133, 135, 140, 142, 143, 144.

Cushions of various kinds, 131, 137.

Cushion cloths, 130.

Damasks, 115, 116, 129, 134, 146, 148, 158, 161.

Esqnires, gentlemen, and other persons under the rank of a knight were not allowed to wear damask or satin, excepting the officers of the king's household, by statute 3rd and 4th Edward IV., and 22nd Edward IV.—*Rot. Parl.* v., 504, vi., 221.

Dancaster, Thomas, clerk of the wardrobe, 128, 170.

Darcy, Thomas, esquire of the body, 164, 165.

He attended the funeral of Edward IV.—*Archæologia*, l., 350.

Dawbers, 127.

Davy, John, of Fowey, 164.

One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Diaper work, table cloths of, 131, 139.

Dobinson, Thomas and William, 164.

Two of the persons who were appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy, each of whom was allowed a servant to attend upon him.

Dorset, the Marquis of, 161, 163.

Thomas Grey, K.G., Marquis of Dorset, to which dignity he was elevated on the 18th of April, 1475. He was the son-in-law of the king, being the eldest son of Sir John Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, by Elizabeth Wydvile, who married, secondly, King Edward IV. The marquis was attainted in the 1st Richard III., but was restored in blood and honours the 7th Henry VII., and died in 1501.

Doser for a horse, 123.

Doublets, 124, 146, 147, 149, 150, 166, 167.

Dowell, Ralph, 141, 164.

One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Down, 137, 143, 144.

Dragon, the, 121, 127.
Probably an inn with the sign of the dragon, which appears to have been situated very near to the Great Wardrobe.

Draper, Piers, 120, 122.
Citizen and ironmonger.

Dunkan, William, yeoman taylor, 169.

Easter, John, 128.
A skinner.

Elizabeth, the princess, 159.
Afterwards the queen of Henry VII.

Eltham, 122, 125.
It appears from one of these entries that Katherine, the king's daughter, was baptized and probably was born at the royal palace of Eltham in 1480.

Emayled, 146, 147.
Enamelled is sometimes written *anelyd*, as in the following entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, in 1486. "Item a myter for a Bishop at Seint Nycholas tide garnyshed with silver and anelyd, and perle, and counterfete stone." —Nichols' Illustrations of *Ancient Manners*, p. 114. The word also occurs in the account of articles delivered from the Great Wardrobe for the coronation of Richard III.: "vij yerdes of crymsyn cloth of gold *emayled*."—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807. Vol. i., pp. 35, 36.

Empsion, *i. e.*, purchase, 134.

Ermine, 129, 133, 134, 150.

Escutcheons of arms, 131.
See Arms.

Esquires of the body, 153, 165, 167.

Exchequer, auditors of the, 170.

Featherbeds, 118, 124, 130, 131, 132, 133, 137, 139, 143, 144.

Ferrara, Duke of, 124.
Hercules D'Este, Duke of Ferrara, Modena, Reggio, &c., was elected a Knight of the Garter 10th February, 19th Edward IV., 1480, and a few months afterwards the taylor was paid for making his gown, hood, mantle, &c., of the Order. He died in 1505.

Ferrour, 121.
A blacksmith.

Fir, coffins, *i. e.*, boxes of, 125.

Flemish cloth, *sæpe*.

——— ells, 136, and *sæpe*.

Font, for covering a font at the christening of the king's daughter, 122.
From the minute description of the manner in which one of the king's children was to be christened in the reign of Henry VII., it appears that "the Font must be set on hight that the peplll may see the cristenynge and presse not to ny; and the Font must be hangid with a riche sele and overlaid about with carpets on the greces [steps] and other places; and the Font must be hangide all about with clothe of golde and laid withine withe small lyn clothe," &c.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, vol. i. p. 305.

Foot cloths of velvet, for horses, 153, 154.
"A cloth protecting the feet, *i. e.*, housings of cloth which hung on every side of a horse. It was long considered as a mark of great dignity and state."—Nares's *Glossary*; and see the examples he cites. The Earl of Bath, in October 1553, in a letter to his countess describing the coronation of Queen Mary, says, "The bearer will tell you how my son served me of my *fote cloth* and horse harness which he promised you, but and I had made other provision myself of my owne I had bynne like to have taken dishonor."—*History of Hengrave*, p. 144.

Foot sheets, 151.
Sheets used at the bottom of a bed: from the notice of *head* sheets and *foot* sheets it would

seem that a sheet did not then extend the whole length of a bed. In an account of different ceremonies in the reign of Henry VII., the term is thus used:

"As for New Yerris day.

Item on new yerris day in the mornynge, the kinge when he comythe to his *foote schete* an uschere of the chambre to be redy at the chambre dore and say 'Sire here is a yerris yeft comynge from the qnene.' And then he shall say 'Let it come in Sire.' And then the uschere shall let in the messinger with the yefte, and then aftur that the greteste estates servaunt is to come, echon aftur othere as they bene estates: and after that done, all other lordes and ladys after their estats that they bene of. And all this while the kinge muste sit at his fote schete, &c. And this done, the kinge gothe to make him redy, and go to his servis in what array that hym likithe." "Item the quene then in likewise to sit at *hir fote shett*," &c.—*Antiquarian Repertory.*

Footmen, clothes for the king's, 168.

Forfeited goods, 122, 123.
Forfeiture was then, as now, the usual penalty for transgressing the laws regulating the importation of goods. The statute under which the seizure here noticed was made was probably that of the 3rd Edward IV., c. 4, by which corses [See Corses,] were prohibited to be imported on pain of forfeiture, the one-half of which was to go to the king, and the other half to him that first seized it.

Forms, joined, and other, 131, 138.

Forteresse de Foy, a book so called, 126.
See Books.

Fox skins, 116, 134.

France, ambassadors of, 121.

Franche cloth, 125.
Query French cloth.

Freman, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

French books, 126.

Fringes of silk and gold, 130, 136.

Froissart's Chronicles, 126, 152.
See Books.

Frysley, John, Clerk of the king's stables, 153.
He held the same office in the 1st Richard III.—*Archæologia*, i., 375.

——— Thomas, 143.
One of the servants of the wardrobe.

Furs, 121, 128, 129, 134.

Furring of robes, for, 120.

Fustians, 118, 124, 130, 132, 133, 135, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 148.

——— bags of, stuffed with ireos and anneys, 131, 137.

Fyssher, Davy, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Gardener, Richard, 121.
A labourer.

Garments, for making the king's, 120.

Garnishing books, 152.
See Books.

Garter, a gown, mantle, and hood of the Order of the, 124.
See Ferrara.

——— mantle of the Order of the, 161.
See York.

Garters, 117, 125, 136, 161.
Garters of the Order of the Garter.

Gentils, *i. e.*, gentry, 160.

Gentlewomen, for the conveying and trussing of, 145.
This entry seems to defy explanation. The only meaning of "trussing" is to pack close, but it is as difficult to reconcile "packing" with "ix worthy gentlewomen" as to conceive what "thirty ells of embroidered busk"

or cloth can have had to do with "conveying them." It probably meant trussing or packing their baggage.

Gifts, lists of, given to the Duke of York and other personages, 155.

Gilmin, 124.
A sadler.

Girdles, 117, 136, 149, 150, 166.

Glass, a standing, 131.

Gloves, 131, 137, 149.
Gloves were forbidden to be imported in the 3rd and 4th Edward IV., which is the only notice of the article on the *Rolls of Parliament*.

Gold of Venice, 117.

Goldsmiths, 119.

Government of Kings and Princes, a book so called, 126, 152.
See Books.

Gowns, various, 124, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 166, 167.

Grace Dieu, 145.

Grafton, Thomas, 133.
Merchant of the staple of Calais.

Granford, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

———— John, yeoman of the crown, 162.

Greenwich, 122.

———— manor of, 141.

Grenerigge, William, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Grey, George, 157.
Son and heir apparent of Edmund, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, first Earl of Kent, whom he succeeded in his honours in 1488. He married first, and on the occasion here alluded to, King Edward's sister-in-law, Anne Wydville, daughter of Richard Earl Rivers, and widow of William Viscount Bourchier, by whom he had Richard, his son and successor; and secondly, Katherine, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and died in the 20th Henry VII.

Grey, Sir Thomas, chamberlain to the Duke of York, 156.
The name of Grey was so common in the fifteenth century that it is difficult to identify this person.

Greyson, John, 164.
Another of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Guyon, Oliver, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Hached, cloth of silver hached on satin ground, 160.
"Hatch, to shade by lines in drawing or graving."—*Todd's Johnson.*
In this instance "hatched" appears to mean cloth slightly embroidered with silver on a satin ground.

Hackney, 154.

Halle, Richard, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

—— William, yeoman tailor, 169.

Halters for horses, 123.

Hamerton, John, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Hand coverchiefs, 122, 148.
See Coverchiefs.

Harness, for covering, 154, 155.

Harnesses for horses, 115, 124, 125, 133, 154, 155, 165.
From these descriptions of the harnesses of horses used by persons of high rank, it is evident that they must have presented a splendid appearance; and fully agree with the representations in illuminated MSS. of the period.

———— of Milan, 124.
Milan was long famous for the manufacture of armour and other

articles of steel. Philip Lord Darcy, in 1398, bequeathed to his son "his coat of mail *of Milan*."

Hastings, Pursuivant, 119, 125, 133.

Hatche, Thomas, 118.
Apparently a shoe-maker.

Hatche, 138.
This entry seems to refer to that in p. 118, where it is stated that two pair of slippers were bought of Thomas Hatche.

Hatthe, Thomas, 165.
One of the king's wards. From his apparel it is evident he was a gentleman.

Hats, 149.

Hats of wool, 119, 138, 150, 166.
"A hat of estate" about this time is thus described in the list of articles delivered for the coronation of Richard III.: "ij hattes of estate with rounde rolles behind and sharp beks before covered in crymysyn cloth of gold and furred with ermyns which were for the use of the queen's gentlemen ushers who rode before her at that ceremony."—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807. Vol. i., p. 45.

Head sheets, 122, 130, 132, 135, 143, 144.
See Foot Sheets.

Head stalls for horses, 153.
Palsgrave translates "Hedd stall of a horse harneis" by "testiere." "In the sadler's shopp, a *head stall*, raines crooper patnell and stirrop leathers all of leather very fayer studded with gilt stoodes and a kind of blewe bugell for a man's saddell."—Gage's *History of Hengrave*, p. 35.

Henxmen, for the clothes of the master of the, and other henxmen, 167.
See Henxmen, p. 200.

Herber, the, 124, 126, 141.
See Cold Harbour.

Hert, Robert, 168.
One of the king's footmen.

Heywood, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Hinges, 127.

Hirton, Peter, cordwainer, 118, 119, 125.

Hobies, 153.
A small horse: Palsgrave describes hoby to be "a horse of Ireland."

Hoby, harness, 115, 124, 153.

Holland cloth, 132, 146, 147, 148, 149, 155.

Holy Trinity, a book called the, 126, 152.
See Books.

Horse harness.
See Harness.

—— houses, 125.
Probably what are now called "housings," or as written by Dryden "houss;" cloths originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles for ornament.—*Todd's Johnson.*
"Horse houses" are thus mentioned in the list of articles delivered for the coronation of Richard III.: "To the queen for her use, xvj *horshouses*, made of xxxvj yerds di' of rede clothe engreyled with vj yerds of white woollen clothe and lyned with xxv ells of canvas; and for to sowe the same *horshouses* v lb. of threde, and for to cary in to York divers horshneys vij elles canvas."—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807. Vol. i., p. 50.

Horse, master of the, 153.
John Cheney, Esq. See Cheney.

Hory, John, 164.
One of the persons sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Hosen, 133, 137, 148, 149, 150, 151, 166.

——— of cloth of divers colours, 118, 120, 125.

Howard, Lord, 156.
Sir John Howard, K.G., who was summoned to parliament as a baron in 1470, and was created

Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, by Richard III., in the defence of whose cause he fell at Bosworth field. A memoir of this eminent personage, the founder of the honours of the house of Howard, with two portraits, will be found in Cartwright's *History of Sussex*.

Hullok, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Huntingdon, Richard, clerk of the wardrobe, 128, 170.

Huntman, John, 122.
One of the royal servants.

Jackets, 124, 147, 150, 165, 166, 167.

Jackets of woollen cloth, murrey and blue, 163.
Murrey and blue were the colours of the livery of the house of York.

Jackson, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Jaks, John, 123.
Apparently a saddler.

Jewelle, John, 164.
One of the persons sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Josephus, the book of, 126.
See Books.

Jumbard, Martin, embroiderer, 118, 124.

Imagery, worked on counterpoints, 136.

Ingrain cloth, 115, 129, 169.

Ink, 128.

Ireos, bags of fustian stuffed with anneys and, 131, 137.
Anniseed and *orris* powder placed among linen to preserve it from insects. A similar entry occurs in the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1611. "Paid for a pound of orris powder to put among the church linen, 10*d*."—Nichol's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, p. 30.

Ireland, skins of foxes of, 116.

Ironmonger, 120.

Island, fox skins of, 134.
Apparently Iceland, though in p. 116, fox skins of *Ireland* are spoken of. That a communication existed between this country and Iceland at an early period is manifest from two entries on the Rolls of Parliament; the one in the 3rd Henry V., when the Commons stated, that as fish were scarce on our coasts, fishermen had sought them elsewhere, and that having found plenty on the coasts of "Island," they had fished there for the last six or seven years, but that strangers from Norway and Denmark had begged the king to prevent their continuing to do so, and they prayed that their request might not be successful.—*Rot. Parl.* iv., 78 b. The other was in the 9th Henry VI., when the commons stated that certain Englishmen had gone to "Island" with their goods and merchandize, which were endangered by an edict of the King of Denmark, and that some of their ships and goods had been seized.—*Ibid.* p. 378. Mr. Sharon Turner in his *History of England*, has cited many proofs of a trade with Iceland in the reign of Richard III.

Katherine, Lady, her christening, 122.
The king's seventh daughter. This entry fixes the date of her birth to about September in 1480. See the Introductory Remarks, and many notices of her in the Privy Purse Expenses of her sister Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. See p. 204, ante.

Kendale, John, 164.
One of the persons sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Ketiller, Lisbet, 118.
A bed-maker.

Kent, Earl of, 157.
Edmund Grey, fourth Lord Grey of Ruthyn. He was created Earl of Kent in May 1465, became

Lord High Treasurer, and died in 1488.

Keys, 127.

King, the, 121, 145, 162.

Knights of the King's body, 162, 165.

Kyghley, William, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Labourers, expenses of, 127.
The price of labour in 1480 was from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a day.

Laces, 117, 120, 125, 136, 149, 150, 152, 161, 166.

—— and tassels of books, 117, 152.

Lamb's skins, 129, 134, 165.

Langtone, Henry, 164.
One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Latisnails, 122.

Laton, 119, 120, 125, 126, 138, 139, 144. See p. 205, ante.

Lawn, 130, 135. See p. 206, ante.

Leather, various kinds of, 118, 138.

Leder, Richard, 164.

Lightfoot, John, 164.
Two persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Lime, 127.

Linen cloth of various kinds, 130, 135.

Livery to divers persons, 169, 170.

Locks of the king's car, for mending the, 123.

Lome, 127.
Clay-argille.—*Palsgrave.*

Lowping, 140.
Query looping.

Lucas, John, of Kent, 122, 123.
A person who seized some contraband satins.

Lufkyn, George, 124, 155.
Sergeant tailor of the Great Wardrobe.

Lycour for the king's car, 123.
Liquor for the barehides. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, is an entry of "grease for liquoring barehides."

Lyour, or lyre, 126, 137, 140.

Lyring of curtains, 140.
The word is thus used in the *Northumberland Household Book*: "Item the ijd groom of the warderobe for the beddis, who is hourely in the warderobe for *lyring*, sewing, and jouning of stuf." Ed. 1827, p. 326.

Linches for the king's car, 123.

Lymour, a crupper for the, 123

—— bolt for the king's car 123.

—— saddle, a pair of Lymour hamys, 123.

Malter, John, 121.
A smith.

Mantle, a, 117.

Mantles of the Order of the Garter, 124, 161.

—— laces of, 136.

Marriages, gowns given on, 157.
It was a common practice for superiors to present their dependants with gowns on their marriages, and an instance of it occurs in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 49.

Massy, John, 121.
A tawyer.

Medicines, Holland cloth, to make necessary things for the king's, 147.
Probably to serve as bandages, or to be made into lint.

Milan harness, 124.
See HARNESS.

Mille, Edmond, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Misterton, William, 128, 169.
Clerk of the Great Wardrobe: his wages were 12*d.* a-day. On the accession of Henry VII., he obtained a new grant of his situation. In the act of Resumption of the 1st Henry VII., he was protected in the en-

joyment "of the office of Clerk of the Great Wardrobe with the wages of 12*d.* by the day, and liveries for clothing for himself, for winter and summer, and clothing towards the finding of a clerk under him in the said office," which had been granted to him by letters patent dated 21 Nov., 1 Henry VII.—*Rot. Parl.* vi., 344.

Montpelier, a merchant of, 115.

——— velvet, 116.

Montgomery, Sir Thomas, 162.

Sir Thomas Montgomery was the son of Sir John Montgomery, Knt., by Elizabeth, sister of Ralph Lord Sudley, who also married Sir John Norbury. He was a distinguished person in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and was honoured with the Order of the Garter for his fidelity and services to the latter monarch. In the 28th Henry VI, by the description of "Thomas Montgomery, the younger, Esquire," he was protected in the Act of Resumption in the enjoyment of all gifts and grants made to him, "so that our said grauntes exceed not xxiij *li.* yerly, the which we wol he have and rejoice according to our lettres patentes made unto him, consideryng that he is a yonger brother, and hath no thyng to lyve upon, savyng oonly of oure gift."—*Rot. Parl.* v., 193. In the 1st Edward IV. he was a knight and one of the king's carvers, with a fee of 40*l.* a-year.—*Ibid.*, 475. On the accession of Henry VII., he was secured in the possession of all grants made to him by Edward IV.—*Ibid.*, vi., 359, and died about 1489. On the 28th of July, in that year, he made his will, from which it appears that he was twice married, first to Philippa, and secondly to Lady Lora, who was the widow of John Blount, third Lord Montjoy, but he had no issue. In the Sumptuary Act of the 22d Edward IV., Montgomery and his friend, Sir Thomas Burgh, whom he constituted one of his executors, and six or seven other favourites of the king, were specially exempted from its provisions, they being permitted by it to wear cloth and fur, purple and cloth of gold only excepted.—*Rot. Parl.*, vi., 221.

More, John, 164.

Morice, Davy, 164.

Two of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Mustrevilliers, cloth of, 115, 169, 170.

Apparently cloth made at a place so named in France. The article is thus mentioned in the Paston Letters in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.:—"A fine gown of *Must' de wyllirs* furred with fine beavers, and one pair of brigandines covered with blue velvet and gilt nails, with leg harness: the value of the gown and the brigandines 8*l.*"—*Paston Letters.* Vol. i., p. 61.

"My mother sent to my father to London for a gown cloth of *Mustyrddevyllers.*"—*Ibid.* p. 256.

Nails, for, 122, 128.

——— gilt, 119, 139, 144, 152.

——— latis, 122.

Napkins, 131, 139.

Needles, 128.

Nevelle, John, 164.

Newham, Ralph, 164.

Two of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Norton, William, 127.

A carpenter.

Officers of the king's wardrobe, summer clothing of seven, 169, 170.

Oriel, William, mercer, 132.

Ostrich feathers, 119, 138, 148.

An ostrich feather then cost ten shillings.

Ostrich board, cupboards made of, 131.

Wainscot. Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities.* The word occurs in the will of William Bruges, Gar-

ter King of Arms in 1449. "I ordeyn that the ij chapelles of our Lady and Seynt George wytbyn the seyd chirch of Seynt George be closed wyth *ostrich boarde*, and clere storied, after such quantite as the closure of *plein borde* there now conteineth;" and in the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, "1485, for tymbre and *estrichborde* for gynnes and wyndowes;" "1481, A standyng bed made with *estrychborde*"—"A standyng bed covvey with estricg borde of beyond see makyng."—Nichols's *Illustrations of Ancient Times*, pp. 97, 118. This query is added in a note, "If the same with *Eastland borde* in the *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I.*, p. 119, or borde de Eastland in the *Fœdera*, iv., 730." To the word "oster bord," which also occurs in the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Mary Hill, Dr. Pegge has added this note: "Query Easter, from esterych, i. e., wainscot."—*Ibid*, p. 263.

Parformed, 143.

"The valance of the sparver of velvet, white and blue, and *parfourmed* with white satin." In this sense "parformed" seems to mean made up, fitted up, completed. Palsgrave renders "parforme by "parfournys" as well as by "je parforme." It seems in one instance to be used in this sense by Chaucer,

"For threttene is a Covent as I gesse,
Your confessour here for his worthinesse,
Shal parfourme up the noumbre of his Covent."—*Somptours Tale*, l. 7843. See PERFORMING, p. 213, ante.

Paillet, 124, 131, 137.

Pallets, small beds, so called from their being generally stuffed with straw. The ticks only, which were made of busk, are mentioned in these Accounts:

"—— on a *paillet* all that glade night,
By Troilus he laie."—*Troilus and Cressida*, book iii., l. 229.

In the inventory of Sir John Fastolf's effects, among feather beds, bolsters, materases, quilts, &c., in the chamber of Lady Milicent Fastolf are "ij smale *payletts*."—*Archæologia*, xxi., p. 269. "The beddes and *payletts* in the king's chamber."—*Liber Niger domus regis Edward. IV.*, p. 22. Certain officers were to have "russhes and litter for theyre *payletts*."—*Ibid.*, p. 40.

"Stuffe for the *pallett* bedd," "a mantle for the queene to weare about her in her *pallet*; and other things necessarie for the same *pallett*." Articles for the Regulation of Henry VIIth's Household, p. 125, 126. A pallet bed stood near the state or larger bed in the chamber in which the queen was confined. "In the chamber where the queen is to be delivered there must be a royall bedd therein, the flore laid with carpeth over and over, with a faire *pallett bed*, with all the stuff belonging thereto, with a rich sperver hanging over," "a pallett by the bed arrayed according to the bedd, with sheets and paine, except the cloth of gold on the paine to be of another colour than that of the great bedd, and over the pallett a large sparver of crimson satin, &c."—*Ibid.*, p. 125.

Paled, 118, 132, 137, 140, 142, 143, 144.

Paleways, or in perpendicular lines. The word is explained in *Todd's Johnson* "striped, from pale in heraldry."

Palfreys, 153.

Panes, 118, 137.

Variegated, composed of small squares, generally applied to counterpanes. It would appear from p. 138 that "Pane" meant any small division, written in the form of a square or not. See p. 65 and 213 ante.

Paper, 128.

——— black, 125.

Paris and Elyn, story of, worked on arras, 132, 136, 142.

The inventory of the effects of Henry V. on the Rolls of Parlia-

ment, iv., 230, *et seq.*, present an idea of the various subjects which were represented on arras and tapestry in the fifteenth century.

Parker —— of Dover, 164.

——— William, 164.

Two of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Parr, Sir William, 159.

Son and heir of Sir John Parr. He was born in 1434, and having distinguished himself in the service of Edward IV., particularly at Barnet field, he was made a knight banneret, honoured with the Garter, and was comptroller of the king's household at that monarch's decease, whose funeral he attended. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Fitz Hugh, by whom he was father of Sir Thomas, and of William Baron Parr of Horton. Sir Thomas, the eldest son, was father of Queen Katherine Parr, and of William Earl of Essex and Northampton.

Patens, pairs of, of leather, 119, 138, 146, 147.

Paten for a fote, galoche.—*Palsgrave.* A pair then cost one shilling.

Paylets.

See PAILLETS.

Phillip, Agneys, 123.

——— Thomas, 164.

One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Pillion, to make a, for the Duchess of Burgundy, 163.

P'is candle, 121.

Although numerous examples of the use of the term "P'is candle," "Paris candle," "Peris candle," and "Parisch candle" have been found, its precise meaning has not been ascertained. "Prociphis, discis, platellis, salsar, *candel paris*' et quatuour lib' cere ad celebracionem divinorum in capella, emptis'," &c.—Wardrobe Accounts of the 28th Edward I., p. 137. The editor of that work erroneously guesses that it meant either a pair of candlesticks, or "Parisian," as Paris, he adds, "is 20lbs. weight or measure," but the authority for the assertion does not bear out the inference, for "Paris" in the passages cited [page 351] clearly refers to 20*l.* of money, i.e., money struck at Paris which was worth a fourth more than that struck at Tours. *Roquefort* in voce "Parisis."

"Of *parisch candle* viij doson lb. after xij *d.* the dosson."—*Northumberland Household Book*, p. 2. "To make provision for iiij score xj dosson ij lb. of *parisch candle* for the expensys of my house for one hole yere after xij *d.* the dosson," *Ibid.* p. 14. "The sergeant of the bakehouse etith in the hall; his lyverey for all nyght is one gallon ale; wynter lyverey, one candyll wax, ij *candylles peris*', one talwood, one litter and russhes," &c., "vj candelles wax, viij *peris*', viij tallowe." *Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.*, 1790, 4to., p. 56, 69. "*Candells peris*," or "*candelles perich*," are often mentioned in other parts of those regulations, pp. 43, 44, 45, &c. Peris' candles are not noticed in the *Regulations for the Royal Household* in any other place than in the *Liber Niger* above cited, but the same article seems to be meant by "white lights," in the Regulations of the Households of George Duke of Clarence, 9th Edward IV., and of Henry VII., A°. 1494. "The groome porter shall fetche noe woode, *white lightes*, ne wax," &c., pp. 90, 103, 141.

Pillows, 131, 137.

——— beres of Holland cloth, 131, 137, 140.

Pillow cases. The word occurs in Chaucer, and in many early writers. "In his male he had a *pilwe bere*." *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, l. 696.

Pointmaker, John, 120.

A pointer of laces.

Points of various kinds, 117, 120, 130, 136, 149, 150, 166.

Points, or short tagged laces,

were strings or fastenings for hosen. "Poynt for ones hose, esquilette."—Palsgrave. Those mentioned in these accounts were generally of silk riband, pointed with agletes of laton. Among the effects of Henry V. were 380 "poyntes d'argent dorr'," which were valued at 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; and seventeen small points, and twelve large and six bosses "d'argent ennorez sauns laces."—*Rot. Parl.* iv., 223, 225.

Powderings, 150.

———— made of bogy leggs, 116.

———— of shanks, 134.

Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others resembling the spots on ermine. Palsgrave has "*powdred armyns* a furre, peau de ermyns."

Powdered meant sprinkled over, and "powdered beef," i.e., beef sprinkled with salt, is still in use. William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, in his will in 1449, bequeaths "a chesible diacones, for decones, or frees of white clothe of gold *powdred* with garters." "A pair of vestments of white damask, *powdered* with bears and ragged staves of gold," Will of Elizabeth Lady Latimer, 1480. *Testamenta Vetusta*, pp. 266, 356, and many other instances might be cited. See Index to that work, pp. 853, 855, 857.

Puke, 120, 148, 150, 151.

Puke is explained in *Todd's Johnson*, to mean a colour "between black and russet, now called puce, and which is proved by the examples there cited; but it is manifest, from these entries, that it also meant a particular kind of cloth: "hosen of puke;" iij quarters puke for to make iij paire of hosen;" "hosen ij paire grene," "ij paire *blac puke*." From the manner in which the word occurs in the *History of Hengrave*, it is doubtful whether it there means the colour or the material, for immediately after gowns of scarlet, violet, sad-colour, and russet, follow "an olde gowne of puke furred with badger coarse;" "an olde gowne of puke forefaced with velvitt, and lyned with satten of cypress."—p. 117.

Pursuivant.

See HASTINGS.

Pykering, John, 116.

Citizen and mercer of London.

Pyne, Thomas, 164.

One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Queen, the, a gown given to, 159.

—— her chamber in the Great Wardrobe, 127.

Quarterons, i.e., quarters, 153.

Ratcliff, Sir James, 164, 165.

Knight of the king's body. He was appointed to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy on her visit to this country, and received a yard of blue and a yard of purple velvet for his jacket on the occasion. Sir James bore the banner of Our Lady at the funeral of Edward IV.—*Archæologia*, i., 350.

Rawson, Richard, alderman of London, 116.

Ray velvet, 132, 136, and *sæpe*.

Striped velvet. "To my Lord Percy for his lyvery a yerde of narowe violet cloth and a yerde of narow *rayd* cloth."—*Northumberland Household Book*, p. 347.

Rentgeder of the wardrobe, 170.

The rent-gatherer.

Repairs of the tenement belonging to the wardrobe, 127.

Reynford, Humphrey, 164.

One of the persons sent to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Ribands, various, 117, 118, 136, 140, 142, 143, 144, 149, 150, 166.

Richmond, Roger, 164.

One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Rings of various kinds, 119, 126, 138, 144.

Rither, William, 163.
One of the individuals sent to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy. From his being allowed a servant he must have been a person of condition, and was probably the William Ryder, one of the yeomen ushers who attended Edward's funeral.—*Archæologia*, i., 353.

Rivers, Earl, 161, 163.
Anthony Wydville Lord Scales, second Earl Rivers, K.G., the king's brother-in-law; he was beheaded 1483, and died s. p.

Robeux, query rubbish, 121.

Robes, furring the king's, 120.

—— office of the, 146.

Roses, embroidered on various articles, 117, 118, 119, 136, 137, 143, 144, 152.
The frequent occurrence of a rose is explained by its being the favourite badge of the house of York.

Rudde, 117.

Ruddeur, garters of, 124, 136, 161.
No other example of the use of the word "rudde" has been fonnd, excepting in Chaucer, and where it is presumed to mean complexion.
"His lippes red as rose,
His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain, &c."—*Rime of Sir Thopas*, 13657; and In a similar sense in the *Miller's Tale*.
"His rode was red his eyen grey as goos," l. 3317.
In these accounts rudde and ruddeur evidently meant the material of which the garters were made.

Rushes, burdons of, 121, 126.
Rooms were strewed with rushes so lately as the reign of Elizabeth. Archdeacon Nares in his Glossary has cited many passages from our early poets on the subject.

Ryder, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Rysley, John, 158.
An esquire of the king's body: he attended Edward IV.'s funeral.—*Archæologia*, i., 350, 352.
In the Act of Resumption 13th Edward IV., a John Rysley, Esq. was protected from its effects, and he was probably the Sir John Rysley, Knight, whose attainder in the 1st Richard III. was reversed in the 1st Henry VII., and who was steward of the franchises of the Duchy of Lancaster in the counties of Herts and Essex, &c.; was one of the king's feoffees 7th Henry VII.; and who is afterwards often mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament.—*Rot. Parl.*, vi., 84, 274, 355, 444, 473, 474, 510, 540, 531.

Sables, 120, 129, 134, 148.

Saddles, for making, 125.

——— of estate, 154.

——— covering of, 154, 155.

Saddlers, 125.

St. Andrew, church of, near Baynard's Castle, 127.

Sambrooke, Henry, 164.
One of the persons appointed to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Sand, 127.

Sarsenetts, for, 116, 117, 124, 125, 129, 133, 135, 141, 144, 147, 148, 156, 167.

Satins, 115, 116, 129, 133, 146, 148, 149, 150, 156, 157, 158, 161, 165, 166, 167.

—— seized, pursuant to a statute, 122, 133.

Scales, pair of, 131.

Scarlet cloth, 115, 133, 143.

——— twelve yards of, to a yeoman of the crown to perform the king's pleasure, and to deliver it to such persons as the king had commanded him, 162.
This present seems to have been a secret one.

Scopeham, Richard, 164.
One of the persons appointed to

wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Servants, the king's, appointed to attend the Duchess of Burgundy, 163, 164.
All of them received jackets of woollen cloth of the royal livery, murrey, and blue.

Selys, — goldsmith, 119.

Shanks, 134.
Skins of the legs of animals.

Shapster, Alice, 122.
Apparently a sempstress and laundress.

Sheldone, Richard, 170.
One of the auditors of the Exchequer. See CLERK, ante.

Sheets of various sizes and kinds, 121, 122, 124, 130, 132, 135, 140, 141, 143, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152.
See HEAD SHEETS and FOOT SHEETS.

Shirts, 148, 166.

—— for making and washing, 122.

Shoon, shoes of various kinds and prices, 118, 138, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 157, 159, 166.

Shukburgh, William, 141.
A mercer.

Silks, 115, 129, 130, 143, 149, 152, 156, 158.

—— sewing, 117, 136.

Skins, divers, 116.

Skinners, wages of, 120, 128.

Skinnery, office of the, 131, 137, 146.

Slippers, 118, 138, 148, 166.

Sloppes of various kinds, 118, 138, 146, 147, 148, 151.
Slops are explained in most glossaries and dictionaries to mean trowsers, and there can be as little doubt of the fact, as that in the reign of Edward IV., slop was also the name of a kind of *shoe*. That they were not slippers is evident, as shoon, slops, and slippers occur in the same entries as distinct articles. Palsgrave in 1530 has "sloppe a night gown;" and "sloppes hosyn," which he translates by "brayes a marinier," thus agreeing with the generally received meaning of the word at present. Sloppes is twice used by Chaucer, and each time for a sort of breeches. Sloppe likewise meant "a mourning cassocke for ladies and gentlemen, not open before, and it thus occurs in "liveries for noblemen and gentlemen" at funerals: "a duke to have for his gowne, *sloppe*, and mantell sixteen yards;" the same quantity was allowed for the "gown, slop, and mantle" of a marquis, and fourteen yards for those of an earl, but a viscount was only allowed cloth for his gown and mantle, and no allowance was made for sloppes to any inferior person.—Strutt's *Dresses and Habits*, ii., 323. See also pp. 337, 338. In p. 345, he cites the entries in these Accounts to prove that the ancient estivales or buskins were what was then meant by *slops*.

Shoon, *sloppe*, and botews are frequently mentioned in the account of articles delivered from the Great Wardrobe for the coronation of Richard III.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, vol. i., pp. 42, 50, &c.

Smiths, 127.

Smythson, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Socks, 118, 138, 148.
See p. 223, ante.

Spangles, 115, 119, 124, 138, 153.
See p. 223.

Sparowe, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to attend the Duchess of Burgundy.

Sparvers, 129, 131, 132, 135, 142, 143, 144.
A sparver is said by Archdeacon Nares "to be the canopy or testor of a bed," which agrees with the passages he has cited:

as quiet sleeps in a bed of cloth as under a sparver of tisshue."—*Harington.* "In silken sparvers, beds of down."—*Ibid.*; and with the notices of a sparver in the Regulations for "the Deliverance of a Queene temp. Henry VII.," but which is there erroneously printed "sperner;" "a royal bedde, with a faire pallett bedde with a rich *sperver* hanging over." "Over the pallett a large *sperver* of crimson satin, with a bowle of gould or silver and guilt; and above the openinge of the same *sperver* to be embrothered the king's and queen's armes, and the residue with crownes of gold." —p 125. See also pp. 126, 127.

At the conclusions of directions for making the king's bed, temp. Henry VIII., printed in that volume, is this passage, "And so then every of them sticke up the aungel about the bedde and to lette downe the corteyns of the sayd bedde or *sparver*."—*Archæologia*, iv., 313, where a *sparver* is erroneously explained to be "a camp or turn-up bed."

Ann, Duchess of Buckingham, in 1480, bequeathed a *sparver* of red velvet party gold with a counterpart to the same of scarlet. And Sir Edward Poinings, in his will in 1521, speaks of "a *sparver* of silk with curtains of the same."

Among the effects of Henry V. was an "*Esparver* palez de tartarin vert, blanc et vermaille, de novel facion pris 40*s*."—*Rot. Parl.*, iv. 231. The notices of sparvers in these Accounts afford a perfect idea of their appearance, and prove that they were, in fact, the whole of the frame work of a bed to which the curtains, valances, &c., were attached, and were not the canopy or tester only.—See more particularly the description of them in pages 142, 143.

Speringchain, for the king's car, 123.

Sprigs for, 122.
A brad or nail without a head.

Spurs, hunting, 148.

Spurs, pairs of, of various kinds, 119, 138, 150.

Stable, office of the, 153.

Standishes, with weights and scales, 131.

Stanes, Thomas, porter of the wardrobe, 170.

Stanley, Edward, cupbearer to the king, 157.
Probably the Sir Edward Stanley of Hornby, fifth son of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, who, for his services at Flodden field, was created Lord Mounteagle in 1514: he was a Knight of the Garter, and died in 1523.

Stanhope, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Staple of Calais, 133.

Stationer, 125.

Stomachers, 122, 148, 150, 166.
The placard or stomacher, for the terms are synonymous, is an article of dress that frequently occurs in the Inventories of the Wardrobe of Henry VIII., in the *Harleian MS.* 1419. Half a yard of stuff was always allowed for the king's placard, and the same quantity for the stomacher, whether it belonged to the king or queen. The placards were made of cloth of gold, cloth of tissue, satin, and other rich materials, and were frequently adorned with jewels. They were used with the gown as well as with the coat and jacket, and were sometimes laced over it, so as to resemble the front of a woman's stays."—Strutt's *Dresses and Habits*, ii., 361, 376. *Horda*, iii., 75, 80. Among the apparel delivered to Richard III. for his coronation, was "a doublet made of two yerdes and a quarter, and a half of blue clothe of gold wroght with netts and pyne apples, with a *stomacher* of the same lined with oon ell of Holland cloth, and oon ell of busk, instede of green clothe of gold." —*Archæologia*, i., 368.

"Four *stomachers* of satten of

carnacion, crymson, white and blacke coloures, every of them lyned with the same satten," are mentioned in an order to deliver certain articles out of Henry VIII.'s Great Wardrobe in 1535. *Archæologia*, ix., 247. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, 6*s.* 8*d.* are said to have been paid for a stomacher, and for "an Estrycb skynne for a stomacher, 1*l.* 4*s.*" It appears from tbese Accounts that stomachers were sometimes also made of linen, and were washed, as well as of black satin. Palsgrave translates "stomacher for ones brest" by "estomachier."

Stirrups, 123.

Summer clothing of divers officers, 169.
Certain of the officers of the king's housebold, and persons attending on bis person, were entitled to clothes termed liveries, twice in the year for winter and summer.

Suns embroidered on various articles, 118, 137.
See CROWNS, ante.

Sutton, Mr., 121.
At his house the ambassadors of France were lodged.

Surcingles, 125.

Tables, 131, 139.

Table clothes, 131, 139.

Tailloury, office of the, 146.

Tallow chandler, 121.

Tapestry, pieces of, 120, 130, 136, 137.

Tapettes, 143, 144.
Tapets, it appears from p 144, was another name for costerings. See COSTERS. In the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, A°. 1, is an entry of 20*l.* "for embroidering diverse *tappets* for the king's new gallery," and of 3*l.* "for fifteen tapetts made for windows in tbe Tower."—*Additional MS.* in the British Museum, 7100. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolf's effects are "ij tapettis with clowdes."—*Archæologia*, xxi., p. 265. Among the effects of Henry V. were numerous tapettes, some with curtains, and some witbout; they were generally made of worsted: also tapets embroidered with various histories and legends.—*Rot. Parl.*, iv., 231, et seq.
Joan Lady Bergavenny in 1434 bequeathed a bed of velvet white and black paled, with cushions, *tapettes*, and forms tbat belong to the same bed, and another bed of blue baudkin, with cushions, *tapettes* of worsted and forms, &c.

Tapet hooks, 120, 121, 138, 145.
Hooks belonging to tapets.

Tartarin, 117, 129, 135, 169.

Tassels, 117, 125, 136, 152.

Tawyer, a, for tawing of furs, 121.
"Tawer, a dresser of leather." "To taw, to dress wbite leatber, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from tan leather, that wbich is dressed with bark." *Todd's Johnson.*
"I *tawe* leather as a curryer doeth, je courroye. This oxe hide is not well tawed." "I *tawe* a thyng that is styffe to make it soft, je souple. It is styffe yet, but *tawe* it a lytell—"—*Palsgrave.* In tbe sense in which *taw* is used in these accounts it appears to mean dressing *furs*.

Tay, —, esquire of the body, 164, 165.
He was appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy, and received a complete harness and materials for his jacket, on the occasion. He was probably the William Tay, Esq., son and heir of Robert Tay, who obtained a license from the king in the 23d Edward IV.—*Calend. Rot. Patent.*, p. 327.

Taylor, sergeant, 155.
George Lufkyn.

Taylors, wages of, 120, 128.

Tentor hooks, 120, 138, 145.

Testours of sparvers, 132, 141, 142, 143.

Thread, 118, 125, 128, 131, 140, 142, 143, 144, 146, 149, 151.

Thorneton, William, 164.

Thwaytes, Thomas, 164.
Two of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Ticks for beds, 118, 130, 137.

Timbres of skins, 129, 133, 150.
A timber is forty skins.—*Blount.*

Tippets of black velvet, 146, 149, 151, 166.
See p. 227.

Titus Livius, a book so called, 125, 152.
See Books.

Tod, Richard, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Topfeld, John, 168.
One of the king's footmen.

Towels, 131, 138.

Travasses, or travers, 126, 132, 136, 142, 144.
A kind of screen with curtains, used in chapels, halls, and other large rooms. In the account of the ceremony of "creepinge to the crosse" traverses are thus noticed:—
"First the king to come to the chapel or closet, and there to tarry in his *traverse* until the bishop," &c.; "and this done the queen shall come downe out of her closet or *traverse* into the chapel," &c., and then go again to her closet or *traverse*.—*Northumberland Household Book*, ed. 1827, p. 436, 437. Dr. Nicholas West, in a letter to Henry VIII., says, "Wednesday I went to Holyrode House wher the kyng herd masse in a chapell without any *traverse*," which the editor erroneously explains to be "a retired seat with lattice work."—Ellis's *Original Letters*, First Series, i., 68.
"The clerke of the closette prepareth all thinges for the stuffe of the aultres to he redy, and taking upp the *traverse*; laying the cusshyns necessary for the king and the chapleyns," &c.—*Liber Niger Domus Regis Edward. IV.*, p. 51.
"We will that our sonne in his chambre and for all night lyverye to be sette, the *traverse* drawne anone upon eight of the clocke; and all persons from thence to be avoided."—*Regulations for the Household of Edward Prince of Wales*, 13th Edward IV., p. 28. Traverses occur among the effects of Henry V. in the Rolls of Parliament. Cicely, Duchess of York, in 1495 gave her son William a *traverse* of white sarsinet, and to her daughter Katherine a *traverse* of blue satin; and Katherine Lady Hastings in 1503 bequeathed a traverse of blue sarsinet.

Trays for horses, garnished, 123.

Treasurer, under, the, 141.
John Wood.

Trestels, 131, 138.

Trussing, 145.
See pages 228 and 246.

Underwood, Ralph, 121.
A wire-drawer.

Ustewaye, Thomas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Utnard thread, 118.

Utter margin, 149, *i. e.*, lower margin, see p. 155.

Vaghan, Thomas ap Roger, 165.
One of the gentlemen appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Valances, 132, 142, 143.

Vere, Lord George, 131.
Probably Sir George Vere, brother of John, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, and father of John, fourteenth earl. He was a person of some importance, but no cause has been discovered which explains the reason of escutcheons of his arms being in the Great Wardrobe.

Velvets, 115, divers kinds of,

116, 125, 129, 132, 134, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 165, 166, 167.

Venice gold, 136, 163.

Verdours, 121, 137, 146.
A particular kind of stuff, perhaps green baize; but the word has not been found in any glossary. Lady Hastings in 1503 bequeathed "all the pieces of hangings of *verd* that now hang in my chamber and in the parlour."

Veysy, Alice, 127.
A tradeswoman.

Violet, ingrain, 169.

Vraulx, Piers de, 115.
A merchant of Mountpelier in Gascony.

Wages of divers persons, 120, 127, 128.

Wales, Edward, Prince of, 160.
Afterwards King Edward V., whose unhappy fate renders him one of the most interesting personages in our history. This entry relates to the delivery of five yards of white cloth of gold tissue for a gown for him. He was at that time about ten years of age, having been born on the 14th November 1470.

Walforde, John, 164.

Walker, Henry, 164.

Walyngton, Osborne, 164.
These three persons were appointed, with several others, to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy on her visit to this country.

Wards, clothing of the king's, 155, 165.

Wardrobe, clerk of the, 169.
William Misterton.

——— keeper and clerk of, his fees, 128.

——— porter of, 170.
Thomas Stanes.

——— rent gatherer of mansions and tenements belonging to the, 170.

Wardrobe, revenues of the, 115.

——— yeomen tailors of, 170.
William Dunkan, William Halle.

Warner, James, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.

Warwick, Earl of, 157, 158.
Edward Plantagenet, the king's nephew, son and heir of George, Duke of Clarence. This young prince bore the title of Warwick, probably in right of his grandmother, Anne, wife of Richard Nevill, who was created Earl of Warwick to him and his heirs by the said Anne in 1449. He was then about ten years of age, and appears to have been clothed at the king's expense, though the only notice of him in these accounts is the delivery of shoes and boteuz for his use. An object of suspicion both to Richard III. and Henry VII., he was imprisoned by each; and he ultimately fell a victim to the jealousy of the latter monarch on a charge of high treason, being beheaded on Tower Hill 28th November, 1499, aged twenty-nine. In him expired the last male of the house of Plantagenet.

Washing, for, 121.

Water flowers, 115, 119.
Ornaments made in the form of water flowers. There is cause to believe that a water flower was the badge of Elizabeth Wydville, queen of Edward IV., as the back ground of her arms in the window of the north transept of Csnterbury Cathedral is semée of flowers gules, stemmed and leaved vert.—Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 35. If these flowers were intended for *water flowers*, the use of ornaments in that form is at once accounted for. Water flowers seem, however, to have been a favourite device about this period, as Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, in 1490, bequeathed her daughter Marney "a chain of water-flowers."

Watermen, 122.
Wax, sealing, 128.
Weights and scales, 131.
White, William, 121.
A tallow-chandler.
Whitfeld, Nicholas, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.
Williams, Thomas, parson of St. Andrews, near Baynard's Castle, 127.
Wilshawe, John, 164.
Wilson, Robert, 164.
Two of the persons appointed to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy.
Windsor Castle, College of Our Lady within, 156, 158, 159.
Wire drawer, a, 121.
—— for, 121.
Wode, John, under-treasurer, 140.
Wombes, 129, 134.
Query, the belly part of skins.
Woollen cloth, 129, 134.
——— —— given to make blankets, 144.
Worsley, James, 164.
One of the persons appointed to wait on the Duchess of Burgundy.
Worsted of various assizes and sorts, 117, 129, 132, 135, 140, 141.
Wratone, Piers, 145.
Yeoman of the beds.
Wydeville, Sir Edward, 164, 165.
One of the knights of the king's body, who was appointed to attend on the Duchess of Burgundy. He was probably the uncle of the queen whom Dugdale says is generally but erroneously called "Lord Wydville." He was keeper of the town and castle of Porchester in the 19th Edward IV., and was slain in Brittany in July A° 3, Henry VII., being then governor of the Isle of Wight, in which year he was elected a Knight of the Garter, but was never installed. Though called the brother of Richard Earl Rivers, it is much more probable that he was his younger son, the Sir Edward Wydville, brother of Anthony, second Earl Rivers, who is mentioned in that nobleman's will in 1483. Hall, however, describes him as the queen's uncle, and calls him a "valiant captain and a bold champion." Ed. 1809. 439.
Wyngfeld, Dame Ann, 157.
Query if Ann, daughter of Lord Audley, and wife of Sir John Wingfield, who was sheriff of Norfolk in the 1st Richard III., and 8th Henry VII., and father of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., and ancestor of the baronets of that name.
Yeoman of the crown, a, 162.
York, Richard, Duke of, 155, 156, 160, 161.
Richard Plantagenet, the king's second son, who is supposed to have been murdered in the Tower with his brother, Edward the Fifth. This unfortunate young prince, who was born at Shrewsbury, was about eight years of age when the articles here noticed were delivered for his use. On the 15th January 1477, he married Ann Mowbray, the daughter and sole heiress of John Duke of Norfolk, &c., and was created Duke of Norfolk, his titles being, in the 19th Edward IV., "Duke of York and Norfolk, Earl Warren, Surrey, and Nottingham, Earl Marshal, and Marshal of England, Lord Segrave, Mowbray, and Gower, Lieutenant of Ireland." He was made a Knight of the Garter, and one of the entries in these Accounts is for the delivery of the robes of the Order.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Cars, Chairs, Litters, Chariots, and Wains.

One of the very few papers of any value in the *Archæologia*, is an essay on the early use of carriages in England, in the 20th volume, by Mr. Markland, and to which reference may be recommended for valuable information. The only carriages noticed in these Accounts, or in the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV., are

The Queen's Charre, for which axletrees, nails, grease, stirrups, and five yards of cotton russet, &c., were bought in March 1503, pp. 103, 104.

The close car of the Queen's wardrobe, pp. 16, 34, 46.

The Wain, p. 46.

The Chariot, p. 51.

The King's Car, in 1480, pp. 122, 123, 125.

A Litter of blue velvet lined with sarcenet, with blue damask cushions, and bordered with satin figure, given to a Spanish lady, p. 69. Iron pins for the litter, p. 45. A covering for a litter of blue cloth of gold, with blue damask, with chevrons lined with crimson damask, cushions, &c., p. 28.

On each of these vehicles a few remarks will be submitted.

The Queen's Chare.–Though sometimes confounded, a Chare and a Car were very different articles. A Char, Mr. Markland observes, "differed in nothing from the ancient horse litter, than in having wheels and sometimes a roof: it is of very early origin in this country, and was probably the parent of close carriages;" he adds, "that it was rarely if ever used but on occasions of ceremony, or in cases of sickness." The *Northumberland Household Book*, and other authorities, justify however the belief that it was always used by ladies, if not by men in travelling, when the horse litter was not employed. "Horse lyters and chairs" formed part of the Earl of Northumberland's establishment in 1512. Ed. 1827, p. 351; and to the many proofs adduced by Mr. Markland, of the use and description of Chares, the following, which corroborate his statements, may be acceptable. In a Chronicle written in the 15th century, the word is thus used, "An. 2. Hen. VI. the King was borne toward his modir *chare*, and he schriked and cryed, and sprang, and wolde nought be caryed forthere,"—"and on the Moneday he was borne to the *Chare*,"—"on Wednesday he cam to London in his moder barm in the *Chare*, rood through London." *Chronicle of London*, p. 112. In 1434, Joan Lady Bergavenny speaks in her will of "her hearse, her *Chare*, and other convenable purveyance," being made for her funeral, and bequeaths to her son Sir James Ormond, *three of her best horses in her Chare;* to John his brother, her next best; and to Thomas his brother the next best after him; and to John the sixth best. In 1495, Cecily Duchess of York, mother of Edward the Fourth, bequeathed to her daughter the Duchess of Suffolk, *her Chair with the covering, all her cushions, horses and harnesses for the same*, with all her palfreys. The word also occurs in the account of the funeral of Edward the Fourth in a manner which illustrates the article meant by it. "—— make an ymage liko hym clothed in a surcote with a mantell of estate, the laces goodly lying on his belly, his sceptre in his hand, and a crowne on his hed, and so cary him in a *Chare* open, with lights and baners." "And when the masse was don, and all other solempnite, and that the lordes were ready for to ryde, ther was ordeyned *a rioall Char* covered with blak velvet, having abive that a blak clothe of gold with a

whlte cross of gold, under that a mageste clothe of hlak sarsenet, drawen with vj corsers, trapped with hlac velvet with certeyn scochens betyn upon sarsenet betyn with fine gold. Apon the fore horse and the thill horse sate ij *Charetmen*, and on the iiij oder horse sat iiij henshmen." *Archæologia*, i. 349, 351. It may he easily imagined that Chares admitted of ornament, and were often very splendid; and in the preparations for the reception of Katherine of Arragon, in 1502, it was ordered that Five charres *diversely apparelled* for the ladies and gentlemen, be ready, whereof one of the chief must be *richly apparelled and garnished* for the Princess.

But the most minute descriptions of Chairs occur in the Account of Stuff delivered for the Coronation of Richard III.

"The queen's 'chiefe chare' was covered aforehand with cloth of gold crymysyn of the Kyngs own store; v paire of draughts were newe covered with xxx yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold," and "iij sadels for the same chief chare" were also "covered in vj yerds of crymysyn cloth of gold." "For the garnysshing of the said chief chare" were used "iij unces of ryban of venys gold, and ix unces j quartern of ryban of sylk, and ij lb. ij unces frenge of silk pnrpull." The body of the second chare was "covered in vij yerds di of crymysyn velvet, v pair of draughts for the same" were "covered in xxx yerds of crymysyn velvet:" the upper covering consisted of "xiij yerds of velvet crymysyn," and "for the lyning of the chare harneys, for the lyning of the second chare within; and for iij covertours of the said chief chare, the second chare, and the third chare, xxxix yerds and a qnarter cloths" were delivered oot of the Wardrobe. The materials for the third "chare" are then enumerated, but differ little from the preceding: "iij cered cloths" are however noticed, as having been used "for to cover the said chief second and third chares for the weder," also materasses "to lye in the bothams of them," and "for the garnysshing of the forsaide chares xlij lb. of small gilt nailles, and xc grete gilt nailles." —*Antiquarian Repertory*, i., 43, *et seq.*

The Car was, according to Palsgrave, in his *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse*, printed in 1530, "a lytell carte with two wheles," which agrees with the notices of Cars in these accounts. They were evidently covered with bare hides, and were used for the conveyance of light goods, for which purpose one was attached to the office of the Wardrobe of the Queen's robes; and in 1480, the King's carmen were paid a reward "for awaiteng uppon certen of the King's books, put in the King's car," p. 125. Whether Cars were ever used for conveying indivlduals of rank is uncertain; and from Mr. Markland's not noticing them, it would seem that he considered them merely as a kind of cart, and consequently as not coming within his object. That a Car and Charre were distinct articles, is also shown by this entry in the *Northumberland Household book*, "My Lord usith ande acustomyth to pay yerly owt of his Lordship's coffures to him that standith chargede with the kepynge of his Lordshipis cariages yerly, viz.—Horslyters, *chayers*, *close carres*, charryats, and cartis." Ed. 1827, p. 351. "My Lords carre of Arom" is mentioned in the same page. It is remarkable that Palsgrave should give no other explanation of chair than "chayre to sytte in," whilst car, cart and charyett are thus noticed:—

"Carre, a carte, *chariot*.
Carre, a lytell carte with two wheles, *char*.
Carte, *charette*.
Charret, *curre*.
Charryet, *chariot*."

And it is equally singular that the *Promptorium Parvulorum* in

the *Harleian MS.* 221, which was compiled in 1440, contains no other explanation of *chare*, than Currus, Quadriga, which it appears was synonymous with charyett, whilst car and cart seem to have been deemed the same thing:—

"Carre, Carte, *carrus, currus.*
Carre, or lytylle carte that oone hors drawythe, *Monotosinus.*
Cath. (*i. e.* Catholicon of John of Genoa.)
Chayére, *cathedra.*
Chare, *currus, quadriga.*
Charyett, *supra in* chare.

THE LITTER, one of the most ancient modes of travelling, was continued for some time after the introduction of coaches, and is well described by Mr. Markland. He says,

"Perhaps the chief distinction between a horse litter and a 'chare,' in point of construction, consisted in the former being without wheels. In one of the illustrations to Mr. Johnes's translation of Monstrelet, the plate, No. 7, (entitled 'the Entry of Eleanor of Austria, Queen to Francis I. into Toulouse,') seems intended to convey the representation of a litter lashed on the backs of two horses, one before and the other behind, and covered by a canopy carried by eight attendants.

"It may be further observed, that the litter appears to have been the more dignified carriage, and was generally used on state occasions only as a conveyance for a single personage of high distinction; whilst the chare was employed on journeys as well as in processions, and usually accommodated several persons of inferior rank. Thus on the departure of Queen Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., to Scotland, she is described as riding on a "faire palfrey," but after her was "convayd by two footmen one varey riche litere, borne by two faire coursers varey nohly drest, In the wich litere the sayd qwene was borne *in the intryng of the* good townes, or otherways to her good playsur."—*Archæologia*, xx., 447.

In the "Ordinance for the receaving of a Queene, and the coronation of her," temp' Henry VII., A°. 1494, a litter is thus described:

"A *Litter* must be ordayned for her, covered with white damaske or white cloth of gould, and the horses trapped with the same saddle, and with five cushens of the same sute, twoe longe and three shorte; and in the bottom of the litter a materis of white, with damaske or white cloth of gould with white tartarone alofte."—p. 123.

In an account of the stuff delivered for the coronation procession of Anne, Queen of Richard III., the "lyter" in which she rode from the Tower to Westminster is described as having been "covered in xvj yerds and iij quarters of white cloth of gold, and lyned within with iij yerds of white damask of sylk garnyssht with iij unces di' of ryban of gold of venys, and ix unces of ryban of silk, and ij lb. xij unces of frenge of white silk." The sadels of the same liter were also covered with "white cloth of gold," and a matras put in the bothom in the same liter was "covered in ij yerds di' and quarter of white damask and a cered cloth;" two trappours for two coursours conveying the said liter are also noticed.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, i., 43.

A CHARIOT was unquestionably a large waggon drawn by six or seven horses of the stronger kind, called on that account "large trotting horses;" the chariot men or waggoners who accompanied it, had a nag or smaller horse allowed them to ride by its side. *Northumberland Household Book, Archæologia*, xx. 449, 450. *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* p. 309.

In the Ordinance of the Household of George, Duke of Clarence, in the 8th Edward IV., 1469, the following provisions are made for the Chair, Litter, and

chariot, "v carre horses and ij keepers'; vij charriotte horses."

For the Princess, v coursers for the chaire, and to them iij groomes with iij hakneys; lj coursers for the litter, and to them j groome with one hakneye.—p. 99, 100.

A WAIN does not require to be described. The hire of three wayns for carrying three tons of beer, &c. from Burrowbridge to Topclyf in 1512, was eight pence for each wayne. — *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 138. Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Knight, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, bequeathed in 1481 to his wife, his best plough with all apparyl thereto, ten of his best plough oxen, and his best *wain*, and to William Lyttelton, his second son, his second best *wain*, two ploughs and ten oxen.

COTTON, SIR ROGER, 189.

Sir Roger Cotton was Master of the Horse to the Queen, and was probably the husband of Margaret Lady Cotton so often mentioned in these Accounts. Leland's *Collectanea*, iv. 239. Both he and her were present at her Majesty's Coronation. *Ibid.*, 232, 233.

GREY, LADY KATHERINE, 199.

This Lady was one of the Queen's Ladies of Honor. At her Majesty's Coronation it is said that she and Mrs. Ditton went under the table, where they sat on either side of the Queen's feet all the dinner time. *Ibid.*, 226, 233.

GURDEN, LADY, 200.

Probably Lady Katherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntley, and widow of Perkin Warbeck. Lady Katherine was present at the betrothment of the Princess Margaret to the King of Scots, in St. Paul's, in January, 1502. *Ibid.*, 260. It appears from the notice of her in page 54, that she was attached to the Queen's person, and attended her into Oxfordshire in November in that year.

KATHERINE, LADY, 94.

The Princess Katherine, youngest daughter of the Queen, in giving birth to whom her Majesty died. See KING'S DAUGHTER.

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